



VIRIS

PRVDENTIA, VIRTVTE,
ARTE, RERVMQVE VSV SPECTATISSIMIS,
DIGNISSIMIS,

RICHARDO EDWARDS

EDWARDO COOKE, LEONARDO STONE, GVARDIANIS, CÆTERISQVE CLARISS. SOCIET. PHARMACEVT. LOND. SOCIIS

HOS SVOS IN EMA-CVLANDO, AVGENDOQVE HANC PLANTARVM HISTORIAM.

LABORES, STVDIORVM BOTANICORVM SPECIMEN, AMORIS SYMBOLVM EX ANIMO

D.D.

VESTRÆ, PVBLICÆQVE VTILI-TATIS STVDIOSISSIMVS

THOM. IOHNSON.





TOTHERIGHTHONORABLE HIS SINGVLAR GOOD LORD AND

MASTER, SIR WILLIAM CECIL KNIGHT, BARON OF

Burghley, Master of the Court of Wards and Liucries, Chancellor of the Vniuerstitie of Cambridge, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garrer. one of the Lords of her Majesties most honorable Priny Councell, and Lord high Treasurer of England.



Mong the manifold creatures of God (right Honorable, and my fingular good Lord) that have all in all ages diverfly entertained many excellent wits, and drawn them to the contemplation of the divine wifdome, none haue prouoked mens studies more, or satisfied their defires so much as plants have done, and that vpon just and worthy causes; for if delight may pronoke mens labor, what greater delight is there than to behold the earth apparelled with plants, as with a robe of embroidered works, fet with Orient

pearles and garnished with great diversitie of rare and costly jewels? If this way rietie and perfection of colours may affect the eie, it is fuch in herbs and flaures. that no Apelles, no Zeuxis euer could by any art expresse the like: if odorus or if talte may worke fatisfaction, they are both fo foueraigne in plants, and fo comfortable that no confection of the Apothecaries can equal their excellent yersue But these delights are in the outward senses the principal delight is in the mind fingularly enriched with the knowledge of these visible things, setting forth to ve the multible wildome and admirable workmanship of Almighry God; The delight is great, but the vie greater, and loyned often with necellified in the fifth ages of the world they were the ordinary meate of men, and have continued ever fince of necessary ve both for meates to maintaine life, and for medicine so secouer health. The hidden vertue of them is such, that (as Pliny noteth) the very plinteday. bruit beafts have found it out and (which is another vie that he observed from Indiana. thence the Dyars tooke the beginning of their Ast to control and the mited

Furthermore, the necessary vie of those fruits of the earth doth plain lyappene by the great charge and care of almost all men in planning & maintaining of gate dens, not as ornaments onely, but as a necessarie propision also to about houses And here beside the fruit, to speake againe in a word of delight, gardens, especialy such as your Honor hath, furnished with many rate Simples, do singularly delight, when in them a man doth behold a flour thing thew of Summer beauties in the midst of Winters sorce, and a goodly spring of flours, when abroad a lease is not to be seene. Besides these and other causes, there are many examples of those that have honoured this Icience: for to passe by a multitude of the Philosophers, it may please your Honor to call to remembrance that which you know of fome noble Princes that have loyned this fludy with their most important mat-

ters of state: Mithridates the great was famous for his knowledge herein, as Flu-Plunde Difer. sarch noteth. Euax alfo King of Arabias the happy garden of the world for prinadul & amic.

Plin. lib.as. cipall Simples, wrot of this argument as Plins (heweth Dioclofian likewise michenical) haue had his praise, had he not drowned all his honour in the bloud of his persecution. To conclude this point, the example of Solomon is before the rest, and greater, whose wisdome and knowledge was such, that hee was able to set out the nature of all plants from the highest Cedar to the lowest Mosse. But my very good Lord, that which sometime was the study of great Phylosophers and mightie Princes, is now neglected, except it be of some few, whose spirit and wisdome hath carried them among other parts of wildome and counfell, to a care and itudie of speciall herbes, both for the fur nishing of their gardens, and furtherance of their knowledge:among whom I may justly affirme and publish your Honor to be one, being my selfe one of your setuants, and a long time witnesse thereof: for under your Lordship I have served, and that way emploied my principall study and almost all my time, now by the space of twenty yeares. To the large and singular furniture of this noble Island I have added from forreine places all the varietie of herbes and floures that I might any way obtaine, I have laboured with the foile to make it fit for plants, and with the plants, that they might delight in the foile, that so they might live and prosper vnder our clymat, as in their native and proper countrey: what my successe hath beene, and what my surniture is, I leave to the report of they that have seene your Lordships gardens, and the little plot of myne owne especiall care and husbandry. But because gardens are privat, and many times finding an ignorant or a negligent successor, come soone to ruine, there be that have follicited me, first by my pen, and after by the Presse to make my labors common, and to free them from the danger wherunto a garden is subject: wherein when I was ouercome, and had brought this History or teport of the nature of Plants to a just volume, and had made it (as the Reader may by comparison see richer than former Herbals, I found it no question vnto whom I might dedicate my labors; for confidering your good Lordship, I found none of whole fauour and goodnes I might fooner prefume, feeing I have found you euer my very good Lord and Master. Againe, confidering my duty and your Honors merits, to whom may I better recommend my Labors, than to him vnto whom I owe my felfe, and all that I am able in your feruice or deuotion to performe? Therefore vnder hope of your Honorable and accustomed fauor I prefene this Herball to your Lordships protection; and not as an exquisite Worke (for I know my meannesse) but as the greatest gift and chiefest argument of duty that my labour and service can affoord; wherof if there be no other fruit, vet this is of some vse, that I have ministred Matter for Men of riper wits and deeper judgements to polith, and to adde to my large additions where any thing is defectiue, that in time the Worke may be perfect. Thus I humbly take my leave, befeeching God to grant you yet many daies to live to his glory, to the support of this State under her Majestie our dread Soueraigne, and that with great increase of honor in this world, and all fulneffe of glory in the world to come.

Your Lordships most humble

and obedient Seruant,

IOHN GERARD.

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IOHANNI GERARDO Chirurgo peritissimo

de rei Herbaria callentisimo S.P.D.



V M fingularum medicinæ partium cognitio atque intelligentia libeto homine digna centenda est : tum earum nulla vel antiquitate, vel dignitate, vel vtilitate, vel denique iucunditate cum stirpium cognitione iure comparari debet. Antiquissimam eam esse ex eo liquer, quòd quum cetera medicinæ partes (ficut reliquæ etiam artes) ab ipfis hominibus (prout cos dura pressit necessitas) primum excogitatæ & inuentæ fuerunt : fola herbarum arborumque cognitio ante hominem formatum condita eidem que mox creato ab ipso mundi architecto donata videri potest. Cuius tanta apud antiqua secula existimatio ac dignitas erat, vt & ipsius inuentionem fapientissimo Deorum Apollini veteres

tribuctint, & reges celeberrimi in stirpium viribus indagandis studium laboremque suum consumere, summæ sibi apud posteros laudi honorique futurum censuerint. Iam verò plantarum vtilitas, atq, etiam necessitas, adeò latè patet, vt eius immensitatem nullius vel acutifimi hominis animus capere, nedum meus calamus exprimere queat. Stirpium enim complurime nobis in cibos, alimentumque cedunt: innumere aduersus morbus remedia suppeditant: ex alijs domos, naues, instrumenta tam bellica quam rustica fabricamus: aliquot etiam earum vestes nostris corporibus subministrant. In quibus singulis recensendis diutiùs persistere, hominis esset intemperanter abutentis & otio & literis. Quantas autem & quam varias voluptates ex stirpium siue amcenitate oculis capiamus, siue tragrantia naribus hauriamus, fine fumma in earum conditorem impietate inficiari non possumus. Adeovrabsque stirpium ope & subsidio vita nobis ne vitalis quidem haberi.

Quum igitur res plantaria reliquis omnibus medicinæ partibus antiquitate antecedat: dignitate, nulli cedat; vtilitate insuper oblectationeque cæteras longe superet, quis suturus eft, adeo, aut insensatus vt non exploratum habeat, aut ingratus, vt non ingenue agnoscat, quanta vniuersis Anglis commoda, quantasque voluptates tuus mi Gerarde in stirpium inuestigatione & cultu labor indesessus, studium inexhaustum, immensique sumptus hoc de stirpibus edito libro allaturi funt. Macte itaque ista tua virtute, istoque de republica benè merendi studio, & quod insigni tua cum laude ingressus es vertutis glorizque curriculum eidem infifte animose & gnauiter, neq, à re plantaria promouenda prius desitte, quam eam à te ad vmbilicum jam ferme productam iple plene absoluas atque perficias. Sic enim & tibi adhuc superstiti gloriam paries immortalem, & post obitum tantam tui nominis celebritatem relinques, vt tuarum laudum opus posteros nostros nulla unquam captura sit oblivio. Bene vale. Ex Aula Reginea Westm. ipsis Cal. Decemb. 1597.

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ရုန်ရုံသည်။ စဉ်နှေ့နှင့် ကြောလုပ်သည်။ မြို့သော စပြီးလိုသွေး မကြာသွေးမ or a series of the series of t

MATTHIAS DE LOBEL IOHANNI GERARDO felicitatem.

Authoris ne-1 ceffar a dili gentia in flirpium fiue Materiæ Medicæ

🔾 🐼 👉 🕊 V um Londinum appuli in finu gauisus sum Gerarde amicissime dum 19pograpuo jormu excudenda Plantarum collectiones tua commiss a vidi, de quibus samus saula die periturus laudes Anglia tili Rei-herbarie samilium vanius laudes antiquissimum, iucundissimum or vitissimum simum diemerite et europido, debet. Prisorum enim Theophrasti, Diosecordis, Plinij, & Galeni sevota abalimtora a harmatora del coridis, Pinij, & Galeni sevota abalimtora a harmatora del coridis, Pinij, & Galeni sevota abalimtora a harmatora del coridis. feoridis, Plinij, & Galeni scripta, paßim toto orbe pervulgata, tanquam fontes Neotericorum autem, seu rivulos, Brunselsij, Fuchsij, Tragi, Ru-

commendatur, ellii, Matthioli, Dodonzi, Turneri, Clufij, Daleschampij, Camerarij, Tabernzmontani, Penx nostramque novam methodam & ordinem, à Gramine & notioribus ad Triticea, generatins & Deciatim, materno idiomate, Anglica genti tua Cultifima, Reipublica voluptabili commodo. recludis : quò ivfa ftimulata, herbarum delitias & hortorum fuanifimum & amanifimum cultum amplectetur, maximorum Imperatorum, Regum & Heroum tam priscorum quam nuperorum exemplo. Nec satis hoc tibi fuit ; sed multo magie insuper prastitisti, quod copiam multarum elegantikimarum plantarum in Anglia foonie na centium ab aligs hactenus pratermiffarum, hiftoriam descripsifii magna hoc studio captorum villitate & oblectamento : Singulas enim regiones peculiares quafdam plantas, quas in alias non facile reperias, gionere certum. Neque magni tibi fuit bas inspectione & e viuis Matura typis neffe quippe qui din berbas indigenas inquilinas er percerinas cum nuperrime folo crumpentes & pululantes, tum adultas, semineque pragnantes, hortulo tuo suburbano aluifti & fonifti: Exactum enim cognofcendarum ex figura aut facie superficiaria herbarum studium generatim confistit (Dioscoride teste) in frequenti & asidua, temporis omnis, inspectione. Sed alia est interioris & substantialis forme plantarum, que oculis cerni non potest folers coonitio ; quam etiam, quantum potes percunctando, feniorum Gracorum medicorum more, aperire conaris. Solebant autem antiqui suorum Medicaminum experimenta,in Reipublica viilitatem, scriptis tabellis dare, quibus apud Epheses templi squatica Diana parietes vestiebantur. Compersum eti-am est Hippocratem discendi enpidum, permultis regionibus peragratis, idem prastitisse, & in methodum commemorabiliorem restituisse & illustraffe. Acelius enim est Reipublica quam noftris commodis prospicere. Non est igitur quod huius inuidiosa procacis atatis convictatores maledici Zoili scripta tua obtrectent : dedifti enim gratis quod potuifti, catera doctioribus indicus relinquens : exortivis & exoticis incompartarum pene adhuc virium mangonizatis & leneciniis allectis Floristarum floribus à Flora Dea meretrice nobili dickis, valetudini & visitati potius consulens, quans voluptati valere jußis. Nonnulli siquidem ex alijs libris herbarum transcriptores rapsodi, ignotis Gbi vivis plantis ad medendam maxime necessarijs, asignant incertis, dubijs & suppostins stirpibus aut simplicibus facultates legitimi simplicis medicamenti, maximo errore er summa periclitatione (vnum enim [ape [implex compositionem ineptam readit, pernertit aut depranat) quibus nec tuib nec temere credendum; multoque etiam minus multis herbarum experiments fallacibus quibus etiamneque nifi notifimis morbis fimplicibus, composit is & implicatis, corundemque seui fimis fymptomatibus, otendum, ne inoportunus carum o sus sapius uenenum quam remedium sit. Summo enim population aprotantium dispendio & exercitatisimerum Medicorm tedio periclitatores procaces, contemptis fellacias dere & neglectis artis institutionibus, Hippocratis & Galeni praceptis, per salutis discrimina & hofunction of my every meron of the manufacture of th teratos acpu-limus criores. Larios, fordidifismos fabros, interpolatores, circulatores forenfes & veteratores feutica dignos, qui professionibus de mechanicis artibus sais fastiditis scelerato insania lucro, se Medicos Theophra-Initio polegi fleos, quem vix vinquam fummis labris degustarma, profitentur. Non imaniste Sylvius u hu-PharmacPra- insmodi bomines inuchit, dum ait, Quam quisque nouit artem, hanc exerceat vnam, atque excolat,& totus in ca versetur,&c. Et sub finem prafationis rarjus ait, Faxit Deus vt quifque quam exercet Artem, pernoscat, & Medicus nihil corum que ad morbos citè & tutò curandos vtilia vel necessaria esse consucuerunt, ignoret. Pravalet Medicus vbi Pharmacopœi fides suspecta est, qui ipse simplicia & composita pernoscit; imò quam infamiæ notam imprudens inurit, dum ignarus horum simplicium medicamentorum, tanquam asinus quidam ad omnia Pharmacopœi rogata, auribus motis, velut annuit : quid quod illi

fæpe etiam volens Pharmacopæus illudit. Absurdissimus est ac sæpè ridiculus qui medicinam facit, harum rerum ignarus ; & Pharmacopœo ignorantiæ suspectum meritò se

reddit. Plura fi vis require apud Syluium, ibidem loci.

Medico quam plurima perscrutanda, vt satis superque ad artem medicatricem perdiscendam. annos paucos haudquaquam sufficere testantur ipsius experientissimi & dinini senis verba vbi inquit : Ego enim ad finem medicina non perveni, etiamfi jam fenex fim. Et flatim per ini- Epift, ad Detia Aphori morum vitam brevem & artem long am pronunciavit. Quomodo ergo tuto medebun- mocritum. tur multi larvati Medici aut Medicastri tam repente creati nulla Medicina parte, Medicamentorumpe facultatibus perspectis ? Hujusmodi adulatores assentatores dubitatores rixatores periclitatores & Gnathonicos parafiftratos histrionibus qui in tragadis introducuntur similimos fecit Hippocrates. Quemadmodum enim illi (inquit) figuram quidem & habitum ac personam corum quos referent habent, illi ipfi autem vere non funt : Sie & medici fama quidem & nomine multi, * re autem & operevalde pauci. Traque cum paulo ante Medicinam " Multima omnium artium praclarisimam effe dixerit : Verum propter ignorantiam corum qui cam quamesic, exercent. & ob vulgi ruditatem qui tales pro Medicis judicat & habet, jam eo res devenisse, vt omnium artium longe vilissima censeatur. At vero hoc peccatum ob hanc potiffimum causam committi videtur; soli namque Medicinæ nulla pœna in rebus-publicis statuta est præterquam ignominiæ. Ne animam & famam laderit aut illi insignis ignominia inureretur ob huiufmodi ardua & noxia discrimina, bonus ille & syncerus Dodonaus (quanto is multas herbas ex alys & Fuchfiotranscripserit, cufus methodo visus est, quemq; inchoaverat vt ipsemet mihi retulit vernaculu Germanica inferiori lingua vertere) vulgatisimis, notisimis il que pancis ex tot herbarum millibus, quivquagenis aut septuagenis herbis quibus vtebatur potius contentus fuit, quam innumeris fibriquotis periolitari : melius enim omnino medicamento carere, abstinere, & natura committere, quam abuti. Viinam hujus nostra atatis quamplures auso potiti, medicinam factitantes, eo studio, candore & moto mederentur : Illis id forsitan nequaquam evenerit quod Philosophis (Hippocrate defuncto) discipulis suis inexpertis & parum adhuc exercitatis medendo, id est necando (vt memoria traditum est) contingit : quamobrem ars medica Athanis . Roma & per universam Gractam centum & septuaginta annu interdicta & exul fuit. Merito igitur caute & tute agendum : Opiatis & Diagrediatis, Colocynthide, Tithymalis, Efula, Lathyride, Mercurio, Stibio & fimilibus moleftifimus fimplicibus cum cautione viendum: optimis ducibus & experientissimis senioribus praceptoribus adharendum quorum sub vexillis fidisime & tutisime rara & praclara ob barbarae fere extincta patrum & auorum remedia, maximo & priftino artis ornamento & proximi vilitata renovantar & in vlum revocantar & negle-Etis foretis of exclusis Empiricis verbolis, invidiosis, supensis, ambagiosis & exitiosis epimionibus quibus mundus immundus regitur & labitur, qui cum decepi velit decipiatur : in cujus fallacias per apposite finxit & cecinit olim hos versiculos eruditifimus collega D. Iacobus Paradisius nobilis Gandavensis alludens ad nomen tanti versutistmi herets Nostradami Salonensis Gallo-

> Nostra damus cum verba damus quia fallere nostrum : Et sum verba damus, vil nisi nostra damus.

> > Vale. Londini ipsis Calendis Decemb. 1597.

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setting.

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Medico

In GERARDI Botanologian

Limus ecce Gerardus: at edit an optimus herbas?
Quidni? non notas sed dedit ille novas.
Ergo ne invideas videas cum nomes ér omen
outly, mirum est arda a quanta gerit.
Orne donn, communicion videjue et list.
Sicliber est promus, candas ve hortus crat.
Et join cola cellanque solitanue solitagit.
vives vimentes si plus se vives.
ANION HUNTO

ANTON, HVNTONVS Medicinæ candidans.

Ad Iohannem Gerardum Chirurgum Herbariumque peritissimum.

Nulla oculos hominum í pecies magis allicir illa, Quam præftante manu duxit generofus Apelles, Nulla aures animofque magis facundia, quam quez Se fusam loquitur Ciceronis ab ore deferti: Hac eadem hunc librum commendat caufa, Gerarde. Cui pro laude fatis tali natum elle parente, Artifices cui inter dextras pro numine, nomen Nobilius reliquis herbæ, plantæque magistris. Illi etenim Europæ fuccos, Afizque liquores
Queque arente folo fitiens parit Africa, tractant: Tu veterum inventis nova consuis omnia, si qua Indus veerque dedit nostram forura falurem, Sive aliunde vehit noftras mercator ad oras, Hoc ipfo villius. Quia que fune credita feriptis, Illa manu expertus medico, & bene dives ab horto Explorato diu multumque emittis in auras, Que curent hominum languentia corpora, multi Præstantesque viri docuere fideliter artem. Sed fi sufuleris plantas quem verba invabunt Sic animo, sic fronte minax. In præsia miles Profilit, at stricto cedit victoria ferro Quæ tibi pro tanto cedit victoria ferro Præmia persolver, Myrti laurique coronas ? Istam novit edax mercedem abolere veruftas. Actibi pro studio impensisque laboribus istis. Queis hominum curas ferram tectamque falutem. Ille opifex rerum, cuftofque authorque falutis Æternå statuit frontem redimire coronà.

G.Launam Medicus.

Inhistoriam plantarum, Io. Gerardi civis & Chirurgi Lond. M. Iacobi Ihonstonij Scoti Ballinerifa Regij pagi portionarij Epigramma.

Define quæ vaftis pomaria montibus Atlas
Clauferat (Hefperijmunera rara foli)
Autasis folija suratos deline ramos
Mirari & ramis pendula poma fuis.
Singula cum Domino periere, & Gorgone vifo
In montis riguit velcera verfus Atlas.
Alcinoi perije qui, cedas penfilis horus,
Quem celebrat prifci emporis aura fugaz:
Vna Gerardini frectes durabilis horti
Æterno famæ marmore Gulpta manee.
Hie quicquid Zephyrus produsit, quiequid & Eurus,
Anniqua quicquid & novus orbis habet,

Intulit

Intulit in patriam naturamque exprimit arte.
Sic nullo cedit terra Britanna Golo,
Quod magi est Graium & Latium concludit in vno
Margine, & Anglorum jam facit ore loqui:
Sic eric exertnum hine ve vivas,horte Gerardi,
Cultoris fluidio nobilitare rui.

In Plantarum historiam, à solertissimo viro, Reiq; Herbaria peritissimo, D. Iohanne Gerardo, Anglice eduam Epigramma.

Eregiam certè laudem, decus immortale referris
Tu, locijq; tui, magnum & memorabile nomen
(Illustris D E V OR AN) raptoribus orbis I B E R I S
Devictis clasife Anglorum; Tuque (Dicastia
Maxime EG E R T ON E) vetterem superans Rhadamanthum,
H E R O V M merito i junto e censendus in albo.
Nec laus vettra minor (sacre pietatis alumni)
Qui mentes hominum divina palcitis etca.
Ornatis Partiam cunciti, nomeng Britannaum
Augetis, vobisiq; viam munitis ad astra,
Quin agite, in partemslatem permittite honoris
Phobet vetniant Vates, qui pellere gnari
Agmina morborum, humana: institution vites.
Hujua & ingentes, serena fronte labores
ANGL OD I OSCOR ID I S, Patrize, vettrzeq; faluti
Excipite cahaus loss paulum hua chivorite in H OR T OS
Quos CH OR T E I A coli, quos Flora exormat, & connes
Naiades, & Dryades, Charites, Nymphacq, Britannez.
Corporibus hie grata falus, a nimis gi, voluptas
Hiclaxate animos: H AB I T A V I T NVMEN IN HOR TISS.

Fran, Hering, Med.D.

The. Nentonius, Ceftrefhyrius, D. Io. Gerardo, Amico non vulgari, S.

TOft tot ab ingenuis conferipta volumina myftis, Herbarum vires qui referare docent, Tu tandem prodis Spartamq, hanc gnaviter ornas, Dum reliquis palmam præripuiste studes. Nec facis hoc, rutilo ve possis ditarier auro, Nec tibi ve accrescat grandis acervus opum; Sed prodesse volens, vestitos gramine colles Perluitras, & agros, frondiferumq; nemus. Indeq; Pæonias (apis instar) colligis herbas. Inq; tuum stirpes congeris alueolum. Mille tibi species plantarum, milleq; notæ; Hortulus indicio est, quem colis ipse domi. Pampinez vites, redolens cedrus, innuba laurus. Nota tibi, nota est pinguis oliva tibi. Balsama, narcissus, thododaphne, nardus, amomum, Salvia, dictamnus, galbana nota tibi. Quid multis ? radix, stirps, flos, cum cortice ramus, Spicaq; cum filiquis eft bene nota tibi. Gratulor ergo tibi, cunctifq; (Gerarda) Britannis, Namptwicoq; tuo gratulor atq; meo.
Nam Celtrelhyri; te ac me genuere parentes,
Tu meliore tamen fydere natus eras: Macte animo, pergafq, precor, coeptumq, laborem Vrge etiam viterius, Vivitur ingenio. Aurum habeant alij, gemmas, nitidosq; pyropos, Plantas tu & flores scribe Gerarde, Vale,

Vere & ex animo tuns, Tho. Newton, Ilfordensis

To the well affected Reader and Perufer of this Booke. St. Bredwell Physician, greeting.

Plin, Tun.



Pen is the Campe of glory and honour for all men, faith the younger Pliny, not onely men of great birth and dignitie, or men of office endued with publique charge and titles, are seene therein, and have the garland of praise and preferment waiting to crowne their merits but even the common Souldier likewife : To as he whole Name and note was erft obfcure, may by coregious acts of valour obtaine a place among st the Noble. The Schoole of Science keepeth Semblable proportion: whose amplitude as not alwaies, nor onely, men of great titles and degrees labor to illustrate; so whosoener doth, may confidently account of.

Turnerus.

at the least his name to be immortall. What is he then that will deny his voice of gratious commendation to the Authors of this Booke : To every one, no doubt there is due a condigne measure. The fulf Catheris and of the Antients, and Angmenters by their owne paints, have already fired the odour of their good names thorow all the lands of learned habitations. Dottor Pricit, for his tranflation of so much as Dodon wus, bath thereby left a Tombe for his honourable sepulture, Master Getard comming last, but not the least, hath many waies accommodated the whole Worke onto our English Nation: For this History of Plants, as it is richly replenished by those five mens Labors laid to rether, so yet could it full ill have wanted that new accession he hath made unto it. Many things hath he nourished in his Garden, and observed in our English fields, that never came into their pens to write of . Againe, the greatest number of these plants, having neuer been written of in our English tonque, would have wanted names for the vulgar fort to call them by : in which defect heehath been curionfly carefull, touching old and new names to make supply. And left the Reader should too often languish with frustrate desire to finde some plant he readeth of rare vertue, he spareth not to tell (if kimselfe haue seen it in England) in what wood, pasture, or ditch the same may be seene and gathered. Which when I thinke of and therewith all remember with what chearefull alacritic and resolute attendance he hath many yeares tilled this ground, and now brought forth the fruit of it, whether I hould more commend his diligence to attaine this skill, or his large benevolence in bestowing it on his Countrey, I cannot eafily determine. This Booke birth thus brought forth by Gerard, as it is in forme and disposition faire and comely, (enery Species being referred to his likeliest Genus, of whole flocke it came) so is it accomplished with surpassing varietie, unto such spreading growth and strength of enery limme, as that it may seeme sime heroicall Impe of illustrious Race, able to draw the eyes and expectation of every man unto it. Somewhat rare it will be heere for a Manto moue a question of this nature, and depart againe without some good saturaction. Manifold will bee the weekorh to the Physician and others: for every man delightesh in knowledge naturally which Lacit,1.5ca.1 (45 Aristotle faid) uin prosperitie an ornament, in aduerstie a refuge. But this booke about many others will fate with the most because it both plentifully administreth knowledge (which is the food of the minde) and doth it also with a familiar and pleasing taste to energy capacitie. Now as this commodifie is communicated to all, and many shall receive much fruit thereof; so I wish some may have Twen. 75 st. the minde to returne a benefit againe : that it might not be true in all, that Iuvenal faith, Scite volunt omnes, mercedem folvere nemo, (id eft) All defire to know, none to yeeld reward. Det men thinke, That the perfection of this knowledge is the high aduancement of the health of man: That perfection is not to be attained but by strong endeauour" neither can strong endeauour be accomplished without free maintenance. This bath not bee, who is forced to labour for his dayly bread but if he, who from the short houres of his daily and necessarie travell, stealing as it were some for the publique behoofe, and setting at length these pieces together, can bring forth so comely a garment as this, meet to cover or put away the ignorance of many; what may be thought he would do, if publique maintenance did free him from that private care, and wnite his troughts to be wholly intine to the generall good. O Reader, if fuch men as this ficke to rob themselves of such wealth as thou hast, so enrich thee with that sustenance thou wantest, detract not to share out of thine abundance Cinoffic. 1. come a prop to the other. Although praise and reward toyned as companions to fruitfull endeavors are

to merit and encourage their paines, that so fluxable riches and permanent sciences may the one bein part defired of all men that undertake loffes tabours, or dangers for the publique behoofe, because Simpl. Comme they adde finnes (as it were) unto Reafon, and able her more and more to refine her felfe : yet do they not embrace that honour in respect of itselfe, nor in respect of those that conferred it upon them, but

as having thereby an argument in themselves, that there is something in them worthy estimation among men : which then doublet b their dilligence to deserve it more abundantly. Admirable and for the imitation of Princes, was that act of Alexander, who feeting Aristotle to compile com. Plin.libs. mentaries of the brust creatures, allowed him for the bester performance thereof, certaine thou-cap.16. funds of men, in all A fia and Greece, most skilfull observers of such things, to give him information touching all beafts, fiftes, foules, ferpents, and flies. What came of it? A booke written, wherein all learned men in all ages since do exercise themselves principally, for the knowledge of the creatures. Great is the number of those that of their owne private have laboured in the same matter, from his age downe to our prefent time, which all do not in comparison satisfie vs. Whereas if in those ensuing ages there had rifen still new Alexanders, there (certainely) would not have wanted Aristotles to have made the enidence of those things an hundred fold more cleered unto we than now they be. Whereby you may perceive the unequall effects that follow those unsutable causes of publicke and prinate maintenances unto labours and findies. Now that I might not dispaire in thu my exhortation, I see examples of this munificence in our age to give me comfort: Ferdinand the Grellusin Emperor and Colmus Medices Prince of Tascane are herein registred for furthering this science outdeperce of Plants, in following of it themselves and becomming skilfull therein which course of theirs could gradudi menot be holden without the supporting and advancing of such as were studious to excell in this kinde. Bellonius likewise (whom for honour's cause I name) a man of high attempts in naturall science, Bellonde greatly extolleth his Kings liberalitie, which endued him with free leafure to follow the studie of negl. stirp. Plants, seconded also herein by Montmorencie the Constable, the Cardinals Castillion and Lor- cul prob 9. raine, with Oliverius the Chancellor; by whose meanes he was enabled to performe those his notable peregrinations in Italy, Africa, and Afia : the sweet fruit whereof as we have received some taste by his observations, so we should plenteously have been filled with them, if violent death by most accursed robbers had not cut him off. And as I finde these examples of comfort in forraine nations so we are (I confesse) much to be thankefull to God, for the experience we have of the like things at home. If (neuerthelesse) wato that Physicke letture lately so well erected, men who have this World's goods hall have hearts also of that spirit, to adde some ingenious labourer in the skill of simples, they shall mightily augment and adorne the whole science of Physicke. But if to that likewise they joyne a third, namely the art of Chymicall preparation; that out of those good creatures which God hath given man for his health, pure substances may be procured for those that be sicke, (I fearenot to say it shough I fee how Momus (corneth) this present generation would purchase more to the perfection of Physicke, than all the generations past since Galens time have done : that, I say, nothing of this one fruit that would grow thereof, to wit, the discouring and abolishing of these permitious impoflures and sophistications, which mount promising Paracellians every where obtrude, through want of a true and constant light among us to discerne them by. In which behalfe, remembring the mournefull speech of grave Hippocrates. The art of Physicke truly excelleth all arts, howbe-Hipp.de Lege. it, through the ignorance partly of those that exercise it, and partly of those that judge rashly of Physitions, it is accounted of all Arts the most inseriour: I say in like manner, the Art of Chymistrie is in it selfe the most noble instrument of natural knowledges ; but through the ignorance and impiety, partly of those that most audaciously professes without skill, and partly of them that impudently condemne that they know not, it is of all others most basely despised and scornfully rejected. A principall remedy to remoue such contumelious disgrace from these two pure virgins of one flocke and linage, is this that I have now infinuated, even by crefting the laboratory of an industrious Chymist, by the sweet garden of flourishing simples. The Physicke Reader by their meanes shall not onely come furnished with authorisies of the Antients, and sensibles probabilities for that he reachesh, but with reall demonstrations also in many things, which the reason of man without the light of the furnace would never have reached unto. I have uttered my hearts defire, for promoting first the perfection of my profession, and next by necessary consequence, the

healthie lines of men. If God open mens hearts to prouide for the former, it cannot be but the happy fruits shall be seene in the later. Let the ingenious learned indee whether I have reason on my side : the

partiall addicted (ect I foun, as men that never meane good to posterity.

George

George Baker, one of her Majesties chiefe Chirurgions in ordinarie, and M. of the Chirurgions of the Citie of London, to the Reader.



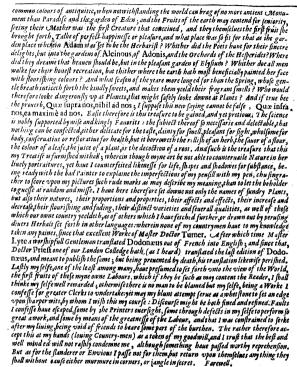
Ristotle, a Prince amongst the Philosophers, writing in his Metaphylicks of the nature of mankind, faith, that man is naturally inclined and defirous of science. The which sentence doth teach vs, that all creatures (being vertuously given) doe strive to attain to perfection, and drawneere in what they can to the Creator; and this knowledge is one of the principall parts

which doth concerne the perfection of understanding; for of the same doth follow, that all fuch are generally inclined to know the meanes by the which they may conferue their life, health, and reputation. And although it be necessary for man to learn and know all sciences, yet neuerthelesse the knowledge of naturall philosophie ought to be preferred, as being the most necessary; and moreouer. it doth bring with it a fingular pleasure and contentment, The first inventor of this knowledge was Chiron the Centaure, of great renowne, sonne to Saturne and Phillyre:and others fay that it was invented of Apollo; & others of Esculape his son; effeeming that so excellent a science could never proceed but from the gods immortall, and that it was impossible for man to finde out the nature of P lants, if the great worker, which is God, had not first instructed and taught him. For, as Pliny faith, if any think that these things have bin invented by man, he is vngratefull for the workes of God. The first that we can learne of among the Greeks that have diligently written of herbes, have bin Orpheus, Mufeus, and Hefiode, having bin taught by the Ægyptians: then Pythagoras of great renown for his wildome. which did write bookes of the nature of Plants, and did acknowledge to learne the same from Apollo and Esculape. Democrite also did compose bookes of Plants. hauing first trauelled ouer all Persia, Arabia, Ethiopia, and Egypt. Many other excellent spirits have taken great pleasure in this science, which to accomplish haue hazarded their liues in passing many vuknowne regions, to learne the true knowledge of Elleborus, and other Medicaments: of which number were Hippocrates, Crateua, Aristotle, Theophrast, Diocles Caristius, Pamphylus, Montius, Hierophile, Dioscorides, Galen, Pliny, and many others, which I leave to name, fearing to be too long. And if I may speake without partiality of the Author of this book, his great paines, his no leffe expenses in trauelling far and neere for the attaining of his skill haue bin extraordinary. For he was neuer content with the knowledge of those simples which grow in those parts, but upon his proper cost and charges hath had out of all parts of the world all the rare simples which by any means he could attaine vnto, not only to have them brought, but hath procured by his excellent knowledge to have them growing in his garden, which as the time of the yeare doth serue may be seene for there shall you see all manner of strange trees, herbes, roots, plants, floures, and other fuch rare things, that it would make a man wonder, how one of his degree, not having the purse of a number, could euer accomplish the same. I protest vpon my conscience, I do not thinke for the knowledge of Plants, that he is inferiour to any: for I did once see him tried with one of the best strangers that ever came into England, and was accounted in Paris the onely man, being recommended vnto me by that famous man Mafter Amb.

Pareus; and he being here was defirous to goe abroad with some of our Herbarifts, for the which I was the meane to bring them together, and one whole day we spent herein, searching the rarest Simples : but when it came to the triall, my French man did not know one to his foure. What doth this man deferue that hath taken so much paines for his countrey, in setting out a Booke, that to this day, neuer any in what language soener did the like? First, for correcting their faults in so many hundred places, being falfly named, mistaken the one for the other; and then the pictures of a great number of plants now newly cut. If this man had taken this paines in Italy and Germany where Matthiolus did write, he should have sped as well as he did: For (faith he) I had so great a desire ever to finish my Book, that I neuer regarded any thing in respect of the publique good, not fo much as to think how I should finish so great a charge, which I had neuer carried out, but that by Gods stirring up of the renowned Emperour Ferdinando of famous memorie, and the excellent Princes had not helped mee with great fums of money, so that the common wealth may say, That this bleffing doth rather proceed of them than from me. There have beene also other Princes of Almain, which have been liberal in the preferring of this Book, and the most excellent Elector of the Empire the Duke of Saxony, which fent me by his Post much mony toward my charges; the liberalitie of the which, & their magnificence toward me I cannot commend fufficiently. They which followed in their liberalitie were the excellent Fredericke Count Palatine of the Rhine, and the excellent Ioachim Marques of Brandeburg, which much supplied my wants: and the like did the reverend Cardinall and Prince of Trent, and the Excellent Archbishop of Saltzperg, the Excellent Dukes of Bauare and Cleues, the duke of Megapolencis, Prince of Vandalis, the State Republique of Noremberg, the liberalitie of whom ought to be celebrated for euer; and it doth much reloyce me that I had the help and reward of Emperors, Kings, Electors of the Roman Empire, Archdukes, Cardinalls, Bishops, Dukes and Princes, for it giveth more credit to our Laborsthat any thing that can be faid. Thus far Matthiolus his owne writing of the liberalitie of Princes towards him. What age do we live in here that wil fuffer all vertue to go vnrewarded: Master Gerrard hath taken more pains than ever Matthiolus did in his Commentaries, and hath corrected a number of faults that he passed ouer; and I dure aftirme (in reverence be it spoken to that Excellent man) that Malter Gerrard doth know a great number of Simples that were not knowne in his time; and yet I doubt whether he shall taste of the liberalitie of either Prince, Duke, Earle, Bishop, or publique Estate Let a man excell neuer to much in any excellent knowledge, neuertheles many times he is not to much regarded as a lefter, a Boafter, a Quackfaluer or Mountebanke: for fuch kinde of

men can flatter, diffemble, make of triffes great matters, in praising of this pare secret, or that excellent spirit, or this Elixer or Quintessence; which when it shall come to the triall, nothing fhall be found but boafting words. I'ALE.





From my House in Holborn, within the Suburbs of London, this first of December, 1597.

Thy sincere and unfeigned Friend,

IOHN GERARD.



To the courteous and well willing Readers.



Libough my paines hau not beene spent (courteous Reader) in the gracious discourie of golden Mines, nor in the tracing after siluer vernes, whereby my native country in migh be invited with splan merchandis e as it hat most in requist and admiration; yet hat my labour (Itrus) been otherwise profitably implained, in descriping of such a harmeless treasure of the references, and plants, as the earth spakely without violence offereth winto our most necessary of the Minesser self-cut with our most necessary.

violence offereth unto our most necessary uses. Harmelesse I call them because they were such delights as man in the perfecteft state of his innocencie did erst inioy and treasure I may well terme them feeing both Kings and Princes have efteemed them as lewels; fith wife men have made their whole life as a pilgrimage to attaine to the knowledge of them: by the which they have gained the hearts of all, and opened the mouthes of many, in commendation of it ofer are vertues which are contained in thefe terrestrial creatures. I confesse blind Pluto is now adaics more fought after than quicke fighted Phoebus : and yet this dufty mettall, or excrement of the earth (which was first deepely buried least it should be an eie-sore to grieue the corrupt heart of man) by forcible entry made into the bowels of the earth, is rather fratched at of man to his owne destruction, than directly fent of God to the comfort of this life. And yet behold in the compassing of this wordly droffe, what care, what coft, what aduentures, what mysticall proofes, and chymicall trials are set abroach; when as notwithstanding the chiefest end is but uncertaine wealth. Contrarswife, in the expert knowledge of herbes, what pleasure fill renewed with variety? what small expence? what security? and yet what an apt and ordinary meanes to conduct man to that most desired benefit of health i which as I denoutly wish wino my native countrey, and to the carfull nursing mother of the same; so bauing bent my labours to the benefit of Such as are studiously practifed in the conservation thereof, I thought it a chiefe point of my dutie, thus out of my poore flore to offer up thefe my far fetched experiments, together with mine owne countries whknowne treasure, combined in thu compendious Herball (not unprofitable though unpolified) unto your wife confiructions and courteous confiderations. The drift whereof is a ready introduction to that excellent art of Simpling, which is neither fo base nor contemptible as perhaps the English name may seeme to intimate: but such it is, as altogether hath beene a fludy for the wifest, an exercise for the noblest, a pastime for the best. From whence there firing floures not onely to adorne the garlands of the Mufes, to decke the bosomes of the beautifull to paint the gardens of the curious, to garnifp the glorious crownes of Kings; but also such fruit as learned Dioscorides long translled for ; and princely Mithridates reserved as precious in his owne closet: Mithridates I meane, better knowne by his soueraigne Mithridate, than by bis sometime speaking two and iwenty languages. But what this famous Prince did by tradition, Euax king of the Arabians did deliner in a difcourse written of the vertues of herbes, and dedicated it vuto the Emperor Nero. Euery greene Herbarist can make mention of the herbe Lysimachia, whose vertues were foundout by King Lysimachus, and his vertues no lesse eternifed in the selfe same plant, than the name of Phydias, queintly beaten into the shields of Pallas, or the first letters of A. jax or Hyacinthus (whether you please) registred in that beloued stource of Apollo. As for Attemilia, fir fe alled norm, whether the till thereof frang from some. Diana her felfe, or from the renowned Queene of Caria, which disclosed the viethereof onto posterity, it survivaeth as a monument to restrict the memories of them both for ener. What should we speake of Gentiana bearing fill the cognifance of Gentius per of divers other herbes taking the r denominations of their princely innertors? What should I say of those royall personages, Iuba, Attalus, Climenus, Achilles, Cyrus, Mafyniffa, Semyramis, Dioclefian ? but onch thus, to feake their Princely loues to Herbarisme, and their euerlassing honors (which neither old Plinius dead, nor yong Lipsius liuing will permit to dies?) Crefcent herbæ, crefcetts amores : crefcent herbæ, crefcetts honores. But had this wonted faculty wanted the authorifement of fach a royall company, King Solomon, excelling all the reft for wildome, of greater royalty than they all (though the Lillies of the field out braned him) be onely (I say) might yeld her ennt of afficient countenance and commendation, in that his lofty wise dome thought no scorne to soupe wind the lowly plants. 1 lift not seek the



TO THE READER.

Courteous READER.



Here are many things which I thinke needfull to impart unto thee, both concerning the knowledge of Plants in generall, as also for the better explaining of some things pertinent to this present Historie, which I haue here set forth much amended and inlarged. For the general differences, affections,&c. of Plants, I hold it not now fo fitting nor necessary for me affections, &c. of Plants, a norm in more norm to infift you them, neither do I intend in any large discourse to fet forth

their many and great vses and vertues : give me leave onely to tell you, That God of his infinite goodnesse and bounty hath by the medium of Plants, bestowed almost all food. clothing, and medicine vpon man. And to this off-fpring we also owe (for the most part) our houses, shipping, and infinite other things, though some of them Proteus-like have run through divers shapes, as this paper whereon I write, that first from seed became Flaxe; then after much vexation thread, then cloath, where it was cut and mangled to fetue the fashions of the time, but afterward rejected and east aside, yet vinwilling so to forsake the feruice of man for which God had created it, again it comes (as I may terme it) to the hammer, from whence it takes a more noble form and aptitude to be imployed to facted, civill, forrein, and domesticke vies. I will not speake of the many and various objects of delight that these present to the sences, nor of fundry other things which I could plentifully in this kinde deliuer; but rather acquaint you from what Fountaines this Knowledge may be drawne, by thewing what Authours have delivered to vs the Historie of Plants, and after what manner they have done it. And this will be a meanes that many controuersies may be the more easily understood by the lesse learned and juditious Rea-

Hewhole name we first find upon record (though doubtlesse some had treated thereof before) that largely writ of Plants, was the wifeft of men, euen King Solomon, who certainly would not have medled with this subject, if he in his wisedome had not known it worthy himselfe, and exceeding fitting: First, for the honour of his Creator, whose gifts and bleffings these are: Secondly, for the good of his Subjects, whereof without doubt he in this Work had a speciall regard, for the curing of their diseases and infirmities. But this kingly Worke being loft, I will not infift upon it, but come to fuch as are yet extant, of which (following the course of antiquity) that of Theophrass with takes place.

Now Theophrasism succeeded Aristotle in the government of the Schoole at Athens, about the 114 Olymp, which was some 322 yeares before Christ. He among many other things writ a Historie of Plants in ten bookes, and of the causes of them, eight bookes, of the former ten there are nine come to our hands reasonable persect, but there now remain but fix of the eight of the causes of Plants. Some looking vpon the Catalogue of the bookes of Theophrasis his writing, set forth in his life, written by Diogenes Lacrius, may wonderthat they finde no mention of these bookes of Plants, among it these he reckons would that they have been that firange, and so much the more, because this his life is set forth by D aniel Heinstun, before his edition * of Theophrasium, and there also no mention neither in the Greeke nor Latine of those Workes, Considering this, I thinking to haue faid fomething thereof, I found the doubt was long fince cleared by the learned nate rate formering thereof, the state of th wishes you to reade polymen speciand and. Thus being certaine of the Authour, let mee fay fomwhat of the Worke, which though by the injury of time it hath suffered much, yet is it one of the chiefe pieces of Antiquitie, from whence the knowledge of plants is

Lurd Bateu.

To the Reader.

to be drawn. Theophrastus as he followed Aristotle in the Schoole, so also in his manner of writing ; for according as Ariftotle hath delivered his Historia Animalium, so bath he fet forth this of Plants, not by writing of each species in particular, but of their differences and Theoph Hift. nature, by their paris, affections, generations, and life. Which how hard a thing it was he tells pliticap. 1. you in his fecond chapter, and renders you this reason, Because there is nothing common to all English in the Plants, as the mouth and belly is to other living creatures, or . Now by this mannet of writing consumitations voli may learne the generall differences and affections of Plants, but cannot come to the particular knowledge of any without much labor; for you must go to many places to gather vo the description of one plant : neither doth he (nor is it necessarie for any writing in this manner) make mention of any great number, and of many it may be but once. His Works being in Greeke were translated into Latine by Theodore Gala, who did them but Graca fide, for he omitted fome things, otherwhiles rendred them contrarie to the minde of the Author; but aboue all, he took to himselfe too much libertie in giving of names. in imitation of the Greeke, or of his own invention, when it had been better by much for his Reader to have had them in the Greeke; as when hee renders saiden, Agitatorium Howsims, Solaris, Go. The learned Iulius Scaliger hath fet forth Animadversiones voon these Books, wherein he hath both much explained the minde of Theophrastus, and shewedsthe errors of Gata. Some fince his time have promifed to do something to this Authour, as Daniel Heinfus and Spigelius, but twenty yeares are past since, and I have not yet heard of any thing done in this kinde by either of them. Thus much for Theophrassus.

Let me not passe ouer Aristotle in silence, though his bookes writ of this subject were Aristotle but two and these according to the conjecture of Iulius Scaliger (who hath made a large and curious examination of them, have either perished, or come to vs not as they were originally written by Aristotle, but as they have been by some later man put into Greeke. Amongst other things Scaliger hath these concerning those two bookes ; Reor etextrina Theophrasti detracta fila quadam, 459; clavos additos tameisi noque aureos, neque purpureos. Quod si protinus autorem tibi dari vis ad Arabum diligentiam propius accedit. And afterwards thus; Attribuere viri docti, alius aly, at quidem qui aliorum viderem nihil Planudem autorem facienti malim affentiri : extant enim illius alus in libris similis vestigia semilatinietatis, & c. Thus much for Ariff whom as you see I have placed after his Scholler, because there is such doubt of these bookes carled about in his name, and for that Scaliger, as you see, thinks them rather

taken out of Theophrastus, than written by his Master.

The next that orderly followes is Pedacius Dioscorides Anazarbeus, who lived (accor-pioscorides ding to Suidas) in the time of Cleopatra, which was some few yeares before the birth of our Sauior, Now Suiden hath confounded * Diofeorides Anal orbens with Diofeorides Phaem; but amount the by fome places in Galen you may fee they were different men: for our Anazarbean Diofeo Swalen week rides was of the Emperick Sect, but the other was a follower of Herophylus and of the Ra- Gr. Suid. tional Sect. He writ not only of Plants, but de tota materia medica e to which study he was addicted even from his childehood, which made him travell much ground, and leade a military life, the better to accomplish his ends: and in this hee attained to that perfection, that few or none fince his time hane attained to. Of the exellencie of his work, which is as it were the foundation and ground-worke of all that hath bin fince delinered in this De forth, med. kinde, heare what Galen, one of the excellentest of Physicians, and one who spent no smal facult lib.6. time in this fludy, affirmes : But (faith he) the Anagarbean Dioscorides in fine bookes hath prom. written of the necessary matter of Medicine, not onely making mention of Herbes, but also of Trees. Fruits, Liquors and Inyees, as allo of all Minerals, and of the parts of living Creatures : and in wine & train myne opinion he hat hwith the greatest perfection performed this worke of the matter of Medicine for although many before him have written well upon this Subiett, yet none have writ fo well of all. Now Disfeorides follows not the method of Theoph but treats of each herb in particular, fire giuing the Names, then the description, and then the place where they viually grow, and lastly their vertues. Yet of some, which as then were as frequently known with them as Sage, Rosemary, an Ash of oke tree are withvs, he hath omitted the descriptions as vnnecessarie, as indeed at that time when they were to vulgarly known they might seeme so to bee, but now wee know the least of these, and have no certaintie, but some probable conjectures to direct vs to the knowledge of them. He was not curious about his words nor method, but plainly and truly delivered that whereof he had certaine and experimenall knowledge, concerning the deciription and participal rate of Plants. But the generall method he observed you may finde set sorts by subject to go of Machineles, immediatly after the Preface of the first books, where to Lycket the Curious, being too long for me in this place to insist you. His Works that are come to we are fine Books de material delication. teria Medica. One De letalibus venenis conuna pracautione & curatione. Another, De Cane

I shall say somewhat hereafter. There is also another Worke which goes under his name, and may well be his. It is de lawer, five de facile parabilibus, divided into two books, tranflated and confirmed with the confent of other Greeke Physitions, by the great labor of Iohn Moibane a Physicion of Aufpurge, who lived not to finish it, but left it to be perfe-

cted and fet forth by Conrade Gefner, The next that takes place is the laborious Caim Plinius secundus, who lived in the time of Vespasian, and was suffocated by the sulphurious vapours that came from mount Vesuvius, falling at that time on fire; he through ouermuch curiofitie to fee and finde out the

cause thereof, approching too nigh, and this was Anno Dom. 79. He read and writ exceeding much, though by the injury of time we have no more of his than 37 books, De hifferia Mundi, which also have received such wounds, as have tried the best skill of our Criticks, and yet in my opinion in some places require Medicas manus. From the twelfth to the end of the twenty feuenth of these books he treats of plants, more from what he found written in other Authors, than from any certain knowledge of his owne, in many places following the method and giuing the words of Theophrasius, and in other places those of Dioscorides, though he neuer make mention of the later of them: he also mentions and no question followed many other Authors, whose writings are long since perished. Sometimes he is pretty large, and otherwhiles so briefe, that scarce any thing can from thence be gathered. From the seuenteenth vnto the twenty seuenth he variously handles them; what method you may quickly fee by his Eleuchus contained in his first booke, but in the

twenty feuenth he handles those whereof he had made no, or not sufficient mention, after an alphabeticall order, beginning with Æthiopis, Ageratum, Alos, oc. fo going on to the

I must not passe ouer in silence, neither need I long insist vpon Galen, Paulus Beineta. and Actins, for they have only alphabetically named Plants and other simple medicines, briefly mentioning their temperature and faculties, without descriptions (some very few, and those briefe ones excepted) and other things pertinent to their historie.

The next that present themselues are two counterfeits, who abuse the world vader feined titles, and their names have much more antiquitie than the works themselves. The first goes under the title of Emilian Macer a famous Poet, of whom Ovid makes mention

> Sape suas volucres legit mihi grandior avo. Quaq; nocet Serpens, que juvat herba Macer.

Pliny also makes mention of this Macer. He in his Poems imitated Nicander; but this Worke that now is earied about under his name, is written in a tude and formwhat barbarous verse, far different from the stile of those times wherein Macer lived, and no way in the subject imitating Nicander. It seemes to have been written about 40001 500 yeares

Galen.

Paulus.

Macer.

Plan.

The other also is an unknowne Author, to whom the Printers have given the title of Apulei see Madaurensis, and some haue beene so absurdly bold of late, as to put it vnto the Works of Apuleius: yet the vicurious file and method of the whole Workewill conuince them of error, if there were no other argument. I haue feen some foure Manuscripts of this Author, and heard of a fifth, and all of them feem to be of good antiquitie: the Figures of them all for the most part have some resemblance each of other. The first of thefe I faw fome nine yeares agoe, with that worthy louer and storer of Antiquitie, Sr. Ro. bert Cotton; it was in a faire Saxon hand, and as I remember in the Saxon tongue, but what title it carried I at that time was not curious to observe. I saw also another after that, which feemed to be of no small standing, but carelessy observed not the title. But fince I being informed by my friend M' Goodyer (as you may finde in the chapter of Saxifrage of the Antients) that his Manuscript, which was very antient, acknowledged no such Author as Apuleius, I begun a little to examine some other Manuscripts, so I procured a very faire one of my much honored friend S' Thead. Mayern: In the very beginning of this is wit, In hoc continentur libri quatur medicina Toorrain, Platonie Apoliensis urbis de diverses Herbis , Sexts Papiri placiti ex Animalibus, de. A little after in the fame page at the beginning of a table which is of the Vertues, are these words; In primo libro fant herba descripta,

To the Reader.

and Applicatis Plate descripfit, dec. and thus also he is named in the title of the Epistle or Proem : but the end of the work is Explicit liber Platonis de herbis masculinis, or With this in all things agrees that of M' Goodyer, as he hath affirmed to me. Besides these, I found one with M' John Tradescant, which was written in a more ignorant and barbarous time as one may cojecture by the title, which is thus at the very beginning; In nomine domini incipit herboralium Apulei Platonis quod accepit à Scolapio, & Chirone Centauro magifiro. Then followes (as also in the former and in the printed bookes) the tractat ascribed to Antonius Mula de herba Betonica. After that are these words; Liber medicina Platonis herbaticus explicit, By this it seems the Author of this Worke either was named, or else called himself Plato, a thing not without example in these times. This worke was first printed at Basil, 1528, among it some other works of physicke, and one Albanus Torinus set it forth by the helpe of many Manuscripts, of whose impersections he much complains, and I think not without cause. After this, Gabriel Humelbergins of Rauenspurge in Germany set it forth with a Comment upon it, who also complaines of the imperfections of his copies, and thinkes the Worke not perfect. Indeed both the editions are faulty in many places; and by the help of these Manuscripts I have seene they might be mended (if any thought it worth their labour) in fome things, as I observed in cursorily looking over them. One thing I much maruell at, which is, That I finde not this Author mentioned in any Writer of the middle times, as Platearius, Bartholomaus Anglas, drc. Now I conjecture this Worke was originally written in Greeke, for these reasons; first, because it hath the Greeke names in fuch plenty, and many of them proper, figuificant, and in the first place. Secondly, some are only named in Greek, as Hierobulbon, Artemifia Leptophyllos, and Artemifiatagantes, Batrachion, Gryas, (which I judge rather Greeke than Latine) &c. Befides, in both the written books in very many places amongst the names I finde this word ombes, but diversly written : for I conjecture the Greeke names were written in the Greeke character, and jumin amongst them : and then also when the rest of the Worke was translated, which afterwards made the transcribers who understood it not to write it variously, for in the one book it is alwaies written Amoeos, and in the other, O moeos, and fometimes O meos, as in the chapter of Brittanica, the one hath it thus, Nomen herba istius Britanica, Amocos dicunt cum Damasinium. &c. The other thus, Nomen herba Brittanica, Omeot Damasinius &c. And in the chapter of Althan the one hath it thus, Nomen hujus herba Altea Amotos vocant hans herbam Moloche dre. The other, Nomen herba Ibifcus Omoeds Moloche, &c. If it be certain which Philip Ferrarius affirmes in his Lexicon Geographicum, That the City Apoley is Conflantinople, then have I found Apolientis webs of which I can find no mention in any antient or modern Geographer besides; and then it is more than probable that this was written in Greeke, and it may bee thought differently translated, which occasions such diversitie in the Copies, as you shall finde in some places. Now I conjecture this Worke was written about some 600 yeares ago.

From the Antients have forung all or the greatest part of the knowledge that the middle or later times have had of Plants; and all the controversies that of late time have so stuffed the books of such as have writ of this subject, had their beginning by reason that the careleines of the middle times was fuch, that they knew little but what they transcribed out of these Antients, neuer endeadoring to acquire any perfect knowledge of the things themselues : so that when as learning (after a long winter) began to spring vp again, men began to be somwhat more curious, and by the notes and descriptions in these antient Authors they have labored to restore this lost knowledge, making inquirie, first, Whether it were knowne by Theophrastus, Diescorides, or any of the Antients, then by what name. But to return to my Authors.

About An Dom. 1100,or a little after lived the Arabians Avices, Averboes, Mefve, Rha- The Arabiani fis and Serapio; most of these writ but briefly of this subject, neither have we their Works in the Arabicke wherein they were written, but batbaroufly translated into Latine, and most of these works were by them taken out of the Greeks, especially Diescorides and Galen; yet fo, as they added formwhat of their own, and otherwhiles confounded other things with those mentioned by the Greeks, because they did not well know the things whereof they writ. Avicen, Averrhoes, and Rhasis alphabetically and briefly (following the method of Galen) give the names, temperature, and vertues of the chiefest simple medicines. But Asia Serapio after a particular Tract of the Temperature and Qualities of simple medicines in Realist generall, comes to treat of them in particular, and therein followes chiefly Diofcorides, Ga. Strojie. len, and Paulus, and divers Arabians that went before him. This is the chiefe work in this kinde of the Arabians which hath come tows : he himselfe tells vs his method in his pre-

face, which is (when he comes to particulars) first of medicines temperat, then of those that are hot and dry in the first degree, then those cold and dry in the same degree; after that, those hot and dry in the second degree, &c. and in each of these tracts he followeth the order of the Arabick Alphabet.

In or after the times of the Arabians, untill about the yere 1400, there were divers obfcure and barbarous writers, who by fight knew little whereof they writ, but tooke out of the Greeks, Arabians, and one another, all that they writ, giving commonly rude figures. feldome fetting down any descriptions. I will only name the chiefe of them that I have feen, and as neere as I can gueffe, in that order that one of them fucceeded another: for the particular times of their living is somewhat difficult to be sound out. One of the antientest of them scems to be Isidore: then Platearius, whose work is alphabetical, and intituled

Circa inflans. The next Mattham Sylvations who flourished about the yeare 1219, his work Barthol, Angle is called Pandette. A little after him was Bartholomaus Anglus, whose Works (as that of Isodore, and most of the rest of those times) treat of divers other things besides Plants, as Beafts, Birds, Fishes, &c. His worke is called De proprietatibus rerum: the Authors name

was Bartholmen Glanvill, who was descended of the noble family of the Earles of Suffolk. and he writ this Work in Edw, the thirds time, about An, Dom. 1397. After all thefe, and Horses fastiat. much like them, is the Horses fastiatis, whose Author I know not. But to leave these ob.

fcure men and their writings, let me reckon some of later time, who with much more learning and judgement have endeauored to illustrate this part of Physicke.

About some 200 years ago learning again beginning to flourish, divers began to leave and loath the confused and barbarous writings of the middle times, and to have recourse to the Antients, from whence together with puritie of Language they might acquire a more certain knowledge of the things treated of, which was wanting in the other. One of Hermal, Barb. the first that tooke pains in this kinde was Hermolaus Barbarus Patriarch of Aquileia, who not onely translated Dioscorides, but writ a Commentary upon him in fine bookes, which he calls his Corollarium. In this Work he bath shewed himselfe both juditious and lear-

Merc.Virg. After him Marcellus Virgilius Secretary to the State of Florence, a man of no leffe learning and ludgement than the former, fet forth Dioscorides in Greeke and Latine, with a Comment voon him.

Much about their time also John Ruellius a French physitian, who stourished in the yere 1480 translated Diosecrides into Latine, whose translation hath bin the most followed of all the reft. Moreouer, he fet forth a large Worke, Denatura Stirpium, divided into three bookes, wherein he hath accuratly gathered all things out of fundry Writers, especially the Greeks and Latines : for first having (after the maner of Theophrastus) delivered somcommon precepts and aduertisements pertaining to the forme, life, generation, ordering. and other such accidents of Plants, hee then comes to the particular handling of each

Much about this time the Germanes began to beautifie this so necessarie part of Phy-Other arangit. ficke; and among fithem Othe Brumfelfius a physitian of good account, writ of Plants, and was the first that gaue the linely figures of them ; but he treated not in all of aboue 288 plants. He commonly observes this method in his particular chapters, first the figure (yet he gives not the figures of all he writes of) then the Greeke, Latine, and German names; after that, the description and historie out of most former Authors; then the temperature and vertues; and lastly the Authors names that had treated of them. His Worke is in three parts or Tomes, the first was printed in an. 1530. the second in 1931, and the third

Next after him was Hieronymus Tragus, a learned ingenious and honest writer, who set forth his works in the German tongue, which were afterwards translated into Latine by Danid Kiber. He treats of most of the Plants commonly growing in Germany, and I can observe no general! method he keeps, but his particular one is commonly this, he first giueth the figure with the Latine & high Dutch name; then commonly a good description; after that, the names, then the temperature, and lastly the vertues, first inwardly, then outwardly vsed. He hath figured some 567, and described some 800. his sigures are good, and fo are most of the rest that follow. His works were set forth in Latine, Anis 52.

In his time lived Leonhartus Fuehssus a German Physitian, being also a learned and diligent writer, but he hath taken many of his descriptions as allowertues word for word out of the Antients, and to them hath put figures: his generall method is after the Greek Alphabet, and his particular one thus: First, the names in Greeke and Latine, together ofttimes with their etymologies, as also the German and French names, then the kinds, after that the form, the place, time, temperature, then the vertues; first out of the Antients, as Dioscorides, Galen, Pling &c. and sometimes from the late writers, whom he doth not particularife, but expresses in generall, ex recentioribm. His Worke was set forth at Basil, 1542 in Fol. containing 5 16 figures; also they were set forth in Octavo, the historie first, with. al the figures by themselves together at the end, with the Latine and high Dutch names.

About this time and a little after flourished Conrade Geserga Germane physician also, conrade Ges who fet forth divers things of this nature, but yet lived not to finish the great and general "the Work of plants, which he for many yeres intended, and about which he had taken a great deale of pains, as may be gathered by his Epistles. He was a very learned painfull honest. and inditions writer, as may appeare by his many & great works, whereof those of Plants was first a briefe alphabeticall history of plants without figures, gathered out of Dioscorides Theophrastus, Pling, erc, with the vertues briefly, and for the most part taken out of Paulus Agineta, with their names in Greek and French put in the margent. This was printed at Venice, 1541, in a small form. He set forth a catalogue of plants in Latine, Greek, high Dutch and French printed at Zurich, 1542. Also another track De Lunariis & nothe lucentibus cum montis fracti, (we Pilati Lucernatum descriptione, Ann. 1552. in quarto. He also set forth the foure books of Valerius Cordus (who died in his time) and his Sylva observationum in Strausburgh, 1561, in fol. and to these he added a Catalogue of the Germane gardens, with an appendix and Corollarium to Cordus his history. Also another treatise of his, de stirpium collectione, was fet forth at Zurich by Wolphius, An. 1587, in Octavo.

At the same time lived Adam Lonicerus a physitian of Frankford, whose natural history Leonicerus. was there printed. An. 155 t. and the first part thereof is of plants and four evers after he added another part thereto, treating also of plants. I find no general method observed by him:but his particular methody fually is this; first he gives the figure, then the names in Latine and Dutch, then the temperature, &c. as in Tragus, from whom and Cordus he borrowes the most part of his first tome, as he doth the second from Matth. & Amat Lusitanus.

In his time the Italian physitian Petrus Andreas Matthiolus set forth his Commentaries P. And. Masvpon Dioscorides, first in Latine, with 957 large and very faire figures, and then afterwards this last in Latine at Venice, with the same figures, An. 1568. After this he set forth his epitome in quarto, with 921 smaller figures. Now these his Commentaries are very large, and hee hath in them delivered the history of many plants not mentioned by Discorides: but he is iustly reprehended by some, for that he every where taxes & notes other writers, when he himselse runs into many errors. & some of them wilfull ones; as when he gives figures framed by his own fancie, as that of Dracontium majus, Rhabarbarum, &c. and fallified other fome in part, the better to make them agree with Diefeer, his description, as when hee pictures Arbor Inda with prickles, and gives it for the true Acatia: and hee oft times gives bare figures without description of his owne, but saith it is that described by Dioseovides, Nullis reclamantibus notis, for which the Authors of the Adversaria much declaim against him. It had bin fit for him, or any one that takes such a worke in hand, to have shewed by describing the plant he gives, and conferring it with the description of his Authour, that there is not any one note wanting in the description, vertues, or other particulars which his Author fets down, and if he can flew that his is fuch, then will the contrary opinions of all others fall of themselves, and need no consutation.

Amatus Lustranus also about the same time set forth Commentaries voon Diescorides, Amatus Lustra adding the names in divers languages, but without figures, at Strausburgh, Ann. 1554, in ***. Quarto. He differred from Matthiolus in many things, whereupon Matthiolus writ an Apologie against him. He hath performed no great matter in his enarrations upon Diescorides, but was an author of the honesty of Matthielus; for as the one deceived the World with counterfeit figures, fo the other by feined cures to strengthen his opinion, as Crato indged of his Curationes Medicinales (another Worke of his) which he thinkes potius fieta

Rembertus Dedonaus, a Physician born at Mechlin in Brabant, about this time began to Remb Dedona write of Plants. Hee first fer forth an history in Dutch, which by Clusius was turned into French, with some additions, An. 1560. And this was translated out of French into English by Mr Henry Lyte, and set forth with figures, Ann. Dom. 1578. and divers times since printed, but without figures. In the yeare 1552, Dodonaus fet forth in Latine his Frugum historia, and within a while after his Florum, pargantium or deleteriorum historia. And afterwards he put them all rogether, his former and those his later Works, and divided them into 30 books, and fet them forth with 1305 figures, in fel. Ann. 1583. This edition was

also translated into English, which became the foundation of this present Worke. as I thall thew hereafter. It hath fince been printed in Latine, with the addition of fome few new figures; and of late in Dutch, Ann. 1618, with the addition of the same figures. and most of these in the Exoticks of Clusius, and great store of order additions. His generall method is this: first he divides his works into fix Pemptades or fives: the first Pemptas or five books of these contain plants in an alphabetical order, yet so, as that other plants that have affinitie with them are comprehended with them, though they fal not into the order of the alphabet. The fecond Pempt. contains Flores Coronaria, Planta odorata & vmbellifera. The third is De Radicibus, Purgantibus herbis, convolvulis, deleterus ac perniciolis plantis Filicibus, Muscis & Fungis. The fourth is De Frumentis, Leguminibus, palustribus er aquatilibus. The fifth, De Oleribus & Carduis. The fixt, De Fruticibus & Arboribus. The particular method is the same ysed by our Author.

Peter Pena.

In the yeare 1570, Peter Pena and Matthias Lobel did here at London fet forth a Worke intituled Stirpium Adversaria nova; the chief end and intention wherof being to find out the Materia medica of the Antients. The general Limethod is the fame with that of our Author, which is, putting things together as they have most resemblance one with another in external forme, beginning with Graffes, Cornes, &c. They give few figures, but sometimes refer you to Fuchfius, Dodon. & Matthiolus; but where the figures war not given by former Authors, then they commonly give it; yet most of these figures are very small and unperfect, by reason (as I conjecture) they were taken from dried plants. In this work they infift little voon the vertues of plants, but fuccincily handle Controuerfies, and give their opinions of plants, together with their descriptions and names, which somtimes are in all these languages, Greek, Latine, French, high & low Dutch, and English; otherwhile in but one or two of them. Some writers for this Work call them Doctifimi Angli ; yet neither of them were born here, for Pena (as I take it) was a French man, and Lobel was born at Ryssele in Flanders, yet lived most part of his later time in this kingdom, and here also ended his daies. In the yeare 1576 he fet forth his Observations, and joyned them with the Adversaria, by them two to make one entire work : for in his Observations he gives most part of the figures and vertues belonging to those herbs formerly described only in the Advers, and to these also addes some new ones not mentioned in the former worke. After which he fet forth an Herbal in Dutch, wherein he comprehended all those plants that were in the two former Works, and added divers other to them, the Worke containing some 2116 figures, which were printed afterward in a longish form, with the Latine names, and references to the Latine & Dutch books. After all thefe, at London, 4n. 1605, he again set forth the Adversaria, together with the second part thereof, wherein is contained some forty figures, being most of them of Grasses and floures, but the descriptions were of some 100 plants, varieties and all. To this he added a Treatise of Balfam, which alfo was fet forth alone in quarte, An. 1598; and the Pharmacopea of Rendeletins, with Annotations voon it. He intended another great Worke, whose title should have bin Stippium illustrationes, but was preuented by death. Some fix yeares after the edition of the Adversaria, Anno 1576, that learned diligent

and laborious Herbarist Carol. Clusius set forth his Spanish Observations, having to this purpose trauelled ouer a great part of Spaine; and being afterwards called to the Imperiall Court by Maximilian the second, he viewed Austria and the adiacent provinces, and fet forth his there Observations, An. 1 583. He also translated out of Spanish the Works of Garcias ab Oria and Christopher Acost atreating of the simple medicines of the East Indies, and Nicolas Monardus, who writ of those of the West Indies. After this he put into one body both his Spanish and Pannonick Observations, with some other, and those hee comprehends in fix books, intituled Rariorum Plantarum Historia: whereto he also adds an Honor, Bellus Appendix, a treatife of Mushromes, fix Epistles treating of plants, from Honorius Bellus an Italian physitian liuing at Cydonia in Candy; as also the description of mount Baldus, being a catalogue with the description and figures of some rare and not before written of plants there growing, written by Iohn Fona an Apothecarie of Verona. (This Defeription of Pona's was afterwards with some new descriptions and thirty six figures set forth alone in quario, Anno 1608.) This first Volume of Clusus was printed in Antwerpe, Anno 1601, in Folio: and in the yeare 1605 he alfo in Folio fer forth in another volume fix bookes of Exotickes containing various matter, as plants, or fome particles of them, as

To the selection added Belloniss his Observations or Singularities, and a tract of the same Author. De neglecta Stirpium cultura, both formerly translated out of French into Latine by him. He way borne at Atrebas or Arras, the chiefe city of Arrois, Anne 1526, and died at Leyden, Anno 1609. After his death, by Euerard Vorstime, Peter Paw, or some others, were fet forth some additions and emendations of his former Works, together with his funerall oration made by Forfitus, his Epitaph, &c. in Quarto, Anno 1611. by the name of his Cura posteriores.

In the yeare 1583 Andreas Cafalpinus an Italian Physitian, and Professor at Pifa, fet Andr-Cafalo forth an history of Plants, comprehended in sixteene bookes : his Worke is without figures, and he oft times gives the Tulcane names for Latine; wherefore his Worke is the more difficult to be vnderstood, vnlesse it be by such as have beene in Tuscanie, or else are already well exercised in this study. He commonly in his owne words diligently for the most part describes each Plant, and then makes enquirie whether they were knowne by the Antients. Hee seldome sets downe the faculties vnlesse of some, to which former Writers have put downe none. In the first booke he treats of Plants in generall/according as Theophrastus doth: but in the following bookes hee handles them in particular: he maketh the chiefe affinity of Plants to confift in the similitude of their seeds and feed veffels.

Ioachimus Camerarius aPhylition of Noremberg flourished about this time : Hee fet Ioach Camer. forth the Epitome of Matthiolus, with some additions and accurate figures, in Quarto. at Frankfort, 1586. in the end of which Worke (as also in that fet forth by Matthiolus himselse) is Iter baldi, or a journey from Verona to mount Baldus, written by Francis Cal- Fr. calcularius ceolarius an Apothecary of Verona. Another Worke of Camerarius was his Horten Mediem, being an Alphabeticall enumeration of Plants, wherein is fet forth many things concerning the names, ordering, vertues, &c. of Plants. To this he annexed Hyreinia Saxonothuring ica Iohannis Thalig or an alphabeticall Catalogue written by Iohn Thalins, of fuch 10h. Thalins. Plants as grew in Harkwald a part of Germany betweene Saxony and Durengen: This was printed also at Franksort in quarto, Anno 1588.

In the yeare 1587, came forth the great History of Plants printed at Lyons, which is therefore vulgarly termed Historia Lugdunensis: it was begun by Balechampias? But hee Histaudi dying before the finishing thereof, one Iohn Molinaue fet it forth, but put not his trame thereto. It was intended to comprehend all that had written before, and to it doth; but with a great deale of confusion, which occasioned Baubine to write a treatile of the errors committed therein, in which hee shewes there are abour foure hundred figures twice or thrice over. The whole number of the figures in this worke are 2686. This Heftory is divided into eighteene bookes, and the Plants in each booke are put together eather by the places of their growings, as in Woods, Coples, mountains, Watery places, &c. or by their externall (hape, as vmbelliferous, bulbous, &c.or by their qualities; as purging, poyfonous, &c. Herein are many places of Theophrastus and other antient Writers explained. He commonly in each chapter gives the names, place, forme, vertue, as most other do. And at the end thereof there is an Appendix containing fome lidian plants; for the most part out of Acosta; as also divers Syrian and Ægiptian plants described by Remold Lon Rawif Ravelfe a Physition of Ausburgh.

At this time, to wit, Anno 1588. Iacobus Theodorus Tabernamont and fet forth an Hiftory Tabernamont, of Plants in the Germane tongue, and some twelve yeares after his Figures being in all 2087, were fet forth in a long forme, with the Latine and high-Dutch names put vitro them; and with these same Figures was this Worke of our Author formerly Printed.

Profeer Alpinus a Physicion of Padua in Italy, in the yeare 1592 fet forth a Treatise of Prof. Abinu. fome Ægyptian Plants, with large yet not very accurate Agures: hee there treats of fome 46. plants, and at the end thereof is a Dialogue or Treatife of Ballam. Some fix yeares agone, Anno 1 627, his Son fet forth two bookes of his Fathers, De Plantis Exericis, with the figures cut in Braffe: this worke containes some 136 Plants. 1 144

Fabine Columna a gentleman of Naples, of the house of Columna at Rome, Anno 1592. Set Fabitolamia forth a Treatife called Phytobalanos, or an Examination of Plants; for therein he examines and afferts some plants to be such and such of the Antients : and in the end of this worke he gives also the History of some not formerly described Plants! Hee also set forth two other bookes, De minus cognitis, or of leffe knowne Plants : the first of which was Printed at Rome, Anno 1606; and the other 1616. He in thefe works, which in all confaine little about two hundred thirty fix plants, thewes himfelfe a man of an exquifit judgment, and very learned and diligent, ducly examining and weighing each circumstance in the writings of the Antients.

Fruits, Woods, Barks, &c. as also the forenamed translations of Garcias, Acost a, and Menardus : Three Tracts besides of the same Monardus ; the first, De lapide Bezaar & Herba Scorfonera. The second, De Ferro & eins facultatibus : The third, De Nine & eius commedis.

Cafear Bauhine, a Physition and Professor of Basil, besides his Anatomicall Works, set forth divers of Plants. Anno 1596 he fet forth his Phytopinax, or Index of Plants, wherein he followes the best method that any yet found : for according to Lobels method (which our Author followed) he begins with Graffes, Rushes, &c. but then he briefely gives the Etymologie of the name in Greeke and Latine, if any fuch be, and tells you who of the Antients writ thereof, and in what part of their Works : and laftly (which I chiefly commend him for) he gives the Synonima's or feuerall names of each Plant given by each late Writer, and quoteth the pages. Now there is nothing more troubles such as newly enter into this study, than the diversitie of names, which sometimes for the same plant are different in each Author; some of them not knowing that the plant they mention was formerly written of name it as a new thing; others knowing it writ of, yet not approuing of the name. In this Worke hewent but through some halfe of the history of Plants. After this, Anno 1598, he fet forth Matthiolus his Commentaries vpou Diefcorides, adding to them 330 Figures, and the descriptions of fifty new ones not formerly described by any; together with the Synonima's of all fuch as were described in the Worke. He also Anno 1613 fet forth Tabernamontanus in Dutch, with some addition of history and figures. In Anno 1620 he fet forth the Prodromus, or fore-runner of his Theatrum Botanicum, wherein he gives a hundred and forty new figures, and describes some fix hundred plants, the most not described by others. After this, Anno 1623, he fets forth his Pinax Theatri Botanici; whose method is the same with his Phytopinax, but the quotatians of the pages in the seuerall Authors are omitted. This is indeed the Index and fumme of his great and generall Worke, which should contain about fix thousand plants, and was a Worke of forty yeares: but he is dead some nine yeares agone, and yet this his great Worke is not in the

Bafil Befler.

Presse, that I can heare of. Basil Bester an Apothecary of Noremberg, Anno 1613 set forth the garden of the Bishop of Eyster in Bauaria, the figures being very large, and all curiously cut in brasse, and printed upon the largest paper: he onely gives the Synonima's and descriptions, and divideth the worke first into foure parts, according to the foure seasons of the yeare; and then againe he fubdinides them, each into three, so that they agree with the moneths, putting in each Classis the Plants that flourish at that time.

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After this, Dodonaus was translated into English by M. Lye, as I formerly mentioned. And some yeares after, our Authorset forth this Worke, whereof I will presently treat, having first made mention of a Worke set forth betweene that former Edition and this I now present you withall.

M. John Parkinforan Apothecasy of this City (yet living and labouring for the common good) in the yeare 1629 let for a Workeby the name of Paradifactorrestris; wherein he gives the figures of all such plants as are preserved in gardens, for the beautie of their floures, for wie in meats or fauces, and also an orchard of all trees bearing fruit, and fach shrubs as for their raritie or beauty are kept in Orchards and gardens, with the ordering,

To the Reader.

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Now am I at length come to this present Worke, whereof kknow you will expect I should say somewhat; and I will not frustrate your expectation, but labour to satisfie you in all I may, beginning with the Author, then his Worke, what it was, and lastly, what it

For the Author M. Ishn Gerard I can fay little, but what you also may gather out of Isha Gerard. this Worke; which is, he was borne in the yeare 1545. in Cheshire, at Namptwich, from whence he came to this City, and betooke himselfe to Surgery, wherein his endeauours were fuch as he therein attained to be a Master of that worthy Profession; he lived some ten yeares after the publishing of this worke, and died about the yeare 1607. His chiefe commendations is, that he out of a propente good will to the publique advancement of this knowledge; endeauoured to performe therein more then he could well accomplifit; which was partly through want of fufficient learning as (befides that which he himfelte and faith of himselfe in the chapter of Water Docke) may be gathered by the translating of See the fordivers places out of the Adversaria; as this for one in the description of After Atticus, in the places Caules pedales terni aut quaterni which is rendred, A ftalke foure or fine foot long, He alfo here munitoby the same desect called burnt Barley, * Hordeum dististion; and divided the titles of honour from the name of the person whereto they did belong, making two names therof. p.55 beginning one clause with * Iulius Alexandrinus saith, &c., and the next with, Casarius Ar. 1-147. chiater faith. He also was very little conversant in the writings of the Antients, neither, as it may feeme by divers passages, could hee well distinguish betweene the antient and moderne writers: for he in one place faith, [* Neither by Dioscorides, Fachsius, or any other 1.518. antient writer once remembred. Divers such there are, which I had rather passe over in filence, than here fet downe: neither should I willingly have touched hereon, but that I have met with some that have too much admired him, as the only learned and iudicious writer. But let none blame him for these detects, seeing he was neither wanting in pains nor good will, to performe what hee intended; and there are none so simple but know. othat heavie burthens are with most paines undergone by the weakest men ; and although there were many faults in the worke, yet judge well of the Author; for as a late Writer well faith, Falli & hallucinari humanum eft ; folitudinem quer at oportet, qui vult cum perfectis cun lig es 30

vinere. Penfanda vitigs bona cuinfque funt d' qua maior part ingeny fletit, ea indicandum de homi - de R. p Hich.

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knowne to grow wilde in this kingdome, as you shall finde by divers places in this book? Thomas High My louing friends and fellow Trauellers in this fludy, and of the fame profession, whose Lobn Darge. ory roung tricked and television fearthing ouer a great part of Kent, and who are william Breed. companie I have formerly enjoyed in fearthing ouer a great part of Kent, and who are Job weste. fill ready to doe the like in other places, are here alfo to be remembred, and that the rayes man. full ready to doe the like in other places, success alroad of electronics, and that are least too much taux carte, ther, because this knowledge amongft us in this city was alroad to dry or at least too much taux carte, therefore, the company of the cartes the cartes are the cartes and the cartes are the cartes and the cartes are the cartes fhamed of ignorance, especially in a thing for absolutely necessary to their profession. They should indeed know them as workemen do their tooles, that is readily to call them by their names, know where to fetch, and whence to procure the best of each kinde; and laftly, how to handle them.

I have already much exceeded the bounds of an Epiftle, yet have omitted many things of which I could further have informed thee Reader, but I will leave them vntill fuch time as I finde a gratefull exceptance; or some other occasion that may againe inuite me to fet Pen to Paper; which, That it may be for my Countreyes

good and Gods glory, shall euer be the prayers and
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A Catalogue of Additions.

 $B_{\text{not formerly in the booke, I have thought good to give you the names of all fuch as are added, either in figure or description, or both: together with the booke, Chapter, and$ number or place they hold in each chapter. F stands for Figure, D for Description, and where both are added, you shall find both these letters; and where the letter C is put, the historie of the whole chapter is added.

BOOKE I.

Hap.2. 1 Gram.min.rub. five Xerampelinum & Ch. 5. 3 Gramarund minus Defc. Ch. 6. 1 Gram.toment arundin.f 2 Gram.pan.elegans,d Ch.8.3 Gram.typhoides spica longif.d Ch. 12. 3 Gram. Panie Spic. simp.d Ch.14. I Gram pal echin.f 3 Gram.capit.glob.d 4 Gram.mont.echin.d Ch. 16. 8 Gram.cyper.spic.d Ch. 20 3 Gram. dailyloides.f.d Ch.21. I Gram. Cyp. ang mai. f,d z s jenaccyperus, t,d 3 Cyperus long inod.f,d 4 Cyperiu rot.inod.f.d 5 Cyper.gram.mil. f,d (Ch.22, 1 Gram, mont aven f,d 2 Grammuror Spic long tod 3 Gram cristatum f.d 4 Gram spica secal.d 5 Gram spica Briza d 6 Gram lanatum d 8 Gram. Loliac min.d 9 Gram.lol. di 10 Gram. parteum min.d 10 Gram sparreum min, d
11 Gram slopecur sp. aspera, d
12 Gram sloparium d
Ch. 24, 3 Cyperu rojund, Syriac, d
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Ch.42, 4 Iris Byzantina,d. 7 Iris flo.cerul.obfol.f.d 8 Chamairis nivea, f,d 9 Chamair lat .fl.rub. f.d 10 Chameir.lut.f.d 1 I Cham.variegas.f,d Ch.45.3. Calamus aromat.f.d Ch.63. 3 Panicum Americ.f.d Ch.64, 3 Phalar.prat.altera, f.d Ch.65, 2 Alopecuros Auglic, pal.d Ch.68, 2 Melampyrum purp.f.d 3 Melampyr, carul, f.d 6 Iris bulb florein f,d 7 Iris bulb flo.alb.f.d Ch.75, 2 Sifynrichium miniu f Ch.76, 4 Gladiolus lacuftris, f.d. Ch.77, 2 Hyacinthus Stell. albicans, F 2 Hracinthu ftell, bifol. f.d. 6 Hyac stell Byzant Ed 8 Hyac stell Som. Ed o Hyac Stel.aft.mai. f,d 10 Hyac Stel.aft, min, f,d 12 Hyac Peruv. f.d Ch.78.3 Hyac.flel.ver.d Ch.79, 6 Hyac.Or.polyamb.f.d 7 Hyac.Or.purp.f.d 8 Hyac Or.alb.f.d 9 Hyac Brumulm S.d. 10 Hyac. Or canle foliofo, f,d 11 Hyac. Or.flo.pleno,f.d 12 Hyac.Or.flo.carul.pleno,f.d 13 Hyac Or flo.cand.plen.f,d 14 Hyac objoles flo.Hisp.f,d 15 Hyac.min.Hifb.f.d 16 Hyac.Ind.tuber.f.d Ch.80, 3 Hyacinthus com. Byzant &

5 Hyacinth.com.ramaleg. f.d

4 Hyacinth.com.ramo[no.d

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Ch. 145. 3 Balfamum Alp.f.d.
Ch. 146.2 Moste arboric adulte ramns f. - 8 Rosa Cinnam, flo. simpl.f. Ch. 3.2 Rosa sil. odor fo dup f. Ch. 4. 2 Rubm repens fructu casio,d. Ch.153.5 Piper candatum f. Ch.5.19 Ciftus ann.flo.mac.f.d. C. SCh. 159. Frustus Indici & exercic.querum fig. ad 26, defer. 35, Ch. 162.6 Museus Pyxidatus f, 20 Ciftus folio fampfuch.f.d. Ch.7. Chamaciftus ferpillifol.f.d. 8 Chamaciftus Frist.d. 12 Mufc.clauat.fol.Cypr.d, Ch.7. 15 Ciftus Ledon folis Rofm.f.d. 14 Musc parv. stell.f.d., Ch. 164.3 Lichen mar. rotund.f.d., Ch. 12. Glysyrrhiza vulg.f. Ch. 17. Orobanches triplex var.f.3. 4 Quernus mar.var.f.d., Ch,20.5 Genista spinosa humilis.d. Ch.25.2 Tragacantha min, icom accura 6 Quern.mar. tertia f,d. 3 Poterion Lob.f. 7 Quern.mar.quarta,f,d, 8 Alga,f,d, Ch.26. 1 Acacia Diofe.f. Ch. 27.2 Lycium Hift f. 9 Fucus phasganoides & polys.f.d., 10 Fucus spoug.nod f.d., Ch.28.1 Rhamnus flo alb.f. Rhamn.alt.flo.purp.f.d. 2 Rhamnus 2 Cluf.f.d. II Conferna, f.d., Ch. 165.7 Fucus ferul f.d. 3 Rhamnu 3 Cluf.d. Ch.30.1 Rhammus folus.f. 8 Fucus tenuifol alt f.d. 9 Mufcus mar. Cluf.f.d. 2Rhamu.fol.min.f.d, 10 Mufcus mar tertins Dodf.d. 3 Rham fol pumil.d, 11 Abies mar, Belg. Clus.f,d Ch.34. Ilicie ramm flor,f. Ch. 166.5 Coraloides albit,d, Ch.35. Cerri minoris ram cum flo.f. 6 Coral.rub.f.d., 8 Spong.infundibuli forma.f.d., Ch.37.2 Galla maior alt, i,d, Ch.40.2 Piceapumila,f, Ch.42.8 Pinaster Austr.f.d. 9 Spongia ramof ,f,d, Ch.167. Fungorum fig. 14, 9 Pinafter mar.min.f,d, The Appendix containes fig .46.descrip.72? Ch.43.2 Abies mayf, Abietis ramus cum julis S. THE.

The Agridaces of



THE FIRST BOOKE OF THE HISTORY OF PLANTS.

Containing Graffes, Rushes, Reeds, Corne, Flags, and Bulbous or Onion-rooted Plants.



N this Historie of Plants it would be tedious. to vie by way of introduction any curious discourse vpon the general division of Plants, contained in Latine vnder Arbor. Frutex, Suffrutex, Herba: or to speake of the differing names of their seuerall parts, more in Latine than our vulgar tongue can well expresse. Or to go about to teach thee, or rather to beguile thee by the fmell or tafte, to gheffe at the temperature of Plants: when as all and every of these in their place shall have their true face and note, whereby thou may it both know and vio

In three bookes therefore, as in three gardens, all our Plants are bestowed; forted as neere as might be in kindred and neighbourhood.

The first booke hath Graffes, Rushes, Corne, Reeds, Flags, Bulbous or Onion-rooted Plants. The fecond, most forts of Herbs vsed for meat, medicine, or sweet smell.

The third hath Trees, Shrubs, Bushes, Fruit-bearing Plants, Rosins, Gummes, Roses, Heaths, Mosses, Mushroms, Corall, and ther seuerall kindes.

Each booke hath Chapters, as for each Herb a bed : and every Plant prefents thee with the Latine and English name in the title, placed over the picture of the Plant.

Then followeth the Kinds, Description, Place, Time, Names, Natures, and Vertues, agreeing with the best received Opinions.

Last of all thou hast a generall Index, as well in Latine as English, with a carefull supply likewife of an Index Bilinguis, of Barbarous Names.

And thus having given thee a generall view of this Garden, now with our friendly Labors wee will accompanie thee and leade thee through a Graffe-plot, little or nothing of many Herbaritts heretofore touched; and begin with the most common or best knowne Grasse, which is called in Latine Gramen Pratenfe; and then by little and little conduct thee through most pleasant gardens and other delightfull places, where any Herbe or Plant may be found fit for Meat or Medicine.

CHAP. I. Of Medow-Graffe.

Here be fundry and infinite kindes of Graffes not mentioned by the Antients, either as vnnecessarie to be set downe, or vnknowne to them: only they make mention of some few, whose wants we meane to supply, in such as have come to our knowledge, referring the rest to the curious searcher of Simples.

The Description.

Ommon Medow Graffe bath very fmall tufts or roots, with thicke hairy threds depending upon the highest turse, matting and creeping on the ground with a most thicke and apparant shew of wheaten leaves, lifting up long thinne jointed and light stalks, a foot or a cubit high, growing small and sharpe at the top, with a loose eare hanging downward, like the tust or top of the common Reed.

z Small

2 Small Medow Graffe differeth from the former in the varietie of the foile; for as the first kinde growth in medowes, so doth this small Graffe clothe the hilly and more dry grounds vntilled, and barren by nature; a Graffe more fit for sheepe than for greater cattell. And because the kindes of Graffe do differ apparantly in root, tuft, stalke, leafe, sheath,eare, or crest, we may affire our selues that they are endowed with seuerall Vertues, formed by the Creator for the vse of man, although they have been by a common negligence hidden and vnknowne. And therefore in this our Labor we have placed each of them in their seuerall bed, where the diligent searcher of Nature may, if sohe please, place his learned observations.

I Gramen pratenfe. Medow-Graffe. 2 Gramen pratense minus. Small Medow-Grasse.





Common Medow-Grasse groweth of it selse vnset or vnsowne, enery where; but the small Medow-Grasse for the most part groweth vpon dry and barren grounds, as partly we have touched in

Concerning the time when Graffle tringeth and feedeth, I suppose there is none so simple but knoweth it, and that it continueth all the whole yeare, seeding in lune and Iuly. Neither needeth it any propagation or replanting by seed or otherwise; no not so much as the watery Graffles, but that they recouer themselues againe, although they have beene drowned in water all the Winter long, as may appeare in the wilde sennes in Lincolnshire, and such like places.

Grasse is called in Greeke, Agent: in Latine, Gramen; as it is thought, a gradiendo, quod geniculatio internodijs sepat, cretoque novas spargat radices. For it groweth, goeth, or spreadeth it selfe unser or unsown naturally ouer all fields or grounds, cloathing them with a saire and perfect green. It red by the heate of the Sun, with often turning it; and then is it called Fanum, nescio an a fanore and fatu. In English, Hay: in French, Le herbe day praiz.

The roots and feeds of Graffe are of more vie in Phylicke than the herbe, and are accounted of all Writers moderatly to open obstructions, and prouoke vrine.

Of the Historie of Plants.

The Vertues.

The decoction of Graffe with the roots of Parsley drunke, helpeth the Dissure, and prouoketh A

The roots of Graffe, according to Galen, doe glew and confolidate together new and bleeding B

The juice of Graffe mixed with hony and the pouder of Sothernwood taken in drinke, killeth C wormes in children; but if the childe be yong, or tender of nature, it shall suffice to mix the juice of Graffe and the gall of an Oxe or Bull together, and therewith anoint the childes belly, and lay a clout wet therein you the nauell.

Fernelius faith, That Grasse doth helpe the obstruction of the liuer, reines, and kidnies, and the Dinstammation of the reins called Nephritis.

Hay fodden in water till it be tender, and applied hot to the chaps of beafts that be chap-fallen E through long standing in pound or stable without meat, is a present remedie.

CHAP. 2. Of Red Dwarfe-Graffe.

The Description.

Warfe-Grasse is one of the least of Grasses. The root consists of many little bulbs, coured with a reddish filme or skin, with very many small hairy and white strings: the tust or eare is of a reddish colour, and not much differing from the grasse called Ischamon, though the eare be soften, broader, and more beautifull.

† 1 Gramen minimum rubrum, five Xerampelinum. Red Dwarfe-Graffe.

2 Gramen minimum album. White Dwarfe-Graffe.





† 2 This kinde of Graffe hath small hairy roots 3 the leaues are small and short, as also the stalke, which on the top thereof beares a pannics not much valike the small medow Graffe, but less: the colour thereof is sometimes white, and otherwhiles reddish; whence some haue given two sigures, which I thinking needlesse, have only retained the later, and for the former given the sigure of another Graffe, intended by our Author to be comprehended in this Chapter.

Small hard Graffe hath small roots compact of little strings or threds, from which come forth many soure rushy leaves of the length of an inch and a halse: the tust or eare is compact of many pannicles or very little eares, which to your feeling are very hard or harsh. This Graffe is unpleasant, and no wholesome food for cattell.

4 Rush-Grasse is a small plant some hand-full high, having many small rushy leaves, tough and pliant, as are the common Rushes: wheron grow small scaly or chastie husks, in stead of flours: the feeds are like those of Rushes, but smaller: the root is threddy like the former. ‡ There is a varietie of this to be found in bogs, with the feeds bigger, and the leaves & whole plant leffer. ‡

3 Gramen minus duriusculum, Small hard Graffe.

4 Gramen junceum. Rush-grasse, or Toad-grasse.





The Place. The Dwarfe-graffegrowes on heathy rough and dry barren grounds, in most places of England. ‡ That which I have given you I have not yet observed growing in any part of England. ‡

The white Dwarfe-graffe is not so common as the former, yet doth it grow very plentifully among the Hop gardens in Effex, and many other places.

Small Hard-graffe groweth in moist fresh marishes and such like places. Rush-grasse groweth in salt marishes neere vnto the sea, where the marishes have beene ouerflownewith falt water. ‡ It also groweth in many wet woods, lanes, and such like places; as in the lane going by Totenam Court toward Hampsted. The leffer varietic hereof growes on the bogs vpon Hampsted heath. ‡

These kindes of Grasses do grow, floure, and flourish, when the common Medow-grasse doth. The Time. The Names.

It sufficeth what hath been faid of the Names in the Description, as well in English as Latine; only that some have deemed white Dwarfe-grasse to be called Xerampelinum. Rush-grasse hath been taken for Holosteum Matthioli.

‡ ¶ The Names in particular. This I here give you in the first place is Gramen minimum Xerampelinum of Lobel: it is the

Gramen of Matthiolus, and Gramen Bulbolum of Daleschampius. Our Authordid not understand what Xerampelinus fignified, when as he faid the white Dwarfe-graffe was so termed; for the word imports red or mutrey, such a colour as the withered leaves of Vines are of. 2. Tabern calls this, Gramen panniculatum minus. 3. Lobel calls this, Exile Gramen durius. 4. This by Matthiolus was called Holosteum: by Thalius, Gramen epigenatocaulon: by Tabern, Gra. Bufonium, that is, Toad-

The Nature and Vertues.

These kindes of Grasse do agree as it is thought with the common Medow-grasse in nature and vertues, notwithstanding they have not been vsed in physicke as yet, that I can reade of. † The first figure was onely a varietie of the second, according to Bashinus; yet in my judgement it was the same with the third, which is Gramm mines also is

CHAP. 3. Of Corne-Graffe.

¶ The Description.
Orne-grasse hath many grasse leaues resembling those of Rie, or rather Oats, among st the which come vp flender benty stalkes, kneed or jointed like those of Corne; whereupon groweth a faire tuft or pannicle not much valike to the feather-like tuft of common Reed, but rounder compact together like vnto Millet. The root is threddy like those

I Gramen fegetale. Corne graffe.



2 Gramen harundinaceum. Reed-graffe, or Bent.



2 Reed-graffe hath many thin graffie leaves like the former: the bushy top with his long feather-like pannicles do resemble the common Reed, which is lightly shaken with the winde, branched vpon a long slender Reeden stalke, kneed or jointed like corne. The root is small and sibrous.

The Place and Time.

These kindes of Graffes grow for the most part neere hedges, & in fallow fields in most places. Their time of springing, flouring, and fading, may be referred to the common Medow-grasse.

+ The first is called in English, Corne-graffe. Lobel calls this, Segetum gramen pannicula fie. ciosa latiore: others terme it Gramen segetale, for that it viually groweth among corne; the which I haue not as yet feene.

The second is called in English, Reed-grasse : of Lobel in Latine, Gramen agrerum latiore, arundinacea, & comosa pannicula, for that his tust or pannicles do resemble the Reed : and Spica venti agrorum, by reason of his feather top, which is easily shaken with the wind. ‡ Some in English, much agreeing to the Latine name, call these Windle-strawes. Now I take this last to be the Grasse with which we in London do viually adorne our chimneys in Sommer time: and wee commonly call the bundle of it handsomely made up for our vse, by the name of Bents. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues. These Grasses are thought to agree with common Grasse, as well in Temperature as Vertues. although not vsed in physicke.

CHAP. 4. Of Millet Graffe.

T Gramen Miliaceum. Millet Graffe.

† I Gramen majus aquaticum. Great Water-Graffe.





The Description.

Tillet Grasse is but a stender Grasse, bearing a tust or eare like vnto the common Medow-graffe, but confifting of fmall feeds or chaffie heads like to Milium or Millet, whereof it tooke the name. The stalke or leaves do resemble the Bent, wherewith countrey people do trim their houses.

2 The great Water-Graffe, in root, leafe, tuft, and reeden stalke, doth very well resemble the Graffe called in Latine, Gramen falcatum, or Pittum, and by our English women, Lady-laces, because it is stript or surrowed with white and greene streakes like slike laces, but yet differs from that, that this Water-Graffedoth get vnto it selfe some new roots from the middle of the stalkes and joints, which the other doth not. ‡ This is a large Graffe, having stalkes almost as thicke as ones little finger, with the leaues answerable vnto them, and a little roughish. The tust is somewhat like a Reed, but leffe, and whitish coloured. #

Of the Historie of Plants.

The Place, Time, Names, Nature, and Vertues,

The former growes in medowes, and about hedges; and the later is to be found in most fennie and waterie places; and have their Vertues and Natures common with the other Graffes, for any thing that wee can finde in writing. The reason of their names may be gathered out of the defcription.

† This which I gius you in the fecond place is not of the fame plant that was figured in the former edition; for that pident was of Grassen aquations bermi-diatentan passiculates of Telera- which both annount of the pident of the pident of the pident was of Grassen aquations bermi-diatentan passiculates of Telera- which both annount of the pident o

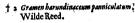
CHAP. 5.

Of Darnell Graffe.

The Description.

- Arnell graffe, or Gramen Sorghinum, as Lobel very properly termed it, hath a brownish stalke thicke and knotty, set with long sharpe leaves like vnto the common Dogsgraffe; at the top whereof groweth a tuft or eare of a gravish colour, somewhat like Sorghum, whereof it tooke his name.
 - 1 Gramen Sorg hinum. Darnell Graffe.

LIB. i.







2 Wilde Reed, or Gramen harundinaceum panniculatum, called also Calamogrostu, is fatte bigger than Couch graffe or Dogs graffe, and in stakes and leaues more rough, rugged, and cutting. It is bad food for cattell, though they want, or be very hungry ; and deadly to Sheepe, because that, as the Husbandman faith, it is a cause of leannesse in them, thirst, and consumption : it cutteth their ‡ 3 Gramen harundinaceum minus. The leffer Reed-graffe.



tongue, straitneth the gullet or throat, and draweth downe bloud into the stomacke or maw; whereof ensuch inflammation, and death for the most part. And not onely this Calamogrossis is hurtfull, but also all other kindes of shearing leaued Reds, Flagges, Sedge, and the like, which haue as it were edges, and cut on both sides like kniues, as well mens singers, as cattels mouthes. This herb is in a meane between reed and graffe. The root is white, creeping downewards very deepe. The spike or eare is like vnto the Reed, being soft and cottony, somewhat resembling Panicke.

Panicke.

‡ 3 This in root, stalks, and leaues, is like to
the last described, but that they are lesser. The
top or head is a long single spike or eare, not seuered or parted into many eares, like the top of
the precedent, and by this and the magnitude it
may chiefely be diffinguished from it. This was
in the twelfth place in the sixteenth chapter, vnder the title of Gramen harmdinaceum minus: and
the Calamografia but now described, was like wise
there againe in the eleventh place. ‡

The first growes in fields and Orchards almost eueriewhere.

The other grow in fenny waterie places.

The Names:

2 This in Lincolnshire is called Sheere-grasse or Henne; in other parts of England, Wilde Reed: in Latine, Calamograssis, out of the Greeke Kalamograssis.

As for their natures and vertues, we do not finde any great vice of them worth the relating.

† The figure that was in the Record place was of Gramen mass southings, being the fecond of the precedent Chapter. The true figure of this was page 2 water the trie of Gramen harminaterom mans. The third being there also, so I have conclud in the Delicipion.

CHAP. 6. Of Feather-top, Ferne, or Wood-Graffe.

¶ The Description.

that our Author determined it for this, as may appeare by the mention made of it in the Names, as allo by the defeription hereof, framed from the figure we here of two cubits high, or formewhat more, naked without any blades or leaves for the moft part.

This Graffe is gamifhed with chaffie and downie tufts, fer ypon a long benry ftalk root is rough and hard.

The top is commonly of a red or murrey colour, and the leaves for the

‡ 2 This, whose figure was formerly by our Author giuen for the last described, though very much different from it, is a very pretty and elegant graffe: it in roots and leaves is not valide to the viuall medow Graffe: the stalker is the to the height of a foot and at the top thereof it beareth a beautifull pannicle, whence the French and Spanish Nations call it Amourette, that is, Louely Graffe. This head consists of many little eares, shaped much like those of the ordinate Quaking Braffe, longer and flatter, being composed of more skales, so that each of them somewhat resembles the lease of a small Fern; whence I have called it Fern graffe. These tops when they are tippe are white, and are gathered where they grow naturally, to beautife garlands.

3 Wood, graffe hath many finall and threddy roots compact together in manner of a suferfrom which fpring immediatly out of the earth many graffic leaues, among the which are fundrie ‡ 1 Gramen tomentosum arundinaceum. Feather-top,or Woolly Reed-grasse.



3 Gramen sylvaticum majus. The greater Wood-graffe.



2 Gramen panniculatum elegans. Ferne-grasse.



benty stalkes, naked and without leaues or blades like the former, bearing at the top a soft spike tust or eare much like vnto a Fox-taile, of a brownish colour.

‡ 4 This in leaues, stalks, roots, manner and place of growing is like the last described: The only difference betweene them is, That this hath much lesse, the start of rougher cares or tuffs. The figure and description of this was formerly given by our Author in the fixteenth chapter and minth place, under the title of Gram splvatium minus. But because the difference between the last described and this is so small, we have spared the figure, to make roome for others more different and note-worthy.

The Time and Place.

This kind of Graffe growes in fertil fields and pattures.

2 The second growes in divers places of Spain' and France

The other two grow in woods,

The Names.

i Lobel in Latine calleth this, Gramen tomentefum & setzefum. Some have taken it for the fecond kinde of Calamografie; but most commonly it is called Gramen plumofum: and in English, a Bent or Feather-top grasse.

2 Gramen panniculatum is called by some, Heragrostis in Greeke. Lobel calls this, Gramen panni. culosum phalaroides. And it is named in the Hist. Lugd. Gramen filiceum, seu polyanthos : that is Ferne. or many-floured Graffe. ‡

3 Gramen fylvaticum, or as it pleaseth others, Gramen nemorosum, is called in our tongue, wood Graffe, or shadowie Graffe.

CHAP. 8. Of great Fox-taileGraffe.

The Description.

He great Fox-taile Graffe hath many threddy roots like the common Medow graffe; and the stalke rifeth immediatly from the root, in fashion like vnto Barley, with two or three leaves or blades like Otes; but is nothing rough in handling, but foft and downie, and fomewhat hoary, bearing one eare or tuft on the top, and neuer more; fashioned like a Fox-taile, whereof it tooke his name. At the approach of Winter it dieth, and recourreth it felfe the next yeare by falling of his feed.

I Gramen Alopecuroides majus, Great Fox-taile graffe.

† 2 Gramen Alopecuroides minus. Small Fox-taile graffe.





2 The leffer Fox taile Graffe hath a tough or hard root compact of many fmall firings, yeelding a ftrawie stalke like the former, though somewhat lesses, with the like top or cress, but of a whi-

Great bastard Fox-taile Grasse hath a strawie stalke or stem, which riset to the height of a 3 Oreat variation of the Confidence of the Confi hath on his top one tuft or spike, or eare of a hard chaffie substance, some ture inches song, composed of longish seeds, each having a little beard or awne.

4 Small baftard Fox-taile Graffe doth refemble the former, faning that this kinde doth not

Of the Historie of Plants fend forth fuch large stalkes and eares as the other, but smaller, and not so close packed together, neither having fo long beards or awnes.

I Gramen Alopecurinum majus. Great bastard Fox-taile grasse.





The Place and Time.

These wilde bastard Fox-taile Grasses do grow in the moist surrowes of fertile fields, towards the later end of Sommer.

The Names.

‡ The first by Label and Tabern, is called Gramen Phalaroides. The other, Lobel calleth 2 Gramen Alopecuroides. 3, Minus. 4, Minus alterum.

CHAP. 8. Of great Cats taile Graffe.

The Description.

Reat Cats-taile Graffe hath very small roots compact of very small skinnes or threds. which may easily be taken from the whole root. The stalke riseth up in the middest, and is somewhat like vnto wilde Barley, kneed and ioynted like corne, of a foot high or thereabout; bearing at the top a handsome round close compact care resembling the Cats-

2 The small Cats-taile Grasse is like vnto the other, differing chiefely in that it is lesser than it. The root is thicke or cloued like those of Rush Onions or Cives, with many small strings or hairy threds annexed vnto it.

‡ 3 There is another that growes plentifully in many places about London, the which may fitly be referred to this Classis. The root thereof is a little bulbe, from whence ariseth a stalke fome two foot or better high, fet at each joint with long graffie leaues, the spike or eare is com1.00

Gramen Taphinum minus . Small Cats taile graffe.



monly foure or fine inches long, closely and handsomly made in the fashion of the precedent, which in the shape it doth very much refemble. ‡

The Place and Time.

These kindes of Grasses do grow very well neere waterie places, as Gramen Cyperoides doth, and flourish at the same time that all the others do.

The later may be found by the bridge entring into Chelfey field, as one goeth from S. Iames to little Chelley. ±

I The Names.

The Latines borrow these names of the Greeks, and call it Gramen Typhinum, of Typha, a Cats taile: and it may in Englith as well be called round Bent-Graffe, or Cats taile Graffe.

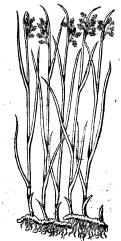
‡ The last described is by Bauhine, who first gaue the figure and description thereof in his Prodromus, pag. 10. called Gramen Typhoides maximu fica longi sima; that is, The largest Fox-tail Grasse with a very long eare.

CHAP. 9. Of Coperus Graffe.

I Gramen Cyperoides. Cyperus Graffe.



2 Gramen Iunceum aquaticum. Rufhy Water-Graffe.



¶ The Description.

Yeorus Graffe hath roots somewhat like Cyperus, whereof it tooke his name. His leaues are long and large like vnto the common Reed : the stalke growes to the height of a cubit in some places, ypon which growe little scaly knobs or cares, spike-fashion, somewhat like vnto Cats taile or Recd-Mace, very chassie, rough, and rugged.

2 Ruthy Water-Graffe hath his roots like the former, with many fibrous ftrings hanging at them, and it creepes along upon the uppermost face of the earth, or rather mud, wherein it growes. bearing at each joint one flender benty stalke, fet with a few small graffy blades or leaves; bringing forth at the top in little hoods small feather-like tufts or eares. The Place, Time, and Names.

They grow (as I faid) in myric and muddy grounds, in the fame feafon that others doe. And concerning their names there hath been faid enough in their titles.

CHAP. 10. Of Water-Graffe.

1 Gramen aquaticum. Water-Graffe.

LIB. I.

2 Gramen aquaticum (bicatum). Spiked Water-Graffe.





. The Description.

TAter-graffe, or as we terme it, Water-Burre-graffe, hath a few long narrow flender and jointed leaves: among which rifeth vp a stalke of two foot high, bearing upon his smal and tender branches many little rough knobs, or brownish sharpe pointed seeds, made up into cornered heads: his root is small and threddy.

‡ The figure of this plant is not well exprest, for it should have had the leaves made narrower, and joints exprest in them, like as you may see in the Gramen junceum sylvaticum, which is the ninth in the fixteenth chapter; for that and this are so like, that I know no other difference betweene them, but that this hath leaves longer and narrower than that, and the heads smaller and whiter. There is a reasonable good figure of this in the Hist. Lund. p. 1001. vnder the name of Arundo minima.

a Spiked

14

2 Spiked Water-Graffe hath long narrow leaves; the stalke is small, single, and naked, without leaves or blades, bearing along it the fame toward the top an eare or spike made of certain small buttons, refembling the buttony floures of fea Wormewood. His root is thicke and tough, full of fibres or threds.

The Place and Time.

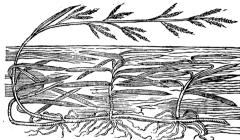
They differ not from the former kinds of Graffes in Place and Time: and their Names are manifeft.

¶ The Nature and Vertues.

Their Nature and Vertues are referred vnto Dogs graffe, whereof we will speake hereafter.

CHAP. II. Of Flote-Graffe.

1 Gramen Fluviatile. Flote-Graffe.



2 Gramen fluviatile spicatum. Spiked Flote-graffe.



The Description.

The Lote Graffe hath a long and round root somewhat thicke, like vnto Dogs-Graffe, fet on euen ioynts with small strings or threde from the activities. fet on euen ioynts with small strings or threds; from the which rise vp long and crooked flalks, croffing, winding, and folding one within another, with many flaggie leaues, which horfes eat greedily of. At the top of these stalks, and some har lower these come gie reauts, water nontes ear greenty or. At the top of their mans, and tours had rower there come forth ve y many little eares of a whitish colour, composed of two rankes of little chaffie seeds set alternatly, each of these small cares being almost an inch in length.

2 Spike Flore-Graffe, or Spiked Flore-Graffe beareth at the top of each flender creeping 2 Spike Fine-Grane, or Spiked Fine-Grane bearen at the top of each nemer creeping fialke one spiked eare and no more, and the other many, which maketh a difference betwirt them; otherwise they are one like the other. His 100t is compact, tusted, and made of many thrummic

The first of these growes energy where in waters. The second is harder to be sound.

The Names.

The first is called Gramen fluviatile, and also Gramen again innatans : in English, Flore-graffe. Tragus calls it Gramen Anatum, Ducks Graffe.

The second is called Gramen fluviatile spicatum, and fluviatile album, by Tabernamontanus. Likewife in English it is called Flote-Grasse, and Floter-Grasse, because they swimme and flote in the

CHAP. 12. Of Kneed-Graffe.

The Description.

Need-Grasse hath streight and vpright strawy stalkes, with joints like to the straw of corne, and beareth small graffy leaves or blades spiked at the top like vnto Panicke, with a rough care of a darke browne colour. His roots are hairy and threddy, and the joints of the straw are very large and conspicuous.

I Gramen geniculatum, Kneed-Graffe,

2 Gramen veniculatum aquaticum. Water Kneed-Graffe.





2 Water Kneed-Graffe hath many long and flender ftemmes, jointed with many knobby and gouty knees like vnto Reed, fet with broad flaggy leaues formwhat sharpe pointed, bearing at the top a tuft or pannicle; divided into sundry small branches of a duskish colour. His root is threddie like the other.

The Place, Time, and Names.

These Grasses do grow in fertile moist medowes, not differing in time from others. And they are called Geniculata, because they have large joints like as it were knees.

We have nothing delivered vs of their Nature and Properties.

CHAP. 13. Of Bearded Panicke-Graffe.

I Gramen Paniceum. Beatded Panick-Grasse.



Bearded Panicke graffe hath broad and large leaues like Barly, formwhat hoarie, or of an ouer-worne Ruffet colour. The flalkes haue two or three joints at the most, and many eares on the top without order; yopon forme flalkes more cares, on others fewer, much like wnto the eare of wilde Panicke, but that this hath many beards or awnes, which the other wants.

2 Small Panicke Graffe, as Lobel writeth, in roots, leaues, joints, and stalks, is like the former, fauing that the eare is much lesse, consisting of fewer rowes of seed, contained in small chassife blackish huskes. This, as the former, hath many cares upon one stalke.

‡ 3 This small Pannicke Grasse from a threddy root sendeth forth many little stalks, whereof some are one hand-sull, other-some little more than an inch high; and each of these stalks on the top sustains one single eare, in shape very like vnto the eare of wilde Panick, but about halfe the length. The stalks of this are commonly crooked, and set with grasse leaves like the rest of this kinde.

The figure hereof was unfitly placed by our Author in the fixteenth place in the eighth chapter, under the title of Gramen Cyperoides spicasum,

2 Gramen Paniceum parvum. Small Panicke-Graffe.



M The Place and Time.

The first of these two doth grow neerevnto mud walls, or such like places not manured, yet fer-

LIB. I. Of the Historie of Plants.

The fecond groweth in shallow waterie plashes of pastures, and at the same time with others.

† I have not as yet observed any of these growing wilde. ‡

† 3 Gramen Panici efigie spica simplici. Single eared Panicke Grasse.



¶ The Mames and Vertues.

They are called Panicke Graffies, because they are like the Italian corne called Panicke. Their nature and vertues are not knowne.

CHAP. 14. Of Hedge-hog Graffe.

† 1 Gramen palustre Echinatum. Hedge-hog Graffe. 2 Gramen exile Hirsutum. Hairy-grasse.





‡ 3 Gramen Capitulis glabofis. Round headed Siluer-graffe-



TEdge-hog Graffe hath long fliffe flaggy leaves with diuers stalkes proceeding from a thicke foreading root; and at the top of euery stalke grow certaine round and prickking knobs fashioned like an hedge-hog.

† 2 The second is rough and hairie: his roots do spread and creep under the mud and mire as Cyperus doth; and at the top of the stalkes are certaine round fost heads, their colour being browne intermixed with vellow, so that they looke prettily when as they are in their prime.

‡ 3 This Graffe (whose figure was formerly in the first place in this Chapter) hath a small and fibrous root, from which rife leanes like those of Wheat, but with fome long white hairs vpon them like those of the last described:at the tops of the stalks (which are some foot or better high) there grow two or three round heads confisting of fost and white downie threds. These heads are faid to thine in the night, and therefore they in Italy call it (according to Cafalpinus) Luciola, quia noctu lucet.

To this I may adde another growing alfo in Italy, and first described by Fabius Co-

out of which come finall fibres, and leaves little and very narrow at the first, but those that are you the stalks are as long again, incompassing the stalkes, as in Wheat, Dogs-grasse, and the like. These leaues are crested all along, and a little forked at the end:the straw or stalk is very slender, at the top whereof growes a sharpe prickly round head, much after the manner of the last described : each of the feed vessels, whereof this head consists, ends in a prickly stalke having five of feven points, whereof the vppermost that is in the middle is the longest. The feed that is contained in these prickly vessels is little and transparent, like in colour to that of Cow-wheat. The floures (as in others of this kinde) hang trembling vpon yellowish small threds. ‡

The Place and Time.

† 1 2 They grow in watery medowes and fields, as you may fee in Saint, Georges fields and fuch like places.

3 4 Both these grow in divers mountainous places of May, the later whereof floures in

The Names.

The first is called Hedge-hog Graffe, and in Latine, Gramen of hadam, to maton of those prisekles which are like vnto a hedge-hog.

The second hairy Grasse is called Gramenexile hirsatum Cyproides, because it is small and sirtle, and rough or hairy like a Goat: and Cyproides, because his roots to bring and creepe like she Cy;

‡ 3 This by Anguillara is thought to be Combretum of Pliny, it is Gram, beildem of Tabernamontanus , and Gramen hir futum Capitulo globofo, of Baubine, Pin pag-

Fabius Columna calls this Gramen montanum Echinatum tibulo des Cabitann : and Baubine nameth it, Gramen fices subrotunda echinata. We may call it in English, Round headed Calriope

The head of this (which I have thought good to call Siluer graffe) is very good to be appli-The Vertues. plied to greene wounds, and effectuall to stay bleeding, Cafalp. \$

† It is resident to the name and description that our Author meant this which we have give you in the fill placetyee his figure was of another Graffe formwhat. Like the reconstantial figure and description you may find her expect in the third place.

Of the Historie of Plants.

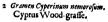
CHAP. 15. Of Hairy Wood-Graffe.

The Description.

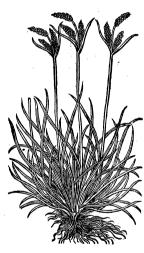
I TAiry Woodgraffe hath broad rough leaues somewhat like the precedent, but much longer, and they proceed from a threddy root, which is very thicke, and full of strings, as the common Graffe, with small stalkes rising up from the same roots; but the top of these stalkes is divided into a number of little branches, and on the end of every one of them ftandeth a little floure or huske like to the top of Allium Vranum, or common Ramfons, wherein the feed is contained when the floure is fallen.

2 Cyperus Wood graffe hath many shearie graffie leaues, proceeding from a root made of many hairy strings or threds : among which there riseth vp fundry straight and vpright stalkes, on whose tops are certaine scaly and chassie huskes, or rather spikie blackish eares, not much volike the catkins or tags which grow on Nut-trees, or Aller trees,

I Gramen har futum nemoro fum. Hairy Wood-graffe.







The Place, Time, and Names.

These two grow in woods or shadowie places, and may in English be called Wood-grasse, Their time is common with the reft.

Their Nature and Vertues.

There is nothing to be faid of their nature and vertues, being as vnknowne as most of the for-

CHAP: 16. Of Sea Spike-Graffe.

The Description.

CEa Spike-graffe hath many fmall hollow round leaves about fix inches long, rifing from a bushie threddy white fibrous root, which are very soft and smooth in handling. Among these leaues there doe spring vp many small unithe stakes; a longst which are at the first diuers small souring round buttons; the sides whereof falling away, the middle part growes into a longish seed-vessell standing vpright.

1 Gramen marinum ficatum. Sea Spike-graffe.

2 Gramen (bicatum alterum. Salt marth Spike-graffe.





† 2 Salt marsh Spike-grasse hath awooddie tough thicke root with some small hairy threds † 2 Salt marsh Spike-grasse hath awooddie tough thicke root with some small hairy threds fashed thereunto; out of which arise long and thicke leaues very like those of the Sea-grasse we wigarly call Thrift. And amongst these leaues grow up stender naked rushie stalkes which haue on one side some small knobs or buttons of a greenist colour hanging on them.

3 The third hath many rushy leaues tough and hard, of a browne colour, well resembling Rushes: his root is compact of many small tough and long strings. His stalke is bare and naked of leaues unto the top, on which it hath many small pretry chasse buttons or heads.

4 The fourth is like the third, sauing that it is larger; the stalke also is thicker and taller than that of the former, bearing at the top such husks as are in Rushes.

5 Great Cypresse Grasse hath diuers long three-square stalkes proceeding from a root compass of many long and tough strings or threds. The leaues are long and broad, like vnto the sedge called Carex. The spike or care of it is like the head of Plantaine, and very prickly, and commonly of a yellowish greene colour.

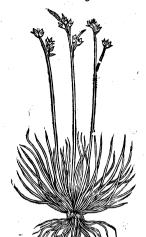
6 Small Cyprefie graffe is likevnto the other in root and leaues, fauing that it is smaller. His stalke is smooth and plaine, bearing at the top certaine tusts or pannicles, like to the last de3 Gramen junceum marinum. Sea Ruth-graffe.



5 Gramen palustre Cyperoides. Great Cypresse-grasse.



4 Gramen junceum maritimum. Marish Rush grasse.



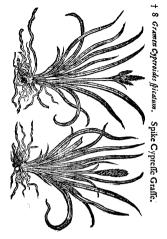
6 Gramen Cyperoides parvum. Small Cypresse-grasse,



7 Gramen aquaticum Cyperoides vulgatius. Water Cypresse Graffe.

22





9 Gramen junceum sylvaticum. Wood Ruthy graffe.



- 7 The first of these two kindes hath many crooked and crambling roots of a wooddy substance, very like vnto the right Cyperus, differing from it onely in smell, because the right Cyperus roots have a fragrant smell, and these none at all. His leaves are long and broad, rough, sharpe or cutting at the edges like Sedge. His stalke is long, big, and threefquare like to Cyperus, and on his top hath a chaffie whole or tuft like vnto the true Cyperus,

 \$ 8 The fecond kind hath many broad leaves
- like vnto those of Gillouers, but of a fresher greene; amongst the which rifeth vp a short stalk some hand-full or two high, bearing at the top three or source short cares of a reddish murrey colour, and these ears grow commonly together at the top of the stalk, and not one under another. There is also another lesser fort hereof, with leaves and roots like the former, but the stalke is commonly shorter, and it hath but one finglecare at the top thereof. You have the figures of both these express in the same table or piece.

 This kinde of Grasse is the Gramen spicusum foligs

Vetonica of Lobel. ‡

9 This hath long tough and hairy strings, growing deepe in the earth like a turfe, which make the root; from which rife many crooked tough & rulhy stalkes, having toward the top skaly and chassie knobs or buctons.

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This growes some halfe yard high, with round brownish heads, and the leaves are joynted as you fee them expressed in the figure we heare give you.

The Place, Time, Names, Nature, and Vertues.

All the Graffes which we have described in this Chapter do grow in marish and watery places neere to the fea or other fenny grounds, or by muddy and myrie ditches, at the fame time that the others do grow and flourish. Their names are easily gathered of the places they grow in, or by their Descriptions, and are of no vertue or propertie in medicine, or any other necessarie vse as ver

† Formerly in the eighth place (but very volids) was the figure of Grands pandics of figir flies flow, being the third in the thirteenth Chapter. The nimb all b reflored to his due place, being the fourth in the fix chap. The two Reed-graffes that were in the 11 and 12 place are also before in the fif. Chap.

CHAP. 17. Of Couch-Graffe or Dogs-Graffe.

I Gramen Caninum. Couch-graffe or Dogs-graffe.



2 Gramen Caninum nodosum. Knotty Dogs-graffe.



The Description.

He common or best known dogs grasse or Couch-grasse hath long leaues of a whitish greene colour: the stalke is a cubit and a halfe high, with joints or knees like wheaten strawes, but these joints are concred with a little short downe or woollinesse. The plume or tust is like the reed, but smaller and more chasse, and of a grayish colour: it creepeth in the ground hither and thither with long white roots, loynted at certaine distances, having a pleasant sweet tast: they are platted or wrapped one within another very intricately, insomuch as where it hapneth in gardens among it por herbes, great labour must be taken before it can be destroyed, each piece being apt to grow, and enery way to dilate it selfe. † 2 Knottie

† 2 Knotty Dogs-graffe is like vnto the former in stalke and leafe, but that they are of a decper colour, also the spike or eare is greener, and about some two handfuls long, it much in shape refembles an Ote, yet far smaller, and is much more dispersed than the figure presents to you. The roots of this are somewhat knotty and tuberous, but that is chiefely about the Spring of the yere: for afterwards they become leffe and leffe vntill the end of Sommer. And thefe Bulbes doe grow confusedly together, not retaining any certaine shape or number. The Place.

The first grows in gardens and arable lands, as an infirmitie or plague of the fields, nothing pleasing to husbandmen; for after the field is plowed, they are constrained to gather the roots to. gether with harrowes and rakes, and being fo gathered and laid vpon heaps, they fet them on fire lest they should grow againe.

2 The second growes in plowed fields and such like places, but not enery where as the other. I haue found of these in great plenty, both growing, and plucked vp with harrowes, as before is rehearfed, in the fields next to Saint Iames wall, as ye go to Chelfey, and in the fields as yee goe from the Tower hill in London to Radeliffe.

I The Time. These Grasses seldome come to shew their care before July. The Names.

It is called Gramen Caninum, or Sanguinale, and Vniola. The countreymen of Brabant name it Been; others, Lett graffe; of the Greeks, ingen : of the Latines by the common name, Gramen. It is of some named and in English, Couch-grasse, Quitch-grasse, and Dogs-grasse,

Gramen Caninum bulbosum or nodosum, is called in English, Knobby or knotty Couch-grasse.

The nature of Couch-grasse, especially the roots, agreeth with the nature of common Grasse. Although that Couch graffle be an vinwelcome gueft to fields and gardens, yet his phyficke vertues do recompense those hurts 3 for it openeth the stoppings of the liner and reins, without any

The learned Physitions of the Colledgeand Societie of London do hold this bulbous Couchgraffe in temperature agreeing with the common Couch-graffe, but in vertues more effectuall.

The Vertues.

Couch-graffe healeth green wounds. The decoction of the root is good for the kidnies & bladder : it prouoketh vringently, and driueth forth grauell. Dioferrides and Galen doe agree, that the root stamped and laid vpon greene wounds, healeth them speedily.

The decoction thereof ferueth against griping paines of the belly, and difficultie of making

Marcellus an old Author maketh mention, Chap. 26. That 27 knots of the herbe called Gramen or Graffe, boiled in wine till halfe be confumed, pressed forth, strained, and given to drinke to him that is troubled with the strangurie, hath so great vertue, that after the Patient hath once begun to make water without paine, it may not be gaten any more. But it must be given with water only to such as haue a feuer. By which words it appeareth, that this knotted Grassewas taken for that which is properly called Gramen, or Agrofia; and hath been also commended against the Stone The later Physicions vie the roots somtimes of this, and somtimes of the other indifferently.

CHAP. 18. Of Sea Dogs-Graffe.

The Description.

He Sea Dogs-graffe is very like vnto the other before named: his leaues are long and flender, and very thicke compact together, fet vpon a knotty flalke fpiked at the top like the former. Also the root crambleth and creepeth hither and thither vnder the earth,occupying much ground by reason of his great encrease of roots.

This Graffe (whereof Lobel gaue the first figure and description, under the name of Gramen geniculatum Caninum marinum) I conjecture to be that which growes plentifully vpon the banks in the falt marishes by Dartford in Kent, and most other salt places by the sea; as also in many banks and orchards about London, and most other places farre from the sea. Now Lobels figure beeing not good, and the description not extant in any of his Latine Workes, I cannot certainly affirme any thing. Yet I thinke it fit to give you an exact description of that I do probably judge to be it;

and not onely so, but I iudge it to be the same Grasse that Bauhinui in his Prodromiu hath set forth, pag. 17. vnder the name of Gramen latifolium fica triticea compatta. This is a very tall Graffe; for it fends forth a stalke commonly in good ground to the height of a yard and a halfe: the leaues are large, thicke, and greene, almost as big as those of white Wheat; the which it also very much refembles in the eare, which is viually some handfull and an halfe long, little spokes standing by course with their flat sides toward the straw. About the beginning of July it is hung with little whitish vellow floures such as Wheat hath. The roots of this are like those of the first described. This sometimes varies in the largenesse of the whole plant, as also in the greatnesse, sparsednesse, and compactednesse of the eare. ±

I Gramen Caninum marinum, Sea Dogs-graffe,

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2 Gramen Caninum marinum alterum. Sea Couch-graffe.



2 The second Sea Dogs-graffe is according vnto Lobel somewhat like the former: his rootes are more spreading and longer, dispersing themselves farther under the ground than any of the rest. The leaves are like the former, thicke bushed at the top, with a cluster or bush of short thick leaves one folded within another. The stalke and tuft is of a middle kinde betweene Ischamon and the common Couch-graffe.

The Place, Time, Names, Nature, and Vertues. They grow on the sea shore at the same time that others do, and are so called because they grow neere the sea side. Their nature and vertues are to be referred vnto Dogs graffe.

CHAP. 19. Of vpright Dogs-Graffe.

M The Description.

TPright Dogges-Graffe, or Quitch Graffe, by reason of his long spreading joynted roots is like vnto the former, and hath at every knot in the root fundry strings of hairie substance, shooting into the ground at every loynt as it spreadeth: the stalkes lye creeping, or rise but a little from the ground, and at their tops have spoky pannicles farre smaller than the

common Couch-graffe. By which notes of difference it may eafily be difference from the other kindes of Dogs-graffe.

> 1 Gramen Caninum Subinum. Vpright Dogs-graffe.



2 Gramen striatum. Lady-lace Graffe.



2 Lady-laces hath leaves like to Millet in fashion, rough or sharp pointed like to the reed, with many white veins or ribs, and filuer freaks running along through the midst of the leaves. fashioning the same like to laces or ribbons wouen of white and greene filke, very beautifull and faire to behold. It groweth to the height of wilde Pannicke, with a spoky top not very much vnlike, but more compact, foft, white, and chaf-fie. The root is fmall and hairy, and white of colour like vnto the medow Graffe.

The Place.

- 1 Vpright Dogs-graffe groweth in dunged grounds and fertile fields.
- 2 Lady-Laces grow naturally in wooddy and hilly places of Sauoy, and answers common Grasse in his time of seeding.
- It is kept and maintained in our English gardens rather for pleasure, than vertue which is yet knowne.

¶ The Names.

Lobel calleth the later, Gramen fulcatum and striatum, or Gramen pictum: in English, the furrowed Graffe, the white Chameleon Graffe, or streaked graffe; and viually of our English women it is called Lady-laces, or painted Graffe: in French, Aiguillettes d'armes.

The Vertues are referred vnto the Dogs-graffes. The Nature and Vertues.

CHAP.

CHAP. 20. Of Dew-Graffe.

The Description.

Ew Grasse hath very hard and tough roots long and sibrous; the stalkes are great, of three or foure cubits high, very rough and hairy jointed and kneed like the common Reed: the leaves are large and broad like vnto corne. The tuft or eare is divided into fundry branches, chaffie, and of a purple colour, wherein is contained a feed like M'lium, wherwith the Germans make pottage and fuch like meat, as we in England do with Ote-meale; and it is fent into Middleborow and other townes of the Low-countries, in great quantitie for the same purpose, as Lobel hath told me.

2 The second kinde of Dew-graffe or Ischamon is somewhat like the first kinde of Medowgraffe, resembling one the other in leaves and stalks, saving that the crest or tust is spread or streeched out abroad like a Cocks foot fet downeypon the ground, whereupon it was called Galli crus. by Apuleius. These tops are cleere and vpright, of a glistering Purple colour, or rather Violet, and it is divided into foure or five branches, like the former Dew-graffe. The root confifts of a great many finall fibres.

‡ 3 To these may fitly be added another Grasse, which Clusius hath indged to be the medicinall Graffe of the Antients : and Lobel refers it to the Dogs graffes, because it hath a root jointed thicke, and creeping like as the Dogs graffes. The stalks are some foot high, round, and of a purplish colour: but the top is very like to that of the last described, of a darke purple colour.

1 Gramen Manna esculentum Dew-graffe.



2 Ischamon vulgare. Cocks foot Graffe.



The Place and Time.

The first groweth naturally in Germanie, Bohemia, and Italy, and in the territories of Goritia and Carinthia, as Matthiolus reporteth.

2 The second groweth neere vnto rough bankes of fields, as I have seene in the hilly bankes ncere Greenhithe in Kent. It differeth not in time from those we have spoken of.

‡ 3 This

‡ 3 Gramen dactiloides radice repente. Cocks-foot Graffe with creeping roots.



3 This groweth plentifully in most parts of Spaine and France: and it is probable, that this was the graffe our Author found neere Greenhithe in Kent.

The Names.

The Germans call it Dimelbau: That is to fay, Cali ros; whereupon it was called Gramen Manne : it feemes to be Mili fylveffrig Burium quoddam genus, a certaine wilde or bastard kinde of Millet. Leonicerus and Ruellius name it Capriola and Sanguinaria: fome would haue it tobe Gramen aculeatum Pling; but because the description thereof is very short, no. thing can be certainly affirmed. But they are far deceived who thinke it to be Coronopus, as fome very learned haue fet downe: but euerie one in these dayes is able to controll that error. Lobel calleth it Gramen Manna efculentum, for that in Germany and other parts as Bohemia and Italy, they vie to eat the fame as a kinde of bread-corne, and also make pottage therewith, as we do with Ote-meale; for the which purpose it is there sowne as corne, and fent into the Low-Countries, and there fold by the pound. In English it may be called Manna Graffe or Dew-graffe, but more fitly. Rice-graffe.

2 This is judged to be Ischemon of Pliny : and Galli Crus of Apuleius.

G The Nature.

These Graffes are astringent and drying, in taste sweet like the common Dogs graffe,

The Vertues.

Apulcius faith, if a plaister be made of this Grasse, Hogs grease, and the Leauen of houshold bread, it cureth the biting of mad dogs.

As in the description I told you, this Plant in his tust or care is divided into sundry branches, some tust into three, some source, and some sine clouen parts like Cocks toes. Apuleius reporteth, if you take that eare which is divided only into three parts, it wonderfully helpeth the running or dropping of the eyes, and those that begin to be bleare eyed, being bound about the necke, and so vsed for certaine dayes together, it turneth the humors away from the weake part.

‡ Manna-graffe or Rice-graffe is faid to be very good to be put into pulteffes, to discusse hard fwellings in womens breafts.

The Cocks-foot Dogs graffe is very good in all cases as the other Dogs-Graffes are, and equally as effectuall. #

‡ CHAP. 21. Of diners Cyperus Graffes.

The Description.

The first of these hath reasonable strong sibrous roots, from whence rise stiffe long and narrow leaues like those of other Cyperus Grasses: the stalkes also (as it is proper to all the plants of this kindred) are three square, bearing at their tops some three brownish cares foft and chassic like the rest of this kinde, standing vpright, and not hanging

2 This hath pretty thicke creeping blacke roots, from whence arife three flalks, fet with fhorter leaues, yet broader than those of the last described; and from the top of the stalke come forth. three or foure foot-flalks, whereupon hang longish rough skaly and yellowish heads.

3 Theroots of this are blacke, without smell, and somewhat larger than those of the last described:

1 I Gramen Cyperoides angustifolium majus. Great narrow leaued Cyperus Graffe.

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‡ 3 Cyperus longus inodorus fyluestris. Long Bastard Cyperus.



‡ 2 Pfeudecyperus. Bastard Cyperus. 29



described: the 3. square stalke also is some two cubits high, bearing at the top difperfedly round fealy heads fomewhat like those of the wood Rush-grasse: the leaves are somewhat sharpe and triangular like those of the other Cyperus.

4 This Cyperus hath creeping blacke roots, having here and there knotty tuberous heads for the most part, putting vp leaves like those of the last described, as alfo a stalke bearing at the top long chaffie eares like to some others of this kinde.

5 This Cyperus-Graffe hath pretty thicke fibrous and blacke roots, from whence arifeth a stalke some cubit high. pretty stiffe, triangular, jointed, set at each joynt with a large greene leafe which at the bottome incompasses the stalke, which is omitted in the figure. At the top of the stalke, as in the true Cyperus, come forth two or three pretty large leaves, betweene which rife vo many small foot-stalkes very much branched, and bearing many blacke feeds fornewhat like Millet or Ruthes.

The Place and Time. All these grow in ditches and waterie places. places, and are to bee found with their heads about the middle of Summer, and fome of them foo.

The Names.

The first of these by Lobel is called Gramen palustre majus .

- This by Gefner, Lobel, and Dodonaus is called Pfendocyperus.
- Lobel names this, Cyperus long us inodorus fyluefiris. He also calls this, Cyperus aquaticus septentrionalis.
- This is the Cyperus graminea miliacea of Lobeland Pena : the Iuncus latus in the Hiffer Lugdan, pag. 988, and the Pseudocyperus polycarpos of Thalius,
 - ‡ 4 Cyperus rotundus inodorus fyluestris. Round Bastard Cyperus.

‡ 5 Cyperus gramineus miliaceus. Millet Cyperus graffe.





None of these are made vie of in Physicke; but by their taste they seeme to be of a cold and astringent qualitie. #

‡ CHAP. 22. Of divers other Graffes.

¶ The Description.

‡ 1 THis Ote or Hauer-graffe, described by Classico, hath small creeping roots: the stalkes are fome cubit high, flender, jointed, and fet with fhort narrow leaves : at the topof Lare to the fealke growes the eare, long, flender, and bending, composed of down in buskes containing a feed like to a naked Ote. The feed is ripe in Iuly. It growes in the mountainous and fhadowie woods of Hungarie, Austria, and Behemia Our Authour missaking himselfe in the figure, and as much in the title, gaue the figure of this for Burnt Barley, with this title, Hordeum Di-

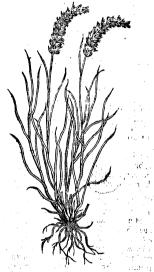
2 I cannot omit this elegant Graffe, found by M'. Goodyer vpon the walls of the ancient city of Winchester, and not described as yet by any that I know of. It hath a fibrous and stringy root, from which arife leaves long and narrow, which growing old become round as those of Spartum or

Of the Historie of Plants. Mat weed: among these grassie leaves there growes up a slender stalke some two foot long, scarse

standing voright, but oft times hanging down the head or top of the eate: it hath some two joints, and at each of thesea pretty graffie lease. The care is almost a foot in length, composed of many small and slender hairy tusts, which when they come to maturitie looke of a gray ish or whitish colour, and doe very well resemble a Capons taile; whence my friend the first observed thereof, gaue it the title of Gramen Massimus, or Capons-taile graffe; by which name I received the feed thereof. which fowne, tooke root, and flourishes.

‡ I Gra. montanum avenaceum. Mountaine Hauer, Graffe.

‡ 2 Gramen murorum fbica longisima. Capon-taile Graffe.





Next to this I thinke fit to place the Gramen Criftatum, or Cocks-combe graffe of Baubinus; This Graffe hath for the root many white fibrous threds thicke packet together the leaves are but short, about the bignesse of the ordinatic medow-grasse; the stalks are some cubit and halfe high, with some two or three knots a piece : the leaves of the stalke are some source or five inches long: the care is small, long the of a pale greeps colour formewhat bending, so that in some fort it resembles the comboo a Cocke, or the feed welfel of that plant which is called Caput Gallinaceum. This is ordinarily to be found in most meddown about Mid-summer.

4. There is also commonly about the language time in our medowes to be found a Graffe growing to some cubit high, having a small stalks, at the the top whereof there grows an eare some inch and an halfe, or two inches long, confifting as it were of two rankes of corne : it very much refembles Rie both in shape and colour, and in his short bearded awnes, wherefore it may very firly be tearmed Gramen scalinum, or Ric-grasse. Scittis not Gramen spicassealina which Faubine describes in the fifty feuenth place, in his Prodromus, pag, 18, for that is much taller, and the care much larger than this of my description.

5 In diuers places about hedges, in tuly and August is to be found a fine large tall Grassic, which Baubine (who also first described it) hath under the name of Gramen spice Brize majus. This hath stalkes as tall as Rie, but not so thicke, neither are the leaves so broad!: at the top of the stalke grow divers prettie little flattish eares confishing of two rankes of chaffie huskes or feed-vessels, which have yellowish little floures like to those of Wheat.

There is also commonly to be found about May or the beginning of Iune, in medowes and

fuch places, that graffe which in the Hiftoria Lugdun. is fet forh under the name of Gramen Lanatam Daleschampii . the stalkes and leaves are much like the common medow grasse, but that they are more whitish and hairie; the head or panicle is also soft and woolly, and it is commonly of a gray. or elfe a murrie colour.

7 There is to be found in some bogs in Summer time about the end of July a prettie rushie graffe, fome foote or better in height, the stalke is hard and rushie, having some three joints, at each whereof there comes forth a leafe as inother grasses, and out of the bosome of the two vo. permost of these leaves comes forth a slender stalke being some 2 or 3 inches high, and at the top thereof growes as in a little vmble a pretty white chaffie floure, and at, or nigh to the top of the maine stalke there grow three or foure such floures clustering together voon little short and slen. der foot-stalkes: the leaves are but small, and some handfull or better long, the root I did not obferue. This seemes to have some affinitie with the Gramen junceum aquaticum, formerly described in the ninth chapter. I neuer found this but once, and that was in the company of M. Thomas Smith, and M. James Clarke, Apothecaries of London; wee riding into Windfor Forrest voon the fearch of rare plants, and wee found this vpon a bogge neere the high way fide at the corner of the great parke. I thinke it may very fitly be called Gramen junceum leucanthemum : White floured Rush-graffe.

8 The last yeare at Margate in the Isle of Tenet, neere to the sea side and by the chalky cliffe I observed a pretty little grasse which from a small white sibrous roote sent vp a number of stalkes of any nequal height; for the longest, which were those that lay partly spred vpon the ground, were some handfull high, the other that grew streight vp were not so much; and of this, one inch and halfe was taken up in the spike or eare, which was no thicker than the rest of the stalke, and seemed nothing else but a plaine smooth stalke, vnlesse you looked upon it earnestly, and then you might perceive it to be like Darnell graffe: wherefore in the journal that I wrote of this Simpling voyage, I called it pag. 3. Gramen parvum marinum spica Loliacea. 1 iudge it to be the same that Bauhine in his Prodromus, pag. 19. hath fet forth vnder the name of Gramen Loliaceum minus spica simplici, It may be called in English. Dwarfe Darnell-graffe.

9 The Darnell-graffe that I compared the eare of this last described vnto, is not the Gramen forghinum (which our Authour called Darnell graffe) but another graffe growing in most places with flalkes about fome fpan high, but they feldome fland vpright, the eare is made just like that which hereafter thap. 58. is called *Lolium rubrum*, Red Darnell, of which I judge this is a variety, differing little there from but in smalnesse of growth.

10 Vpon Hampstead heath I haue often observed a small grasse whose longest leaves are seldome about two or three inches high, and these leaves are very greene, small, and persectly round like the Sparium Austriacum, or Feather-grasse: I could neuer finde any stalke or care vpon it: wherefore I have brought it into the Garden to obserue it better. In the forementioned journall, pag. 33. you may finde it vider the name of Gramen Spartium capillaceo folio minimum. It maybe this is that graffe which Baubine fet forth in his Prodromus, pag. 11. under the title of Gramen for. teum Monspeliacum cepillaceo solio minimum. I haue thought good in this place to explaine my meaning by these two names, to such as are studious in plants, which may happen to light by chance (for they were not intended for publicke) vpon our Iournall, that they need not doubt of my

It I must not passe over in silence two or three Grasses, which for any thing that I know are firangers with vs. the one I have seene with M. Parkinson, and it is fet forth by Banbine, pag. 30, of his Prodramu. The other by Lobell in the second part of his Advarsaria, pag. 468. The first (which His croaremus. The other by Lauren and the account parties of the first cals Gramen alopecuroides frica aftera, and thinks it to be Gram Echinasum Dalef Kinning described Hist. Lund. pag. 432.) hath a fibrous and white root, from which artists a stilled falke divided by many knots, or knees: the leaves are like to the other for-taile-graffes, but greener the eare is rough, of some inch in length, and growes as it were vpon one side of the stalke the eare at first is greene, and shewes yellowish little floures in August.

This other Grasse which Lobell in the quoted place figures and describes by the name of Gramen Scoparium Ischami pamiculus Gallicum, hath roots some cubit long, slender and very fifte, (for of their are made the head brushes which are vulgarly vsed) the straw is slender, and tome cubit high, being here and there joynted like to other Grasses: the top hath source or five earth state. ding after the manner of Cocks foot Graffe, whereof it is a kinde. It growes naturally about Orlee do.

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CHAP. 23. Of Cotton-Graffe.

I The Description.

"His strange Cotton-Grasse, which L'Obelius hath comprehended under the kindes of Rushes: notwithstanding that it may passe with the Rushes, yet I finde in mine owne experience, that it doth rather refemble graffe than rushes, and may indifferently be taken for either, for that it doth participate of both. The stalke is small and rushy, garnished with many graffie leaves along it the fame, bearing at the top a buth or tuft of most pleasant downe or cotton like vnto the most fine and soft white silke. The root is very tough, small and threddy.

2 This Water Gladiole, or graffy ruth, of all others is the faireft and most pleasant to behold. and serueth very well for the decking and trimming vp of houses, because of the beautie and brauerie thereof: confifting of fundry fmall leaves, of a white colour mixed with carnation, growing at the top of a bare and naked stalke, fine or fix foot long, and sometime more. The leaves are long and flaggie, not much valike the common reed. The root is threddy, and not long.

I Gramen Tomentarium. Cotton Graffe.

2 Gladiolus paluftris Cordi. Water Gladiole.





The Place and Time.

I Cotton graffe groweth vpon bogy and fuch like moorish places, and it is to be seene vpon the bogs in Hampsted heath. It groweth likewise in Highgate parke neere London.

2 Water Gladiole groweth in flanding pooles, motes, and water ditches. I found it in great plenty being in company with a worshipfull Gentleman M'. Robert Wilbraham, at a Village fifteene miles from London called Bushey. It groweth likewise neere Redriffe by London, and many other places: the feafon answereth all others.

The Names. I Gramen Tomentofum is called likewife Innens bombicious : of Cordus, Livam pratenft, and Gnaphalium, Hicronymi Bockij. In English, Cotton-Graffe. 2 Water The Nature and Vertues.

Cordus faith, That Inneus bombicinus fodden in wine, and fo taken, helpeth the throwes and gripings of the belly, that women haue in their childing.

There be also fundry kinds of Graffes wholly vnknowne, or at least not remembred of the old Writers, whereof fome few are touched in name onely by the late and new Writers: now for as much as they have onely named them, I will referre the better confideration of them to the industrie and diligence of painefull searchers of nature, and profecute my purposed labour, to vnfold the divers forts and manifold kindes of Cyperus, Flags, and Rushes: and because that there is added vnto many of the Graffes before mentioned, this difference, Cyperoides, that is to fay, refembling Cyperus, I thought it therefore expedient to joyne next vnto the history of Graffes the discourse of Cyperus, and his kinds, which are as follow.

CHAP. 24. Of English Galingale.

I Cyperus longus. English Galingale.

30

2 Cyperus rotundus vulgaris. Round Galingale.





The Description.

Reglish Galingale hath leaves like vnto the common Reed, but lesser and shorter. His stalke is three square, two cubits high: you whose top stand sundry branches, enery little branch bearing many small chassise spikes. The root is blacke and very long creeping hither and thither, occupying much ground by reason of his spreading: it is of a most sweet and pleasant smell when it is broken.

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The common round Cyperus is like the former in leaves and tops, but the roots are here and there knotty and round, and not altogether fo well fmelling as the former .

‡ 3 There is also another Cyperus which growes in Syria and Ægypt, whose roots are round, blackish, and large, many hanging voon one string, and having a quicke and aromaticke smell : the leaves and spoky tusts resemble the former.

4 There is faid to be another kinde of this last described, which is lesser, and the roots are blacker, and it growes in Creet, now called Candy.

There is also another round Cyperus which growes about ditches and the bankes of Rivers whereas the falt water fometimes comes: the roots of this are hard and blacke, without fmell, many hanging fometimes upon one ftring: the stalke and leaves are much like the former, but the heads vnlike, for they are rough and blackish about the bignesse of a filbert, and hang some six or feuen at the top of the stalke. It floures in Iuly and August. ‡

The Place and Time.

1 2 The first and second of these grow naturally in fenny grounds, yet will they prosper exceedingly in gardens, as expreience hath taught vs.

4 The former of these growes naturally in Syria and Ægypt, the later in Candy.

5 This growes plentifully in the Marishes below Grauesend, in Shipey, Tenet, and other places. The Names in generall.

Cyperus is called in Greeke, Kommer, Or Komput of the Latines as well Cypirus as Cyperus: of fome, Juncus quadratus : of Pliny, luncus Angulofus, and Triangularis: of others, A-(palathum and Eryfisceptron : in French, Souchet:in Dutch, Balgan:in Spanish, Junco odorofa: by vs, Cyperus and Englith Galingale.

The Names in particular.

1 This is called, Cyperus longus, and Cyperus longus Odoration : in English, common Cyperus, and English Galingale, 2 This is called, Cyperus rotundus vulgaris, Round English Galingale. 3 Cyperus rotundus Syriacus, or Ægyptiacus, Syrian, or Ægyptian round Cyperus. 4 Cyperus minor Creticus, Candy round Cyperus. 5 Cyperus rotundus inodorus Littoreus, Round falt march Cyperus, or Galingale. †

The Nature. Diefcorides faith, That Cyperus hath an heating qualitie. Galen faith, the roots are most effectuall in medicine, and are of an heating and drying qualitie: and some doe reckon it to be hot and dry in the fecond degree.

The Vertues. It maketh a most profitable drinke to breake and ex-

pell grauell, and helpe the dropsie.

If it be boiled in wine, and drunke, it prouoketh vrine, driueth forth the stone, and bringeth down B the naturall ficknesse of women.

The same taken as aforesaid, is a remedie against the stinging and poyson of Serpents. Fernelius faith, The root of Cyperus vsed in Baths helpeth the coldnesse and stopping of the ma. D trix, and prouoketh the tearmes.

Hewriteth also, that it increaseth bloud by warming the body, and maketh good digestion; E wonderfully refreshing the spirits, and exhilerating the minde, comforting the senses, and encreafing their livelinesse, restoring the colour decayed, and making a sweet breath.

The powder of Cyperus doth not onely dry vp all moift vicers, either of the mouth, priny members and fundament, but staieth the humor and healeth them, though they be maligne and virulent, according to the judgement of Fernelius.

5 Cyperus rotundus littoreus. Round Salt-marth Cyperus.



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5 Cyperus rotundus littoreus.

Round Salt-marth Cyperus.

2 Water Gladiole is called of L'Obelius, Iuncus Cyperoides floridas paludofus, Flouring Cyperoffe Rush: Iuncus, for that his stalke is like the rush: Cyperoides, because his leaves resemble Cyperus: Floridus, because it hath on the top of every stalke a sine wmble or tust of small stoures in fashion of the Lilly of Alexandria, the which it is very like, and therefore I had rather call it Lilly grasses.

The Nature and Vertues.

A Cordus faith, That Iuneus bombicinus fodden in wine, and fo taken, helpeth the throwes and gripings of the belly, that women haue in their childing.

There be also fundry kinds of Grasses wholly vnknowne, or at least not remembred of the old Writers, whereof some sew are touched in name onely by the late and new Writers: now for as much as they have onely named them, I will referre the better consideration of them to the industrie and diligence of painefull searchers of nature, and profecute my purposed labour, to vnfold the diuers forts and manifold kindes of Cyperus, Flags, and Rushes: and because that there is added vnto many of the Grasses before mentioned, this difference, Cyperus, that is to say, resembling Cyperus, I thought it therefore expedient to joyne next vnto the history of Grasses the discourse of Cyperus, and his kinds, which are as follow.

CHAP. 24. Of English Galingale.

1 Cyperus longus. English Galingale. 2 Cyperus rotundus vulgaris. Round Galingale.





¶ The Description.

I Nglish Galingale hath leaues like vnto the common Reed, but lesser and shorter. His state square, two cubits high: vpon whose top stand sundry branches, euery ping hither and thirther, occupying much ground by reason of his spreading: it is of a most sweet and pleasant smell when it is broken.

LIB. 1. Of the Historie of Plants.

2 The common round Cyperus is like the former in leaues and tops, but the roots are here and there knotty and round, and not altogether fo well finelling as the former.

‡ 3 There is also another Cyperus which growes in Syria and Ægypt, whose roots are round, blackish, and large, many hanging vpon one string, and having a quicke and aromaticke smell: the leaves and spoky tusts resemble the former.

4 There is faid to be another kinde of this last described, which is lesser, and the roots are

blacker, and it growes in Creet, now called Candy.

5 There is also another round Cyperus which growes about ditches and the bankes of Riuers whereas the salt water sometimes comes the roots of this are hard and blacke, without smell, many hanging sometimes upon one string: the stalke and leaues are much like the former, but the heads valike, for they are rough and blackish about the bignesses affect a filbert, and hang some six or source at the top of the stalke. It shoures in Iuly and August. ‡

The Place and Time.

1 2 The first and second of these grow naturally in fenny grounds, yet will they prosper exceedingly in gardens, as expresence hath taught vs.

3 4 The former of these growes naturally in Syria

and Ægypt, the later in Candy.
5 This growes plentifully in the Marishes below Grauesend, in Shipey, Tenet, and other places.

The Names in generall.

Cyperus is called in Greeke, reserves, or reserves of the Latines as well Cypirus as Cyperus of fome, suncus quadratus: of Pliny, suncus Angulosus, and Triangularis: of others, Asplats thum and Erysseptens: in Prench, Souches: in Dutch, Galganiin Spanish, sunco odorosa: by vs. Cyperus and English Galingale.

† ¶ The Names in particular.

1 This is called, Cyperus longus, and Cyperus longus Odoratior: in English, common Cyperus, and English Galingale. 2 This is called, Cyperus rosundus vulgarus, Round English Calingale. 3 Cyperus rosundus Syriacus, Or Ægyptiacus, Syrian, or Ægyptiar round Cyperus. 4 Cyperus minor Creticus, Candy round Cyperus. 5 Cyperus rosundus inodorus Littoreus, Round salt marsh Cyperus, or Galingale. †

The Nature.

Dioferrides faith, That Cyperus hath an heating qualitic. Galen faith, the roots are most effectuall in medicine, and are of an heating and drying qualitie: and fome doe reckon it to be hot and dry in the fecond degree.

The Vertues.

It maketh a most profitable drinke to breake and ex-

pell grauell, and helpe the dropsie.

If it be boiled in wine, and drunke, it prouoketh vrine, driueth forth the stone, and bringeth down B

the naturall ficknesse of women.

The same taken as aforesaid, is a remedie against the stinging and poyson of Serpents.

Fernelius (aith, The root of Cyperus vsed in Baths helpeth the coldnesse and stopping of the ma. D trix, and prouokets the teatmes.

He writerhalfo, that it increates the bloud by warming the body, and maketh good digestion; E wonderfully refreshing the spirits, and exhiberating the minde, comforting the senses, and encreating their livelinesses, refrong the colour decayed, and making a sweet breath.

The powder of cyperus doth not onely dry vp all moist vicers, either of the mouth, priny mem. It bers and fundament, but statistic the humor and healest them, though they be maligne and virulent, according to the judgement of Fernelius.

(កិច្ចប្រជាជាជន ខេត្តបាន នេះបាន ខ្លួន នេះស្រាន គ្រួបាន ប្រធានបាន

HAP.

างนักกำเด็จเป็นเอเมื่อเรื่อย ของกุมพ.ศ. (แม่นี้)

4.5.3

‡ CHAP. 24. Of Italian Trasi, or Spanish Galingale.

1 Cyperus Esculentus sine Caule & flore. Italian Trass, or Spanish Galingall, without stalke and floure.

2 Cyperus Esculentus, fine Trafi Italorum. Italian Trasi, or Spanish Galingall.





He Italian Trass, which is here termed Spanish Galingale, is a plant that hath mabut they are of the bignesse of a little Medlar, and have one end star and as it were crowned like as a Medlar, and it hath also fundry streakes of lines, seeming to divide it into severall parts; it is of a brownish colour without, and white within; the tast thereof is sweet almost like parts it is of a bloom that the leaves are very like those of the garden Cyperus, and neuer exceed a cubit in length. Stalkes, floures, or feed it hath none, as fohn Pona an Apothecary of Verona, who diligently obserued it night to that city whereas it naturally growes, affirmes, but hee faith there grows with it much wild Cyperm, which as he judges hath given occasion of their error who gave it the stalkes and floures of Cyperm, or English Galingale, as Mathiolm and others have done. It is encreased by feeting the roots, first steeped in water, at the beginning of Nouember. I have here given you the figure of it without the stalke, according to Pana, and with the stalke, according to Masshielas and

ners.

¶ The Names.

The Italian Trafi is called in Greeke by Theophrafius Monocon, Hift. plant 4, cap. 10 as Fabius Columna hath proued at large 1 liny teatmes it, Anhaliam : the later writers, Cyperus Esculonus, and Dukichinum: The Italians, Traft, and Dolcalini, by which names in Italy they are cryed up and

The Temperature and Vertues.

The milke or creame of these Bulbous roots being drunke, mundifies the brest and lungs, where-A fire misse of creame of these purposes foods of misses and misses the order and images where fore it is very good for fuch as are troubled with coughs. Now you must beat these roots, and make the cough and the coughs with the coughs and the coughs with the coughs are troubled with coughs. torer to very good for men as are troubled with configuration you must ocat these roots, and the create them in broth, and then presse out the creame through a linnen cloath, which by some late

The fame creame is also good to be drunke against the heate and sharpenesse of the vrinc, especially if you in making it do adde thereto the feeds of Pompions, Gourds, and Cucumbers. The Citisens of Verona eate them for dainties, but they are somewhat windy. ‡

CHAP.

‡ CHAP. 26. Of the true Galingale, the greater and the leffer.

‡ 1 Galanga major. The greater Galingale.

‡ 2 Galanga miner. The leffer Galingale.





T He affinitie of name and nature hath induced me in this place to infert these two, the bigger and the lesser Galingale, first therefore of the greater.

¶ The Description.

1 He great Galingale, whose root onely is in vie, and brought tovs from Java in the East Indies, hath flaggie leaues some two cubits high, like those of Cats-taile or Reed-mace: the root is thicke and knotty, refembling those of our ordinary flagges, but that they are of a more whitish colour on the inside, and not so large. Their taste is very hot and biting, and they are fomewhat reddish on the outside.

2 The leffer growing in China, and commonly in shops called Galingale, without any addition is a small root of a brownish red colour both within and without; the taste is hot and biting, the fmell aromaticall, the leaves (if we may beleeve Garcias ab Horto) are like those of Myrtles.

The first is called by Matthiolus, Lobel, and others, Galanga major. Some thinke it to be the Acorse of the Ancients and Pena and Lobel in their Stirp, Aduers, question whether it be not the Acorus Galaticus of Diofeorides. But howfocuer, it is the Acorus of the shops, and by many vsed in Mithridate in stead of the true. The Indians call it Lancuaz.

2 The leffer is called Galanga, and Galanga minor, to distinguish it from the precedent. The Chinois call it, Lauandon : the Indians, Laneuaz : we in English tearme it, Galingale, without any addition.

The Temperature and Vertues.

These roots are hot and dry in the third degree, but the lesser are somewhat the hotter.

Their from the floracke, and mitigate the paines thereof arifing from cold and flatulen-

The finell, especially of the leffer, comforts the too cold braine; the substance thereof being chewed sweetens the breath. It is good also against the beating of the heart.

They are viefull against the Collicke proceeding of flatulencies, and the flatulent affects of the wombe; they conduce to venery, and heate the too cold reines. To conclude, they are good against C all cold diseases. ‡

‡ CHAP. 27. Of Turmericke.

His also challengeth the next place, as belonging to this Tribe, according to Dioscorides , yet the root, which onely is brought vs, and in vse, doth more on the outside resemble Ginger, but that it is yellower, and not fo flat, but rounder. The infide thereof is of a Saffron colour, the taste hot and bitterish : it is said to have leaves larger than those of Millet, and a leasie stalke. There is some varietie of these roots, for some are longer and some rounder, and the later are the hotter, and they are brought ouer oft times together with Ginger. The Place.

It growes naturally in the East-Indies about Calecut, as also at Goa. The Names.

This without doubt is the Cyperus Indicus of Dioscorides, Lib. t. Cap. 4. It is now vulgarly by

most Writers, and in shops called by the name of Terra merita, and Curcuma: yet some terme in Crocus Indiens, and we in English call it, Turmericke.

The Temperature and Vertues.

This root is certainely hot in the third degree, and hath a qualitie to open obstructions, and it is yied with good fuccesse in medicines against the vellow I aundise, and against the cold differn pers of the liner and foleene.

+ CHAP. 28. Of Zedoarie.

Edoarie is also a root growing naturally in the , woods of Malaver about Calecut and Cananor in the Indies; the leaves thereof are larger than Ginger, and much like them; the root is also as large, but confifting of parts of different figures. fome long and fmall, others round; their colour is white, and oft times brownish on the inside, and they havemany fibres comming out of them, but they are taken away together with the outward

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‡ Zerumbeth, fine Zedoaria rotunda. Round Zedoarie.





rinde before they come to vs. These roots haue a strong medicine-like smell, and somewhat an vngratefull tafte.

The Names.

Some call the long parts of these roots Zedoaria, and the round (whose figure we here give you) Zerumbeth, and make them different, whenas indeed they are but parts of the same root, as Lobel and others have well observed. Some make Zedoaria and Zerumbeth different, as Auicen : others confound them and make them one, as Rhafes and Serapio. Some thinke it tobe and a forme. ta: but that is not fo; for he faith, Majagamiana Con ion mic purgue police pizzami; It is an Aromaticke, and therefore chiefely mixed in ointments : which is as much as if he should have said, That it was put into ointments for the smells sake, which in this is no waies gratefull, but rather the contrary.

The Temperature and Vertues.

It is hot and dry in the second degree; it discusses flatulencies, and fattens by a certaine hidden qualitie. It also dissipates and amends the vngratefull smell which Garlicke, Onions, or too much wine infect the breath withall, if it be eaten after them. It cures the bites and flings of venomous creatures, stops laskes, resolues the Abscesses of the wombe, staies vomiting, helpes the Collicke, as also the paine of the stomacke.

s anothe panie of the nomes.e. It kils all forts of wormes, and is much vied in Antidotes against the plague, and fuch like contagious diseases. #

CHAP. 29. Of Rushes.

Do not here intend to trouble you with an accurate diffinction and enumeration of Rufless for if I should, it would be tedious to you, laborious to me, and beneficial to neither. Therefore I will onely describe and reckon up the chiefe and more note-worthy of them, beginning with the most vsuall and common. ‡

¶ The Description.

The roots of our common Ruthes are long and hairy, fpreading largely in the ground, from which, as from one entire tult, proceed a great company of small rushes, so exceedingly well knowne, that I shall not need to spend much time about the description thereof.

2 There be fundry forts of Rushes besides the former, whose pictures are not here express, and the rather for that the generall description of Rushes, as also their common vie and service and the father for that the general determination of Atlanta, as and their common vic and refuse are fufficient to leade vs to the knowledge of them. This great Water-Rufh or Bul-Rufh, in are numerous to reace vs to the knowledge of them. This great vivater-rount or Du-Ruin, in flead of leanes bringeth forth many first twiggie shoots or springs, which be round, smooth, fharpe pointed, and without knots. Their tuft or floure breaketh forth a little beneath the top. narje pointed and visited the state of the Ruff, growing vpon little fhort stems like Grape clusters, wherein is contained the feed after the faibion of a speares point. The roots be stender and full of strings. Pliny and Theophrassus beforehim, assirme that the roots of the Rush doe die euery yeare, and that

it groweth againe of the feed. And they affirme likewife that the male is barren, and groweth againe of the young (hoots, yet I could never observe any such thing.

3 There growes a Rush to the thicknesse of a Reed, and to some two yards and an halfe, or three yards high, in divers fenny grounds of this kingdome; it is very porous and light, and they viually make mats, and bottom chaires therewith. The feeds are contained in reddifficults, breaking out at the top thereof. The roots are large and joynted, and it grows not, vnleffe in waters. ±

4 Juneus acutus, or the sharpe Rush, is likewise common and well knowne; not much differing from Iuncus leuis, but harder, rougher, and sharper pointed, fitter to straw houses and chambers than any of the rest; for the others are so soft and pithy, that they turne to dust and filth with much treading : where contrariwife this ruth is fo hard that it lasts found much longer.

5 There is also another pretty small kinde of Rush growing to some foot in height, having fmooth stalkes which end in a head like to that of the ordinary Horse-taile. This rush hath also one little joynt toward the bottome thereof. It growes in watery places, but not fo frequently as the former. ‡

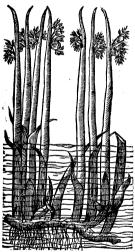
I Inneus lenie. Common Rushes

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4 Iuncus acutus. Sharpe Rush, or hard Rush.

3 Iuncus aquaticus maximus. Great Water-Rush,or Bul-Rush.





The Place.

Iuncus lauis groweth in fertile fields, and medowes that are fomewhat moift.

3 5 Grow in standing pooles, and by rivers sides in fundry places.

Iunem acutus groweth upon dry and barren grounds, especially neere the furtows of plowed land. I need not speake of their time of growing, they being so common as they are. I The Time.

The Rush is called in Greeke, wine in Latine, Iuncus : in high Dutch, Binken ; in low Dutch, Bielen : in Italian, Grunco : in Spanish, Junco : in French, Jone : in English, Rushes.

2 3 The Grecians have called the Bul-Rufti, and The greater are commonly in many places termed Bumbles.

Iuncus lauis is that Rush which Dioscorides called zone mia.

Iuncus acutus is called in Greeke if wire: In Dutch, Wieren Biefen.

This is called by Lobel, Iuncus aquaticus minor Capitulis Equifets : By Dalofchampius, Iuncus elauatus, or Club ruth.

The The

The Nature and Vertues.

These Rushes are of a dry nature.

The feed of Rushes dried at the first, and drunke with wine allaied with water, stayeth the laske and the ouermuch flowing of womens tearmes.

Galen yeeldeth this reason thereof, because that their temperature consisteth of an earthly es. fence, moderately cold and wateric, and meanely hot, and therefore doth the more eafily drie vo the lower parts, and by little and little fend up the cold humors to the head, whereby it prouoketh drowfinesse and desire to sleepe, but causeth the head-ache; whereof Galen yeeldeth the reason as

The tender leaves that be next the root make a convenient ointment against the biting of the Spider called Phalangium.

The feed of the Bull-Rush is most soporiferous, and therefore the greater care must be had in the administration thereof, least in prouoking sleepe you induce a drowsinesse or dead sleep.

CHAP. 30. Of Reeds.

¶ The Kindes. F Reeds the Ancients haue fet downe many forts. Theophrassus hath brought them all first into two principall kindes, and those hath he divided againe into moe forts. The two principall are these, Auletica, or Tibisles Arundines, and Arundo vallatoria. Of these and the rest we will speake in their proper places.

I Arundo vallatoria. Common Reed.







'He common Reed hath long strawie stalkes, full of knotty joints or knees like vnto The Description. corne, whereupon doe growvery long rough flaggy leaues. The tuft or spokie care. doth grow at the top of the stalkes, browne of colour, barren and without feed, and doth resemble a bush of seathers, which turneth into fine downe or cotton which is caried away with the winde. The root is thicke, long, and full of firings, difperfing themselues farre abroad,

LIB.I. whereby it doth greatly increase. \$ Banbine reports, That he received from D. Careilla Scottish man a Reed whose leaves were a cubit long, and two or three inches broad, with some nerves apparantly running alongst the leafe; these leaves at the top were divided into two, three; or source points or parts : as yet I haue not observed it. Bauhine termes it Arundo Anglica folis in summitate

diffectn. 1 I The Cypresse Reed is a great Reed having stalkes exceeding long, sometimes twenty or thirtie foot high, of a woody fullance, fet with very great leaues like that of Turky Wheate. It carrieth at the top the like downie tuft that the former doth.

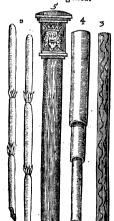
3 Arundo fareta.

Stuffed Canes.

4 Calamus sazittalie Lobeli. Small stuffed Reed.

5 Nastos Clusij, Turky walking staues.

6 Arundo (criptoria. Turkie writing Reed.



3 These Reeds Lobelins hath seene in the Low countries brought from Constantinople, where, as it is faid. the people of that countrey have procured them from the parts of the Adriaticke fea fide where they doe grow, They are full stuft with a spongeous substance, so that there is no hollownesse in the same, as in Canes and other Reeds, except here and there certaine small pores or passages of the bignesse of a pinnes point; in manner such a pith as is to be found in the Bull-Rush, but more firme and folid.

The second differeth in smalnesse, and that it will winde open in fleakes, otherwise they are very like, and are vsed for darts arrowes, and such like.

5 This great fort of Reeds or Canes hath no particular description to answer your expectation, for that as yet there is not any man which hath written thereof, especially of the manner of growing of them, either of his owne knowledge or report from others, fo that it shall fusfice that ye know that that great cane is vsed especially in Constantinople and thereabout, of aged and wealthy Citifens, and also Noblemen and such great personages, to make them walking staues of, carning them at the top with fundry Scutchions, and pretty toyes of imagerie for the beautifying of them; and so they of the better fort doe garnish them both with silver and gold, as the figure doth most lively fet forth vnto you.

6 In like manner the smaller fort hath not as yet beene feene growing of any that have beene curious in herbarisme, whereby they might set downe any certainty thereof; onely it hath beene vied in Constantinople and thereabout, even to this day to make writing pens withall, for the which it doth very fitly ferue, as also to make pipes, and fuch like things of pleafure.

The Place. The common Reed groweth in standing waters and in the edges and borders of rivers almost enery where ; and the other being the angling Cane for fishers groweth in Spaine and those hot Regions.

The Time.

They flourish and floure from Aprill to the end of September, at what time they are cut downs for the vie of man, as all do know.

¶ The Names. The common Reed is called Arundo, and Harundo vallatoria : in French, Rofeau : in Dutch, Rifet :

in Italian, Canne a far siepo : of Diose Phragmitis : in English, Reed. Arundo Cypria ; or after Lobelius, Arundo Donas : in French, Campe : in Spanish, Cana, in Italian. Calami a far Connochia: in English, Pole reed, and Cane, or Caneso

The Nature Reeds are hot and dry in the second degree, as Galen faith. The Vertues.

The roots of reed stamped small draw forth thorns and splinters fixed in any part of mans body. A The same stamped with vinegre ease all luxations and members out of joynt.

And likewise stamped they heale hot and sharpe instammations. The ashes of them mixed with C vinegre helpe the scales and scurfe of the head, and the falling of the haire.

The great Reed or Cane is not vsed in physicke, but is esteemed to make slears for Weauers, fundry forts of pipes, as also to light candles that stand before Images, and to make hedges and pales, aswedo of lats and such like; and also to make certaine divisions in ships to divide the fweet oranges from the fowre, the Pomecitron and lemmons likewife in funder, and many other

CHAP. 31. Of Sugar-Cane.

¶ The Defeription.

Sugar Cane is a pleasant and profitable Reed, having long stalkes seven or eight foot high, joynted or kneed like vnto the great Cane; the leaves come forth of every joynt on enery fide of the stalke one, like vnto wings, long, narrow, and sharpe pointed. The Canc it felfe, or stalke is not hollow as the other Canes or Reeds are, but full, and stuffed with a frongeous substance in taste exceeding sweet. The root is great and long, creeping along within the vpper crust of the earth, which is likewise sweet and pleasant, but lesse hard or woody than other Canes or Reeds; from the which there doth shoot forth many young siens, which are cut away from the maine or mother plant, because they should not draw away the nourishment from the old stocke, and so get vnto themselues a little moisture, or else some substance not much worth, and cause the stocke to be barren, and themselves little the better; which shoots do serve for plants to fet abroad for encrease.

Arundo Saccharina. Sugar Cane.

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The Place.

The Sugar Cane groweth in many parts of Europe at this day, as in Spaine, Portugal, Olbia, and in Prouence. It groweth also in Barbarie, generally almost euery where in the Canarie Islands, and in those of Madera, in the East and West Indies, and many other places. My felfe did plant some shoots thereof in my garden, and some in Flanders did the like: but the coldnesse of our clymat made an end of mine, and I think the Flemmings will have the like profit of their labour.

This Cane is planted at any time of the yeare in those hot countries where it doth naturally grow, by reason they feare no frosts to hurt the young shoots at their first planting.

The Names.

The Latines have called this plant Arundo Saccharina, with this additament, Indica, because it was first knowne or brought from India. Of fome it is called, Calamus Saccharatus : in English, Sugar Cane : in Dutch, Supicherriedt.

The Nature and Vertue.

The Sugar or juice of this Reed is of a temperate qualitie; it drieth and cleanfeth the stomacke, maketh smooth the roughnesse of the brest and lungs, cleareth the voice, and putteth away hoarsenesse, the cough, and all sourcnesse and bitternesse, as I sac faith in Dictis. The Vie.

Of the juyce of this Reed is made the most pleasant and profitable sweet, called Sugar, whereof is made infinite confections, confectures, Syrups and fuch like, as also preferring and conferuing of fundry fruits, herbes, and floures, as Roses, Violets, Rosemary floures, and such like, which still retaine with them the name of Sugar, as Sugar Roset, Sugar Violet, &c. The which to write of would require a peculiar volume, and not pertinent unto this historie, for that it is not my purpofeto make of my booke a Confectionary, a Sugar Bakers furnace, a Gentlewomans preferring pan, nor yet an Apothecaries shop or Dispensatorie; but onely to touch the chiefest matter that I purposed to handle in the beginning, that is, the nature, properties, and descriptions of plants. Notwithstanding I thinke it not amisse to shew entoyou the ordering of these seeds when they be new gathered, as I received it from the mouth of an Indian my feruant :he faith. They cut them in small pieces, and put them into a trough made of one whole tree, wherein they put a great stone in manner of a mill-stone, whereunto they tie a gorse, buffle, or some other beast which draweth it round: in which trough they put those pieces of Canes, and so crush and grind them as we doe the barkes of trees for Tanners, or apples for Cyder. But in some places they vse a great wheele wherein flaues doe tread and walke as dogs do in turning the fpit : and fome others doe feed as it were the bottome of the said wheele, wherein are some sharpe or hard things which doe cut and crush the Canes into powder. And some likewise haue found the invention to turne the wheele with water works, as we doe our Iron mills. The Canes being thus brought into dust or powder, they put them into great cauldrons with a little water, where they boile vntill there be no more sweetnesse left in the crushed reeds. Then doe they straine them through mats or such like things, and put the liquor to boile againe vnto the confiftence of hony, which being cold is like vnto fand both in thew and handling, but somewhat softer; and so afterwards it is carried into all parts of Europe, where it is by the Sugar Bakers artificially purged and refined to that whitenesse as we see.

CHAP. 31. Of Flouring Reed.

Arundo florida. Flouring Reed.

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The Description.



Lourishing Reed bath a thicke and fat stalke of foure or fine foot high, great below neere the ground, and finaller toward the top, taper-wife; whereupon do grow very faire broad leaues full of ribs or finewes like vnto Plantaine, in shape representing the leaves of white Hellebor, or the great Gentian. but much broader and larger every way; at the top of which stalkes do grow phantasticke floures of a red or vermilion colour, which being faded, there follow round, rough, and prickly knobs, like those of Sparganium, or water-Burre, of a browne colour, and from the middle of those knobs three small leaves. The seed contained in those knobs is exceeding black, of a perfect toundnesse, of the bignesse of the smallest pease. The root is thicke, knobby, and tuberous, with certain fmall threds fixed thereto. \$\pm\$ There is a variety of this, having floures of a yellow or Saffron colour. with red joints.

The Place.

It groweth in Italy in the garden of Padua, and many other places of those hot regions. My selfe have planted it in my garden divers times, but it never came to flouring or feeding, for that it is very impatient to endure the injurie of our cold clymat. It is a natine of the West Indies.

The Time.

It must be set or sowen in the beginning of Aprill, in a pot with fine earth, or in a bed made with horsedung, and some earth strawed thereon, in such manner as Cucumbers and Muske-Melons are. The Names.

The name Arundo Indica is diverfly attributed to fundry of the Reeds, but principally vnto this, called of Lobelius, Cannacorus : of others, Arundo florida, and Harundo florida : in English, the Flouring Reed.

The Nature and Vertues.

There is not any thing fet downe as touching the temperature and vertues of this Flourishing Reed, either of the Ancients, or of the new or later Writers.

CHAP. 33. Of Paper Reed.

DAper Reed hath many large flaggie leaues fomewhat triangular and smooth, not much vnlike those of Cats-taile, rising immediately from a tust of roots compact of many strings, among st the which it shooteth up two or three naked stalkes, square, and rising some fix or seuen cubits high aboue the water: at the top wherof there stands a tust or bundle of chassie threds set in comely order, refembling a tuft of floures, but barren and void of feed.

> Papyrus Niloitca. Paper Reed.

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The Place. This kinde of Reed growes in the Rivers about Babylon, and neere the city Alcaire. in the river Nilus, and fuch other places of those countries.

The Time.

The time of fpringing and flourishing anfwereth that of the common Reed.

The Names

This kinde of Reed, which I have Englifhed Paper Reed, or Paper plant, is the fame (as I doe reade) that Paper was made of in Ægypt, before the invention of paper made of linnen clouts was found out. It is thought by men of great learning and understanding in the Scriptures, and fet downe by them for truth, that this plant is the same Reed mentioned in the second chapter of Exodus; whereof was made that basket or cradle, which was dawbed within and without with flime of that countrey, called Bitumen Indaicum, wherein Moles was put being committed to the water, when Pharaoh gaue commandement that all the male children of the Hebrewes should be drowned.

The Nature, Vertues, and Vie.

The roots of Paper Reed doe nourish, as may appeare by the people of Ægypt, which doe vie to chew them in their mouthes, and swallow downe the juice, finding therein great delight and comfort.

The aftes burned affwage and confume hard apoftumes, tumors, and coraffue vicers in any part of the body, but chiefely in the mouth.

The burnt Paper made hereof doth performe those effects more forcibly.

The falks hereof haue a fingular vie and priviledge in opening the channels and hollow paffages of a Fiftula, being put therein; for they doe swell as doth the pith of Elder, or a tent made of

The people about Nilus do vie to burne the leaves and stalkes, but especially the roots.

The frailes wherein they put Raifins and figs are fometimes made hereof; but generally with the herbe Spartum, described in the next Chapter.

CHAP. 34. Of Mat-Weed.

 $\P \ \ ^{The \ Kindes}.$ There be divers kindes of Mat-weeds, as shall be declared in their feverall descriptions.

He herbe Spartum, as Pliny faith, groweth of it felfe, and fendeth forth from the root a multitude of flender rushie leaues of a cubit high, or higher, tough and pliable, of awhitish colour, which in time drawe narrow together, making the flat leafe to become round, as is the Rush. The stub or stalke thereof beareth at the top certaine seather-like tusts comming forth of a sheath or huske, among the which chaffie huskes is contained the seed, long and chaffie. The root confisheth of many strings folding one within another, by meanes whereof it commeth to the forme of a tuft or haffocke.

I Spartum Plinij Clusio. Plinies Mat-Weed.



2 Spartum alterum Plinij. Hooded Mat-Weed



2 The fecond likewife Pliny describeth to haue a long stalke not much vnlike to Reed, but Iesser, whereupon doe grow many grafile leaues, rough and pliant, hard in handling as are the Rushes. A spokie chassic tust growth at the top of the stalke, comming forth of a hood or sinewie sheath fuch as encloseth the floures of Onions, Leekes, Narciffus, and such like, before they come to flouring, with feed and roots like the precedent.

3 English Mat-weed hath a rushie root, deepely creeping and growing in heapes of sand and grauell, from the which arise stiffe and sharpe pointed leaves a foot and a halfe long, of a whitish colour, very much refembling those of Camels hay. The stalke groweth to the height of a cubit or more, where reupon doth grow a fpike t or eare of some fine or fix inches long, somewhat refembling Rie; it is the thickenesse of a finger in the midst, and smaller towards both the ends. The feed is browne as small as Canarie seed, but round and somewhat sharpe at the one end ‡. Of this plant neither Sheepe nor any other Cattel will tafte or eate.

4 This other English Mat-Weed is like vnto the former, fauing that the roots of this are long, not valike to Dogs Graffe, but do not thrust deepe into the ground, but creepe onely vader the upper crust of the earth. The tust or eare is shorter, and more resembling the head of Canary feed than that of Rie.

‡ 5 Lobel gives a figure of another smaller Rush-leaved Spartum with small heads, but hee hath not described it in his Latine Workes, so that I can say nothing certainely of it.

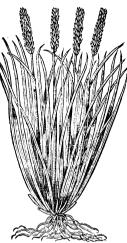
6 To this kindred must be added the Feathered Graffe, though not pertaking with the former in place of growth. It bath many fmall leaves of a foots length, round, greene and sharpe pointed, not much in forme valike the first described Mat-weed, but much lesse: amongst these leaves rise vp many small stalkes not exceeding the height of the leaues, which beare a spike vnlike the forementioned Mat-weeds, having three or foure feeds ending in, or fending up very fine white Feathers, refembling the smaller fort of feathers of the wings of the Bird of Paradise. The root consists of many small graffie fibres. ¶ The 3 Spartum Anglicanum. English Mat-weed or Helme.



† 6 Spartum Austriacum. Feather-graffe.



2 Spartum Anglicanum alterum Small English Mat-weed or Helme.



The Place.

1 2 These grow in divers places of Spain.

† 3 I being in company with M. Thom. Hicks, W. Broad, and three other London Apothecaries besides, in August 1632, to find out rare plants in the Isle of Tenet, found this bigger English one in great plenty, as foone as wee came to the fea

fide, going betweene Margate and Sandwich.

5. These it may be grow also vpon our coasts; however, they grow neere the sea side in diuers parts of the Low-countries.

6 This elegant plant Clusius first observed to grow naturally in the mountaines nigh to the Baths of Baden in Germany, and in divers places of Austria and Hungary. It is nourished for the beauty in fundry of our English gardens. ‡ The Time.

These beare their heads in the middle,& some in the later end of Sommer.

The Names. ‡ 1 This is called Sparium primum Plini, that is, the first Mat-weed described by Pliny in Spain they call it Sparte: the French in Province

2 This is Spartum alterum Pliny, Plinies second Mat-weed, or Hooded Matweed: it is called Albardin in Spain.

3 This is Spartum 3. Clussi, and Gramen Sparteum secund. Schanant binum of Taber. Our Author

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gaue Clusius his figure for the first, and Tabernamontanus figure for the second Spartum Anglicanum: but I will thinke them both of one plant (though Banhine distinguish them) vntil some shall make the contrary manifest. This the Dutch call Palme; and our English in Tenet, Helme, Turner cals it Sea-Bent.

This is Spartum herba 4 Batavicum of Clusius; Gramen Sparteum, or Iunci Spartium of Tabern. and our Author gaue Tabern figure, Chap. 23.0f this Booke, under the title of Iuncus marinus gra-mineus: Lobel calls it Spartam nostras alterum. 5 Lobel calls this, Spartum nostras parcum: of which fee the figure and defeription at the end of the booke.

6 Clusius calls this, Spartum Austriacum : Daleschampius, Gramen pinnatum : we in England call it Gramen plumosum, or Feathered-grasse. \$

The Temperature Vertues and Vie.

These kinds of grassic or rather rushy Reeds have no vie in physicke, but serve to make Mats A and hangings for chambers, frailes, baskets, and fuch like. The people of the countries where they grow do make beds of them, straw their houses and chambers in stead of Rushes, for which they do excell, as my selfe haue seen. Turner affirmes. That they made hats of the English one in Northumberland in his time.

They do likewise in fundry places of the Islands of Madera, Canaria, S. Thomas, & other of the B Islands in the tract vnto the West Indies, make of them their boots, shooes, herdmens coats, fires, and lights. It is very hurtfull for Cattell, as Sheere-graffe is.

The Feather-graffe is worne by fundry Ladies and Gentlewomen in stead of a Feather, which it C exquisitly resembles.

CHAP. 53. Of Camels-Hay.

I Scananthum. Camels Hay.



2 Scananthum adulterinum. Bastard Camels Hav.



The Description. Amels Hay hath leaues very like vnto Mat-Weed or Helme. His roots are many, in quantitie meane, full of small haires or threads proceeding from the bigger Root, deepely growing in the ground, having divers long stalkes like Cyperus Grasse, set

I Spar-

with fome smaller leaves even vnto the top, where do grow many small chassie tufts or pannicles. like those of wilde Oats, of a reasonable good smell and sauour when they are broken, like vnto a Rose, with a certaine biting and nipping of the tongue.

† 2 Francis Penny (of famous memorie) a good Physition and skilfull Herbarist, gathered on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, betweene Aigues Mortes and Pescaire, this beautiful! Plant. whose roots are creeping, and stalks and leaves resemble Squinanth. The floures are soft, pappous, and thicke compact, and some five or six inches in length, like to Fox-taile: they in colour resemble white filke or filuer. Thus much Lobel. Our Author described this in the first place, Chap. 22. under Iuncus marinus gramineus; for fo Lobel calls it.

44

This growes in Africa, Nabath a, and Arabia, and is a stranger in these Northern regions.

The place of the second is mentioned in the description. The Time.

Their time answereth the other Reeds and Flags.

The Names. Camels Hay is called in Greeke, with a series in Latine, Iuncus odoratus, and Scananthum: in shops, Squinanthum, that is, Flos Iunci : in French, Pasteur de Chammeau : in English, Camels Hay, and Souinanth.

3 This Lobel calls tuneus marinus gramineus, and Pseudoschananthum : We call it bastard Squinanth, and Fox-taile Squinanth.

I The Temperature.

T his plant is indifferently hot, and a little astrictiue.

The Vertues.

Camels Hay pronoketh vrine, moueth the termes, and breaketh winde about the stomacke. It causeth aking and heatinesse of the head: Galen yeeldeth this reason thereof, because it heateth moderatly, and bindeth with tenuitie of parts.

According to Dioscorides, it dissolves, digests, and opens the passages of the veins.

The floures or chaffie husks are profitable in drinke for them that piffe bloud any waves. It is giuen in medicines that are ministred to cure the paines and griefes of the guts, stomacke, lungs, liuer, and reins, the fulnesse, loath somnesse, and other defects of the stomacke, the dropsie, convulfion or shrinking of sinues, given in the quantitie of a drame, with a like quantitie of pepper for fome few dayes.

The same boiled in wine helpeth the inflammation of the matrice, if the woman do sit ouer the

fume thereof, and bathe her felfe often with it alfo.

CHAP. 36. Of Burre-Reed.

The Description.

"He first of these plants hath long leaves, which are double edged, or sharpe on both fides, with a sharpe crest in the middle, in such manner raised up that it seemeth to be triangle or three square. The stalks grow among the leaves, and are two or three foot long, being divided into many branches, gamished with many prickly husks or knops of the big-

nesse of a nut. The root is full of hairy strings.

2 The great water Burre differeth not in any thing from the first kinde in roots or leaves, save that the first hath his leaves rising immediatly from the tust or knop of the root; but this kinde hath a long stalke comming from the root, whereupon a little about the root the leaves shoot out round about the stalke successively, some leaves still growing aboue others, even to the top of the falke, and from the top thereof downward by certaine diffances. It is garnished with many round whatles or rough coronets, hauing here and there among the faid whatles one fingle short leafe of

Both thefe are very common, and grow in moist medowes and neere vnto water courses. They plentifully grow in the fenny grounds of Lincolnshire and such like places; in the ditches about S. Georges fields, and in the ditch right against the place of execution at the end of Southwark, called S. Thomas Waterings.

¶ The Time.

They bring forth their burry bullets or feedy knots in August.

1 Sparganium ramofum. Branched Burre Reed

L 1 B. 1.

2 Sparganium latifolium. Great water Burre.

The Names.

These plants of some are called Sparg anium: Theophrastus in his fourth booke and eighteenth chap, calleth them Butomus: of fome, Platanaria: I call them Burre-Reed: in the Arabian tongue they are called Sa far he Bamon : in Italian, Sparganio : of Dodonaus, Carex. Some call the first Sparganium ramosum, or branched Burre Reed. The second, Sparganium non ramosum, Not-branched Bur

The Temperature. They are cold and dry of complexion,

The Vertues. Some write, that the knops or rough burres of these plants boiled in wine, are good against the bitings of venomous beafts, if they be either drunke, or the wound washed therewith.

CHAP. 37. Of Cats-taile.

The Description.

Ats-taile hath long and flaggy leaves full of a spongeous matter or pith, amongst which leaues groweth vp a long smooth naked stalke without knot, fashioned like a speare, of a firm or follid fub stance, having at the top a browne knop or eare, fost, thick, and smooth, seeming to be nothing else but a deale of flocks thicke set and thrust together, which being ripe turns into a downe and is carried away with the winde. The roots be hard, thicke, and white, full of strings, and good to burne, where there is plenty thereof to be had. The Place.

It groweth in pooles and fuch like standing waters, and sometimes in running streames. I have found a smaller kinde hereof growing in the ditches and marishie grounds in the Isle of Shepey, going from Sherland house to Feuersham.

I The Time.

hey floure and beare their mace or torch in July and August.

A



The Numes.

It is called in Greeke, Typhe: in Latine, Typha: of fome, Ceffrum Morionis : in French, Martena Maffes : in Dutch, Lischbodem and Donsen: in Italian, MaZZa forda : in Spanish, Behordo, and Junco amacorodato : in Eng. lish, Cats-taile or Reed-mace. Of this Cats-taile Ariflophanes makes mention in his Comedy of Frogs, where he bringeth them forth one talking with another, being very glad that they had fpent the whole day in skipping and leaping inter Cyperum & Phleum, among Galingale and Cats taile. Oved feemes to name this plant Scirpus. for hee termeth the mats made of the leaves, Cats-taile mats : as in his fixt booke Fastorum,

At Dominus, discedite, ait, plaustroque morantes Sustulit, in plaustro scirpea matta fuit.

The Nature. It is cold and dry of complexion. I The Vertues.

The foft downe stamped with Swines greafe wel washed, healeth burnes or scalds with fire or water.

Some Practitioners by their experience have found, that the downe of the Cats taile beaten with the leaves of Betony, the roots of Gladiole, and the leaves of Hyppogloffon into pouder, and mixed with the yelks of egges hard fodden, & foeaten, is a most perfect remedy against the disease in children called Emerals, which is, when the gut called Intestinum cacum is fallen into the cods. This medicine must be ministred enery day fasting for thirty dayes space: the quantitie thereof to be ministred at

once is 1.3. This being vsed as before is specified, doth not onely helpe children and striplings, but growne men alfo, if in time of their cure they we convenient ligature or truffings, and fit confounding plaisters vpon the grieued place, according to art appointed for that purpose in Chirur-

This downe in fome places of the Isle of Ely and the Low countries adiopning thereto, is ga-C thered and well fold to make mattreffes thereof for plow-men and poore people.

It hath been also often proued to heale kibed or humbled heeles, (as they are termed) being applied to them either before or after the skin is broken.

CHAP. 38. Of Stitch-wort.

The Description.

Titch wort, or as Ruellius termeth it, Holosteum, is of two kindes, and hath round tender falks full of joints leaning toward the ground: at cuery joynt grow two leaues one aof a ftar. The roots are fmall, ioynted, and threddy. The feed is contained in fmall heads fome-

what long and that parthe vpper end 3 and when it is ripe, it is very small, and browne.

The second is like the former in shape of leaues and shoures, which are set in sorm of a stars. but the leaues are orderly placed, and in good proportion by couples two together, being of a whitish colour. When the sources be vaded, then follow the seeds, which are inclosed in bullets like the feed of flax, but not fo round. The chiues or threds in the middle of the floure are fometimes of a reddish or blackish colour. # There are more differences of this plant, or rather varieties, as differing little but in the largenesse of the leaues, floures, and stalks. ‡

They grow in the borders of fields vpon banke fides and hedges almost enery where.

They flourish all the Summer, especially in May and Iune.

Gramen Leucanthemum. Stitch-wort.

L 1 B. I.



The Names.

Some (as Ruellins for one) have thought this to be the plant which the Grecians call 'oxism : in Latine. Tota offea: in English, All-bone. Wherof I see no reafon, vnlcffe it be by the figure Antonomia; as when we fay in English, he is an honest man, our meaning is he is a knaue: for this is a tender herbe, having no fuch bony substance. ‡ Dodonam questions whether this plant be not Cratagonon; and he calls it Gramen Leucanthemum, or White floured Graffe. The qualitie here noted with B, is by Diofcorides given to Crateogonon, but it is with his senting the nine, that is, some say or report so much. Which phrase of speech hee often vieth when as hee writes faculties by heare-fay, and doubts himfelfe of the truth of them. The Nature.

The feed of Stitch-wort, as Galen writeth, is sharpe and biting to him that taftes it; and to him that yferh it very like to Mill. M The Vertues.

They are wont to drinke it in wine with the pouder A of Acornes, against the paine in the side, stitches, and

Divers report, faith Dioscorides, That the Seed of B Stitchwort being drunke, caufeth a woman to bring forth a man childe, if after the purgation of her ficknesse, before the conceive, thee doe drinke it fasting thrice in a day, halfe a dram at a time, in three ounces of water many dayes together.

CHAP. 39. Of Spider-wort.

The Description.

THe obscure description which Dioscorides and Pliny have set down for Phalangium, hath bred much contention among late writers. This plant hath leaves much like Couch graffe, but they are fomewhat thicker and fatter, and of a more whitish green colour. The stalks grow to the height of a cubit. The top of the stalke is beset with small branches, garnished with many little white shoures, compact of six leaves. The threds or thrums in the middle are whites should be with a faire yellow: which being fallen, there sollow blacke seeds inclosed in small round knobs which be three cornered. The roots be many, tough, and white of colour.

The second is like the first, but that his stalke is not branched as the first and floureth a moneth before the other.

3 The third kinde of Spiderwort, which Clustus nameth Ashbodelus minor, bath a root of many threddy strings, from the which immediatly rife vp graffie leaves narrow and sharp pointed among which come forth divers naked straight stalks divided toward the top into sundry branches, garnished on every fide with faire starre-like floures of colour white, with a purple vein dividing each leafe in the midft: they have also certaine chiues or threds in them. The feed followeth inclosed in three square heads like vnto the kindes of Asphodils.

† 4 This Spiderwort hath a root confifting of many thick long and white fibres, not much valike the precedent, out of which it fends forth fome fiue or fix greene and firme leaves, fomewhat hollow in the middle, and mutually involving each other at the root. Among it thefe there rifeth vp a round greene stalke, bearing at the top thereof fome nine or ten floures, more or lesse; These consist of fix leaves a piece, of colour white, (the three innermost leaves are the broader, and more curled, and the three outmost are tipt with greene at the tops.) The whole floure much

refembles a white Lilly, but much finaller. Three fquare heads containing a dusky and vnequall feed, follow after the floure.

Phalangium ramojum. Branched Spiderwort.



† 3 Phalangium Creta. Candy Spider-wort.



2 Phalangium non ramofum. Vnbranched Spiderwort.



‡ 4 Phalangium Antiquorum.
The true Spiderwort of the Antients.



‡ 5 Phalangium Virginianum Tradesc. Tradescants Virginian Spider-wort.

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5 This plant in my judgment cannot be fitlier ranked with any than these last described; therefore I have here given him the fift place as the last commer. It hath many creeping stringy roots, which here and there put vp green leaues in shape resembling those of the last described: amongst these there riseth vp a pretty stiffe stalke jointed, & having at each joint one leafe incompaffing the stalke, and out of whose bosome off-times little branches arise: now the stalke at the top vitally divides it felfe into two leaves, much after the manner of Cyperus; between which come forth many flours, confifting of three prety large leaues apiece, of colour deepe blew, with reddish chiues tipt with yellow standing in their middle. These fading, (as viually they do the same day they shew themselves) there succeed little heads couered with the three little leaves that fustained the floure. In these heads there is contained a long blackish seed.

The Place.

1.2.3. These grow only in gardens with vs, and that very rarely. 4 This growes naturally in some places of Sauoy. 5 This Virginian is in many of our English gardens, as with M*.Parkinson, M*Tradescant, and others.

The Time.

1.4.5. These floure in Iune; the second about the beginning of Iune, and the third about August.

The Names.

The first is called Phalangium ramosum, branched Spider-wort. 2, Phalangium non ramosum, Vidbranched Spider-wort. Cordus calls it Liliago. 3, This Clusius calls & Abbadeau minor: Lobel, Phalangium Calle, Candy Spider-wort. 4 This is thought to be the Phalangium of the Antients, and that of Matthiolus. It is Phalangium Allobrogicum of Clussus, Sauoy Spider-wort. This by M'. Parkinson (who first hath in writing gluen the figure and description thereof) is aprly termed Phalangium Epherurum Virginianum, Soon fading Spiderwort of Virginia 1 or Tradescant Spiderwort, for that M'. John Tradescant first procured it from Virginia. Baubine hath described it at the end of his Pinax, and very vnsitly termed it Allium, sine Astoly Virginianum. ‡

¶ The Vature.

Galen faith, Phalangium is of a drying qualitie, by reason of the tenuitie of parts.

The Vertues.

Discorides faith, That the leaves, seed, and floures, or any of them drunk in wine, prevaile against the bitings of Scorpions, and against the stinging and biting of the Spider called *Phalangium*, and all other venomous beasts.

The roots tunned up in new ale and drunke for a moneth together, expell poylon, yea although B it haue universally spread it selfe through the body.

CHAP. 40. Of the Floure de-luce.

The Kindes.

Here be many kindes of Iris or Floure de-luce, whereof fome are tall and great, fome little, fmall, and low; fome fmell exceeding (weet in the root, fome have no fmell at all. Some floures are fweet in fmell, and fome without: fome of one colour, fome of many coloured ed vertues attributed to fome, others not remembred, fome have tuberous or knobby roots, others bulbous or Onion roots; fome have leaves like flags, others like glaffe or miles.

The common Floure de-luce hath long and large flaggy leaves like the blade of a fword with two edges amonof twhich foring to force hard large flaggy. with two edges, among it which spring up smooth and plaine stalks two foot long, bearing floures toward the top compact of fix leaves ioyned together, wherof three that stand vpright are bent inward one toward another; and in those leaves that hang downeward there are certaine rough or hairy welts, growing or rifing from the nether part of the leafe vpward, almost of a yellow colour. The roots be thicke, long, and knobby, with many hairy threds hanging thereat.

2 The water Floure de-luce, or water Flag, or Acerus, is like vnto the garden Floure de-luce in roots, leaues, and stalkes, but the leaues are much longer, sometimes of the height of source cubits. and altogether narrower. The floure is of a perfect yellow colour, and the root knobby like the

other; but being cut, it feemes to be of the colour of raw flesh.

1 Iris vulgaris. Floure de-luce.

2 Iris palustris lutea. Water Flags, or Floure de-luce.





The water Floure de-luce or yellow Flag prospereth well in moist medowes, and in the borders and brinks of Rivers, ponds, and standing lakes. Although it be a watery plant of nature, yet being planted in gardens it prospereth well.

Floure de-luce is called in Greeke, The Athenau and Theophrassus reade There as though they should say Conscentifix: by which name it is called of the Latines, Radix CMarica, or rather Radix Naronica, of the river Naron, by which the best and greatest store do grow. Whereupon Nicander in

Iridem quam aluit Drilon & Naronis ripa. Which may thus be Englished;

Iris, which Drilon water feeds, And Narons banks, with other weeds.

The Italians, Giglio alarro : in Spanish, Lilio Cardeno: in French, Flambe : the Germans, Gilgen,

The second is called in Latine, Iris palustris lutea, Pseudoacorus, and Acorus palustris : in English,

Water flags, bastard Floure de-luce, or Water Floure de-luce : and in the North they call them

The Nature.

The roots of the Floure de luce being as yet fresh and greene, and full of juyce, are hot almost in the fourth degree. The dried roots are hot and dry in the third degree, burning the throat and mouth of fuch as tafte them.

2 The bastard Floure de-luce his root is cold and dry in the third degree, and of an astringent

or binding facultie.

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The Vertues.

The root of the common Floure de-luce cleane washed, and stamped with a few drops of Rose. A water, and laid plaisterwise vpon the face of man or woman, doth in two daies at the most take away the blacknesse or blewnesse of any stroke or bruse: so that if the skinne of the same woman or any other person be very tender and delicate, it shall be needfull that ye lay a piece of filke, sindall, or a piece of fine laune betweene the plaister and the skinne; for otherwise in such tender bodies it often caufeth heat and inflammation.

The juyce of the same doth not onely mightily and vehemently draw forth choler, but most B especially watery humors, and is a speciall and singular purgation for them that have the Dropsie, if it be druuke in whay or some other liquor that may somewhat temper and alay the heate.

The dry roots attenuate or make thinne thicke and tough humours, which are hardly and with C

difficultie purged away.

They are good in a loch or licking medicine for shortnesse of breath, an old cough and all infirmities of the cheft which rife hereupon.

They remedie those that have entill spleenes, and those that are troubled with convulsions or E cramps, biting of ferpents, and the running of the reines, being drunke with vinegre, as faith Dioscorides; and drunke with wine it bringeth downe the monethly courses of women.

The decoction is good in womens baths, for it mollifieth and openeth the matrix. Being boyled very foft, and laid to plaister-wise it mollifieth or softneth the kings euill and old G

hard fwellings.

‡ The roots of our ordinarie flags are not (as before is deliuered) cold and dry in the third degree, nor yet in the second, as Dodonaus affirmes; but hot and dry, and that at the least in the for cond degree, as any that throughly tasts them will confesse. Neither are the faculties and vie (as fome would perfuade vs) to be neglected; for as Pena and Lobel affirme, though it hath no finell, nor great hear, yet by reason of other faculties it is much to be preferred before the Galanga major, or forreine Acorus of shops, in many diseases; for it imparts more heat and strength to the stomacke and neighbouring parts than the other, which rather preyes vpon and diffipates the innate heate and implanted strength of those parts. It bindes, strengthens, and condenses: it is good in bloudy flixes, and staies the courses. ±

CHAP. 41. Of Floure de-luce of Florence.

He Floure de-luce of Florence, whose root in shops and generally every whete are called Ireos, or Orice (whereof sweet waters, sweet pouders, and such like are made) is altogether like vnto the common Floure de-luce, fauing that the floures of the Ireas is of a white colour, and the roots exceeding sweet of smell, and the other of no smell at all.

2 The white Floure de-luce is like vnto the Florentine Floure de-luce in roots, flaggy leaves, and stalkes; but they differ in that, that this Iris hath his floure of a bleake white colour declining to yellownesse; and the roots have not any smell at all; but the other is very sweet, as

we haue faid.

The great Floure de-luce of Dalmatia buth leaves much broader, thicker, and more closely compact together than any of the other; and fet in order like wings or the fins of a Whale fifth, greene toward the top, and of a thining purple colour toward the bottome, even to the ground: amongst which rifeth vp a stalke of source foot high, as my selfe did measure oft times in my gar-den: whereupon doth grow saire largestoures of a light blew, or as we terme it a watchet colour. The floures do smell exceeding sweet, much like the Orenge floure. The seeds are contained in fquare cods, wherein are packed together many flat feeds like the former. The root hath no fmell

5 Iris Bifford. 3 †
Twide-flouring Flourede-luce.

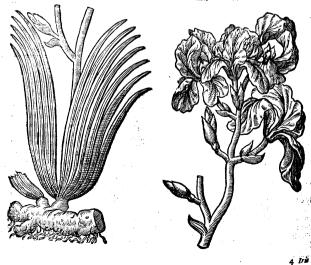
I Iris Florentina. Floure de-luce of Florence.



2 Iris alba. White floure de-luce.



3 Iris Dalmatica major. Great Floure de-luce of Dalmatia.



1 14 Iris Dalmalica minoralism like to the precedent with national Dalmatan Irist beregficalized dwarte plants in resofa mon blew co. feed of the great. one they floure it wife le otlers doe, but . . . that ye need caft chilernes is fuch tently taken out of the V

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6 Tru Violacea. Violet Floure de-luce.

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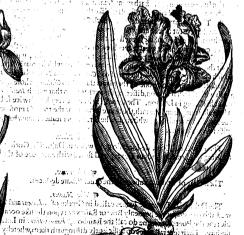
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> about a classification 7 Irus Pannonica. Austrian Floure de-luce.



 $A_1 = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = A_3$:का ^{मा}तीती_ल्य pe knowne oak

+ 8 Iris Camerarii.



4 This smal Floure de-luce of Dalmátia is in shew like to the precedent, but rather refembling tru biflora. being both of one stature, small and dwarfe plants in refoed of the greater. The floures be of a more blew co. lour : they floure likewise in May as the others doe . bur beware that we never cast any cold water upon them prefently taken out of the Well for their tendernes is fuch that they wither away and rot immediatly, as I my felfe have proved but those which I left vnwatred at the same time live and prosper to this day.

This kind of Floure de-luce came first from Portugall to vs. It bringeth forth in the Spring time floures of a purple or violet colour, fmelling like a violet, with a white hairy welt downe the middle. The rook is thicke and short stubborne or hard to breake. In seaues and thew it is like to the leffer Floure de-luce of Dalmaria. but the leaves are more spred abroad, and it commonly hath but one stalke, which in Autumne floureth againe. and bringeth forth the like floures for which cause it is called Iris biflora.

6 Iri violacea is like vnto the former, but much fmaller, and the floure is of a more deepe violet colour.

7 Carolus Clusius that excellent and learned Father of Herbarists, hath set forth in his Panonick Observations. the picture of this beautifull Floure de-luce with great broad leaves thick and fat, of a purple colour neere vnto the ground, like the great Dalmatian Floure de-luce, which it very well refembles. The root is very fweet being dry, firiting with the Florentine Iris in fweetnesse. The floure is of all other most confusedly mixed with

fundry colours, infomuch that my pen cannot fet downe euery line or streake as it descrueth. The three leaves that stand voright do claspe or embrace one another, and are of a yellow colour. The leaves that looke downward about the edges are of a pale colour, the middle part of white mixed with a line of purple, & it hath many smallines striped ouer the faid white floure, even to the brim of the pale coloured edge. It smelleth like the Hauthorne floures, being lightly smelled vnto.

8 The Germane Floure de-luce, which Camerarius hath fet forth in his booke named Hortus Medicus, hath great thicke and knobby roots. The stalke is thicke and full of juice: the leaves be very broad, in respect of all the rest of the Floure de-luces. The floure groweth at the top of the stalke, consisting of fix great leaves blew of colour welted downe the middle with white tending to yellow; at the bottome next the stalke it is white of colour, with some yellownesse fringed about the faid white, as also about the brims or edges, which greatly fetteth forth his beauty; the which loachimus Camerarius the fon of old Camerarius of Novemberg, had fent him out of Hungary, and did communicate one of the plants thereof to Clufius; whose figure he hath most lively set forth with this description, differing somewhat from that which loachimus himselfe did giue vnto me at his being in London. The leaves, faith he, are very large, twice to broad as any of the others. The stalk is single and smooth, the sloure groweth at the top, of a most bright shining blew colour, the middle rib tending to whitenesse, the three vpper leaves somewhat yellowish. The root is like-

The Place.

These kinds of Floure de-luces do grow wilde in Dalmatia, Goritia, and Piedmont, notwithstanding our London gardens are very well stored with every one of them.

The Time. Their time of flouring answereth the other Floure de-luces.

The Names.

The Dalmatian Floure de-luce is called in Greeke of Arbeneus and Theophrastus, Irris: it is named alfo Our ania, of the heavenly Bow or Rainbow : voon the like occasion, Thaumastor, or Admirable for the Poets sometime do call the Rainbow, Thannantias: in Latine, Iris; in English, Floure de-luce. Their feuerall titles do fufficiently diffinguish them, whereby they may be knowne one

The Nature. The nature of these floure de-luces are answerable to those of the common kinde, that is to say, the roots are hot and dry in the later end of the fecond degree.

The vertues.

The juice of these Floure de-luces doth not only mightily and vehemently draw forth choler, A but effecially waterie humors, & is a fingular good purgation for them that have the dropfie if it be drunke in fweet wort or whay.

The fame are good for them that have evill folcens, or that are troubled with cramps or convulfions, and for fuch as are bit with ferpents. It profiteth also much those that have the Gonorrhea, or running of the reins, being drunke with vineger, as Diose, faith; and drunke with wine they bring downe the monethly termes.

CHAP. 42. Of variable Floure de-luces.

1 Iris lutea variegata. Variable Floure de-luce.

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† 2 Iris Chalcedonica. Turky Floure de-luce.



The Description.

Hat which is called the Floure de-luce of many colours, loseth his leaves in Winter. and in the Spring time recouereth them anew. I am not able to expresse the fundrie colours and mixtures contained in this floure: it is mixed with purple, yellow, black, white, and a fringe or blacke thrum downe the middle of the lower leaves, of a whitish yellow, tipped or frized, and as it were a little raised vp, of a deep purple colour neere the ground.

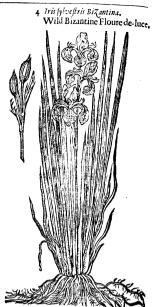
2 The second kinde hath long and narrow leaves of a blackish green like stinking Gladdon: among which rifevp stalks two foot long, bearing at the top of each stalke one floure compact of fix great leaves : the three that stand vpright are confusedly and very strangely striped, mixed with white and a duskish blacke colour. The three leaves that hang downward are like a gaping hood. and are mixed in like manner, (but the white is nothing fo bright as of the other) and are as it were shadowed ouer with a darke purple colour somwhat shining; so that according to my judgment, the whole floure is of the colour of a Ginny hen, a rare and beautifull floure to behold.

‡ 3 Iris maritima Narbonensis. The sea Floure de-luce.



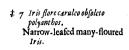
5 Chamairis angustifolia. Narrow leasted Floure de-luce.





6 Chamairis tenuifolia. Grasse Floure de-luce.







‡ 8 Chamairis nivea aut Candida. White Dwarfe Iris.



‡ 9 Chamairis latifolia flore rubello. Red floured Dwarfe Iris.



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1 10 Chamairis Lutea. Yellow Dwarfe Iris.

‡ 11 Chamairis variegata. Variegated Dwarfe Iris.





3 The French or rather Sea Floure de-luces (whereof there is also another of the same kinde altogether leffer) haue their root without any fauour. In thew they differ little from the garden Floure de-luce, but that the leaues of these are altogether senderer, and unpleasant in smell, growing plentifully in the rough crags of the rockes under the Alpes, and necrevato the fea fide. The learned D. Affains a long time supposed it to be Medium Diose Mathibilus deceived himselfe and others, in that he faid, That the root of this plant hath the fent of the Peach; for my felfe haue proued it to be without fauour at all. It yeeldeth his floures in lune, which are of all the reft moft like vnro the graffe Floure de-luce. The tafte of his root is hot, bitter, and with much tenuitie of parts, as hath been found by Physicall proofe.

‡ 4 This Iris Bizantins hath long narrow leaves like those of the last described; very narrow, flarpe pointed, having no vngratefull fmell 3 the flalkes are fome cubit and an halfe in length, and fomerime more; at the top they are divided into 2 or 3 branches that haue 2 or 3 floures a piece, like in thape to the floures of the broad leafed variegated bulbous Itis; they have alfo a good fmell: the ends of the hanging-downe leaues are of a darke colour, the other parts of them are variegated with white, purple or violet colour. The three other leaves that stand up are of a deepe violet or purple colour. The root is blackish, slender, hard, knotty. ‡

5 Narrow leafed Flourede luce hath an infinite number of graffic leaves much like vnto Reed, among which rife vp many stalkes: on the ends of the same spring forth two, sometimes three right fiveet and pleasant floures, compact of nine leanes. Those three that hang downeward are greater than the reft, of a purple colour, firipped with white and yellow; but those three small leanes that appeare next, are of a purple colour without mixture: those three that fland vpright are of an horse-steel colour, tipped with purple, and vuder each of these leaves appeare three small

6 The small grassee Floure de-luce differeth from the other in smallnesseand in thinnesse of leaues, and in that the stalkes are lower than the leaues, and the stoures in shape and colour are like

There are many other varieties of the broad leafed Floure de luces besides these mentioned by our Authour; as also of the narrow leafed, which here wee doe not intend to insist vpon, but referre such as are desirous to trouble themselves with these nicities, to Classic and others. Notwithstanding I judge it not amisse to give the figures and briefedescriptions, of some more of the Dwarfe Floure de-luces, as also of one of the narrower leaued.

7. This therefore which we give you in the feuenth place is Irie flore caruleo obfoleto, esc. Lobelis. The leaves of this are small and long like those of the wild Bizantine Floure de-luce the root (which is not very big) hath many ftrong threds or fibres comming out of it : the ftalke (which is fomewhat tall) divides it felfe into two or three branches, whereon grow floures in shape like those of the other Floure de luces, but their colour is of an ouerworne blew, or ash colour,

8 Many are the differences of the Chamairides laifolia, or broad leafed Dwarfe Floure de luces. but their principall distinction is in their floures; for some have floures of violet or purple colour. fome of white, other some are variegated with yellow and purple, &c. Therefore I will onely name the colour and give you their figures, because their shapes differ little. This eighth therfore is Chamairis nivea, aut candida, White Dwarfe Iris : The ninth, Chamairis Latifolia flore ruballo, Red floured Dwarfe Iris: The tenth, Chamairis lutea, Yellow Dwarfe Iris: The eleventh, Chamairis variegata, Variegated Iris. The leaves and stalkes of these plants are vivally about a foot high; the sloures, for the bigneffe of the plants, large, and they floure betimes, as in Aprill. And thus much I thinke may suffice for the names and descriptions of these Dwarfe varieties of Floure de-luces. ¶ The Place.

These plants doe grow in the gardens of London, amongst Herbarists and other Louers of

The Time. They floure from the end of March to the beginning of May.

I The Names.

The Turky Floure de-luce is called in the Turkish tongue, Alaifa Susiani, with this additament from the Italians, Fiore Belle pintate: in English, Floure de-luce. The rest of the names have beene touched in their titles and histories.

Their Nature and Vertues. The faculties and temperature of these rare and beautifull floures are referred to the other force of Floure de-luces, whereunto they do very well accord.

There is an excellent oyle made of floures and roots of Floure de-luce, of each a like quantitie, A called Oleum Irinum, made after the fame manner that oyle of Roses, Lillies and such like be made: which oyle profiteth much to strengthen the sinewes and joynts, helpeth the crampe proceeding of repletion, and the difease called in Greeke Perioneumonia.

The floures of French floure de-luce distilled with Distrion Santalon, and Cinnamon, and the B water drunke, preuaileth greatly against the Dropsie, as Hollerim and Gefrer testifie.

CHAP. 43. Of stinking Gladdon.

Tinking Gladdon hath long narrow leaves like Iris, but smaller, of a darke greene colour, and being rubbed, of a stinking smell very lothsome. The stalkes are many in number, and round toward the top, out of which doe grow floures like the Floure de luce, of an ouerworne blew colour, or rather purple, with some yellow and red streakes in the midst. After the floures be vaded there come great huskes or cods, wherein is contained a red berry or feed as big as a peafe. The root is long, and threddy vnderneath.

The Place.

Gladdon groweth in many gardens; I have feene it wild in many places, as in woods and fhadowie places neere the fea.

The stinking Gladdon floureth in August, the seed thereof is ripe in September. The Names.

Stinking Gladdon is called in Greeke suri by Diofcorides; and the sink by Theophraftus, according to Pena: in Latine, spatula fatide among the Apothecaries vir is called also xyre in English, thinking Gladdon, and Spurgewort. The Maure.

Gladdon is hot and dry in the third degree. prinhed to 5 blade a proceed The The Vertuesida to the relieve of that yet

Such is the facultie of the roots of all the Irides before named, that being pounding they prouoke fneefing, and purge the head:generally all the kinds have a heating and externating quality.

В Stinking Gladdon.



They are effectuall against the cough; they easily digest and consume the grosse humors which are hardly concocted: they purge colour and tough flegme: they procure fleepe, and helpe the gripings within the

It helpeth the Kings Euill, and Buboes in the groine, as Pling faith. If it be drunke in Wine it prouoketh the termes and being put in Baths for women to fit ouer, it prouoketh the like effects most exquisitely. The root put in manner of a pessarie hastneth the birth. They couer with flesh, bones that be bare, being vsed in plaisters. The roots boiled soft, and vsed plaifterwife foften all old hard tumours, and the fwellings of the throat called Strume, that is, the Kings Euill. and emplaistered with honey it breaketh out broken

The meale thereof healeth all the rifts of the fundament, and the infirmities thereof called Condylomita; and openeth Hemorrhoides. The juice fnuffed or drawne vp into the nose, prouoketh sneesing, and draweth down by the nofe great flore of filthy excrements. which would fall into other parts by fecret and hidden waies, and conuciances of the channels.

It profiteth being vsed in a peffarie, to prouoke the termes, and will cause abortion.

It preuaileth much against all euil affections of the brest and lungs, being taken in a little sweet wine, with fome Spikenard; or in Whay with a little Masticke,

The root of kyris or Gladdon is of great force against wounds and fractures of the head: for it draweth out all thornes, stubs, prickles, and arrow-heads, without griefe ; which qualitie it effecteth (as Galen

faith) by reason of his tenuitie of parts, and of his attracting, drying, and digesting facultie, which chiefely confisheth in the feed or fruit, which mightily prouoketh vrine.

H The root given in Wine, called in Phyficke Paffum, profiteth much against Convulsions, Ruptures, the paine of the huckle bones, the strangurie, and flux of the bellie. Where note, That whereas it is faid that the potion aboue named flayeth the flux of the belly, having a purging qualitie; it must be understood that it worketh in that manner as Rhabarbarum and Marum do, in that they concoct and take away the cause of the laske; otherwise no doubt it moueth vnto the stoole, as Rheubarb, Afarum, and the other Irides do. Hereof the country people of Somerfet-shire haue good experience, who vie to drinke the decoction of this Root. Others doe take the infusion thereof in ale or fuch like, wherewith they purge themselues, and that vnto very good purpose and

[The feed thereof mightily purgeth by vrine, as Galen faith, and the country people haue found it true.

CHAP. 44. Of Ginger.

¶ The Description.

Inger is most impatient of the coldnesse of these our Northeme regions, as my selse have found by proofe, for that there haue beene brought vnto me at feuerall times fundry plants thereof, fresh, greene, and full of juice, as well from the West Indies, as from Basbary and other places; which haue forouted and budded forth greene leaues in my garden in the heate of Summer, but as soone as it hath beene but touched with the first sharpe blast of Winter, it hath prefently perished both blade and root. The true forme or picture hath not before this time been fee forth by any that hath written; but the world hath beene deceived by a counterfeit figure, which the reuerend and learned Herbarist Matthias Label did fet forth in his Observations. The forme whereof notwithstanding I haue here expressed, with the true and vindoubted picture also,

Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. I.

which I received from Lobels owne hands at the impression hereof. The cause of whose formerer. ror, as also the meanes whereby he got the knowledge of the true Ginger, may appeare by his own words fent vnto me in Latine, which I have here thus Englished :

How hard and uncertaine it is to describe in words the true proportion of Plants (hauing none other guide than skilfull, but yet deceitfull formes of them, fent from friends or other means) they best do know who have deepliest waded in this sea of Simples. About thirty yeares past or more, an honest and expert Apothecarie William Dries, to satisfie my desire, sent me from Antweroe to London the picture of Ginger, which he held to be truly and lively drawne. I my felfe gave him credit eafily, because I was not ignorant, that there had beene often Ginger roots brought greene, new, and full of juice, from the Indies to Antwerp: and further, that the same had budded & grown in the faid Dries garden. But not many yeares after I perceived, that the picture which was fent me by my friend was a counterfeit, and before that time had been drawne and fet forth by an old Dutch Herbarist. Therefore not fuffering this error any further to spread abroad (which I discopered not many yeares past at Flushing in Zeeland, in the garden of William of Nassau Prince of Orange, of famous memorie, through the means of a worthy person (if my memorie faile mee not)

Vander Mill; at what time he opened and loosed his first yong buds and shoots about the end of Sommer, refembling in leaues, and stalks of a foot high, the young and tender shoots of the common Reed called Harundo vallatoria) I thought it convenient to impart thus much vnto Mr. John Gerrard an expert Herbarist, and master of happy successe in Surgerie, to the end he might let posteritie know thus much, in the painfull and long laboured trauels which now he hath in hand, to the great good and benefit of his countrey. The plant it selfe brought me to Middleborow and set in my garden, perished through the hardnesse of Winter.

Thus much haue I fet downe, truly translated out of his owne words in Latine; though too fanourably by him done to the commendation of my mean skill.

Zinziberis ficta icon. The feigned figure of Ginger.





Zinziberis verior icon. The true figure of Ginger.



The Place.

Ginger groweth in Spaine, Barbary, in the Canarie Islands, and the Azores. Our men who facked Domingo in the Indies, digged it up there in fundry places wilde.

¶ The Time.

Ginger flourisheth in the hot time of Sommer, and loseth his leaves in Winter.

The Names.

Ginger is called in Latine Zinziber, and Gingiber : in Greeke, Sixthern and register : in French, Gi.

The Nature.

Ginger heateth and drieth in the third degree.

The Vertues.

Ginger, as Dioscorides reporteth, is right good with meat in sauces, or otherwise in conditures; for it is of an heating and digefting qualitie, gently loofeth the belly, and is profitable for the flo. macke, and effectually opposeth it selfe against all darknesse of the sight; answering the qualities and effects of Pepper. It is to be confidered, That canded, greene, or condited Ginger is hot and moist in qualitie, prouoking Venerie: and being dried, it heateth and drieth in the third degree.

CHAP. 45. Of Aromaticall Reeds.

I Acorus verus, officinis falso Calamus, cum julo. The true Acorus with his floure.

Acorus verus sine julo. The true Acorus without his floure.





The Description.

His sweet smelling Reed is of a darke dun colour, full of joints and knees, easie to be broken into finall splinters, hollow, and full of a certaine pith cobweb-wife, somwhat gummy in eating, and hanging in the teeth, and of a sharpe bitter tasse. It is of the thickeneffe of a little finger, as Lobel affirmeth of some which he had seene in Venice.

2 Bastard Calamus hath slaggy leaues like vnto the water Floure de-luce or Flagge, but narrower, three foot long; of a fresh greene colour, and aromaticke smell, which they keepe a long time, although they be dried. Now the stalke which beares the sloure or fruit is much like ano-

ther leafe, but only from the fruit downwards; whereas it is formwhat thicker, and not so broad, but almost triangular. The floure is a long thing resembling the Cats-tailes which grow on Hasels. It is about the thicknesse of an ordinary Reed, some inch and halfe long, of a greenish yellow colour, curiously checquered as if it were wrought with a needle with green and yellow filk intermixt. t I have not as yet seene it beare his tust in my garden, having read that it is barren, and by proofe haue seen it so: yet for all that I beleeue Clustus, who saith he hath seene it beare his floure in that place where it doth grow naturally, although in England it is altogether barren. The root is sweet in smell, bitter in taste, and like vnto the common Flag, but smaller, and not so red.

Of the Historie of Plants.

3 Calamus Aromaticus Antiquorum. The true Aromaticall Reed of the Antients.



‡ 3 I think it very fitting in this place to acquaint you with a Plant, which by the conjecture of the most learned, and that not without good reason, is judged to be the true Calamus of the Antients. Clusius gives vs the historie thereof in his notes vpon Garcias ab Horto, lib. 1. ca. 32. in these words: When as (faith he) this historie was to be the third time printed, I very opportunely came to the knowledge of the true Calamus Aromaticus; the which the learned Bernard Paludanus the Frifian, returning from Syria and Egypt, freely bestowed vpon me, together with the fruit Habhel, and many other rare feeds, about the beginning of the yeare 1579. Now we have caused a figure to be exactly drawne by the fragments thereof, for that it feemes to exquilitly to accord with Diefedrides his description. In mine opinion it is rather to be judged an vmbelliserous plant than a reedie; for it hath a straight stalke parted with many knots or ioynts, otherwise smooth, hollow within and invested on the in-side with a slender filme like as a Reed, and it breaketh into shivers or fplinters, as Dioscorides hath written. It hath a fmell sufficiently strong, and the taste not vngratefull, but bitter, and pertaking of fome aftriction: the leaues, as by remains of them might appeare, feeme by couples at enery joynt to ingirt the stalke: the root at the top is somewhat tuberous, and then ends in fibres. Twenty five yeares after Paludanus gaue me this Calamus, the learned Anthonie Coline the Apothecarie (who lately translated into French these Commentaries, the fourth time fet forth, Anno 1593.) fent me from Lyons pieces of the like Reed; certifying me withall, That he had made vie thereof in his composition of Treacle. Now these pieces, though they in forme refembled those I had from Paludanus, yet had they a more bitter taste than his neither did they pertake of any aftriction; which peraduenture was to be attributed to the age of one of the two. Thus much Clufius.

The Place.

The true Calamus Aromaticus groweth in Arabia, and likewise in Syria, especially in the moorish grounds betwixt the foot of Libanus † and another little hill, nor the mountaine Antilibanus, as fome have thought, in a small vally neere to a lake whose plashes are dry in Summer. Plin. 12.22.

Bastard or false Calamus growes naturally at the soot of a hill neere Prusa a city of Bithynia, not far from a great lake. It prospers exceeding well in my garden, but as yet it beareth neither floure nor stalke. It groweth also in Candy as Pliny reporteth, in Galatia likewise, and in many other ¶ The Time.

They lose their leaues in the beginning of Winter, and do recouer them again in the Spring of the yeare. ‡ In May this yeare 1632, I received from the worshipfull gentleman M. Tho. Glynn of Glynnlhivon in Carnaruanshire, my very good friend, the pretty Iulus, or floure of this plant, which I could neuer see here about London, though it groweth with vs in many gardens, and that in great plenty. ‡

‡ The want of the true Calamus being supplied by Acorus as a succedaneum, was the cause (as Pena and Lobel probably conjecture) that of a fub flitute it tooke the prime place upon it; and being as it were made a Vice-Roy, would needs be a King. But the fallenesse of the title was disco64

uered by Matthiolus and others, and fo it is fent backeto its due place again; athough not with Itanding it yet in shops retaines the title of Calamus.

The figure that by our Author was given for this, is supposed (and that as I think to maky) to bebut a counterfeit of Mathialus his invention; who therein hath bin followed (according to the custome of the world) by diucis others. The description is of a small Recti called Caluman adorate Libani, by Lobet in his Observations, and figured in his Icones, p. 54. 1. 1. 10 and 100 and in order

2 This is called anor and amor by the Greeks: by fome according to Apaleius, another and in Latine it is called Acorus and Acorum; and in shops, as I have, tormerly faid , Stehamus Arabiation; for they visually take Galanga major (described by me Cap. 26.) for Acorus. It may besides the for. mer names be firly called in English, the sweet Garden Flag.

3 This is judged to be the Kinguisopona; of Dioftorides, the Kinguistain of Theophrafius, that is. the true Calamus Aromaticus that should be vsed in Compositions, #

The Nature of the true Acorus or our (west garden Flag. Diofeorides faith, the roots have an heating facultie. Galen and Pliny doe affirme, that they have thin and fubtill parts both hot and dry.

The Vertues of the same. The decoction of the root of Calamus drunke provoketh vrine, helpeth the paine in the fide, liuer, folcen, and breit; convultions, gripings, and burflings: it eafeth and helpeth piffing by drops. It is in great effect being put in broth, or taken in fumes through a close stoole, to prouoke womens naturall accidents.

The juice strained with a little hony taketh away the dimnesse of the eyes, and helpeth much against poison, the hardnesse of the spleen, and all infirmities of the bloud.

The root boiled in wine, stamped and applied plaisserwise vnto the cods, wonderfully abateth the swelling of the same, and helpeth all hardnesse and collections of humors.

The quantitie of two feruples and a halfe of the root drunke in four ounces of Muskiddel, helpeth them that be bruifed with grieuous beating or falls. The root is with good successe mixed in counterpoysons. In our age it is put into Ecleginas,

that is medicines for the lungs, and especially when the lungs or cheft are oppress with raw and

‡ The root of this preserved is very pleasant to the taste, and comfortable to the stomacke and heart, fo that the Turks at Conftantinople take it fafting in the morning against the contagion of the corrupt aire; and the Tartars haue it in fuch effeeme, that they will not drinke water (which is their vsuall drinke) vniesse they have first steeped some of this root therein.

The Choice. The best Acous, as Diofeorides faith, is that which is substantiall and well compact, whire with in, not rotten, full, and well finelling.

Play writeth, That those which grow in Candia are better than those of Pontus, and yet those of Candia worle than those of the Easterne countries, or those of England, although we liaue no

The Faculties of the true Calamus out of Dioscorides. ‡ It being taken in drink moueth vrine; wherefore boiled with the roots of graffe or Smallage feeds, it helpeth fuch as be hydropick, nephritick, troubled with the ftrangury, or bruifed.

It moues the Courses either drunke or otherwise applied. Also the sume thereof taken by the mouth in a pipe, either alone or with dried turpentine, helps coughs. It is boiled also in baths for women, and decoctions for Clisters, and it enters into plaisters and perfumes for the fmells fake. ‡

CHAP. 46. Of Corne.

"Hus far haue I discoursed vpon Grasses, Rushes, Spartum, Flags, and Floure de-luces: my next labor is to fet downe for your better instruction the historie of Corne, and the kinds therof, under the name of Graine, which the Latines call Corealea femina, or Bread-come: the Greek-Ans, any, and describe affirm : of which we purpose to discourse. There belong to the history of grain all fuch things as be made of Corne, as Far, Condrus, Alica, Tragus, Amylum, Pifana, Polenta, Mala, Byne, or Malt, Zythum, and what some rare of that fort. There be also ioyned who them many seeds, a process transcention, and transcent are of that to the Graines, as Millet, Sorgum, Panicke, which T heaphraftus in his eighth booke placeth among the Graines, as Millet, Sorgum, Panicke, Indian wheat, and fuch like. Gden in his first booke of the Faculties of nourishments, reckoneth

yo the diseases of Graine, as well those that come of the graine it selfe degenerating, or that are changed into some other kinde, and made worse through the fault of the weather, or of the soile: as also such as be cumbersome by growing among them, which doe likewise fitly succeed the graines. And beginning with corne, we will first speake of wheat, and describe it in the first place. because it is preferred before all other corne.

Of the Historie of Plants.

I Triticum fica mutica. White Wheate.

The Description.

"His kinde of Wheate which Lobelius distinguishing it by the eare, calleth Spica Mutica, is the most principall of all other. whose eares are altogether bare or naked, without awnes or chaffie beards. The stalke rifeth from a threddy root, compact of many ftrings, joynted or kneed at fundry distances; from whence shoot forth graffie blades and leaues like vnto Rie, but broader. The plant is fo well knowne to many, and fo profitable to all, that the meanest and most ignorant need no larger description to know the same by.

2 The fecond kinde of Wheat, in root, stalkes, joints and blades, is like the precedent, differing onely ineare, and number of graines, whereof this kind doth abound, having an eare confifting of many ranks, which feemeth to make the eare double or fquare. The root and graine is like the other, but not bare and naked. but briftled or bearded, with many fmall and sharpe eiles or awnes not vnlike to those of Barley.

Flat Wheate is like vnto the other kindes of Wheat in leaves, stalks, and roots, but is bearded and bordered with rough and sharpe ailes, wherein confists the difference. ‡ I know not what our author means by this flat Wheat, but I conjecture it to be the long rough eared Wheat, which hath blewish eares when as it is ripe, in other things refembling the ordinary

The fourth kinde is like the last described, and thus differeth from it, in that, this kind hath many thort small ears comming forth of one great eare, & the beards hereof be shorter than of the former kind.

5 Bright Wheat is like the second before described, and differeth from it in that, that this kind is foure square, somewhat bright and shining; the other not.

‡ I thinke it a very fit thing to adde in this place a rare observation, of the transmutation of

one species into another, in plants; which though it have beene observed in ancient times, as by Theophrassus, de caus. plant, lib. 3. cap. 16. whereas among others hee mentioned the change of Znicoje Cojum. Spelt into oates : and by Virgil in thele words;

Grandia sape quibus mandavimus Hordea sulcie, Infalix Lolium, & steriles dominantur avena. That is :

In furrowes where great Barly we did fow. Nothing but Darnell and poore Oats do grow.

yet none that I have read have observed, that two severall graines, persed in each respect, did grow at any time in one care: the which I faw this yeare 1632, in an eare of white Wheatwhich was found by my very good friend Mr. Iohn Goodyer, a man fecond to none in his industrie and fearching of plants, nor in his judgement or knowledge of them. This eare of wheat was as large and faire as most are, and about the middle thereof grew three or foure perfect Oats in all respects : which being hard to be found, I held very worthy of fetting downe, for some reasons not to be infifted upon in this place. ‡

The Place. Wheat groweth almost in all the countries of the world that are inhabited and manured and requireth a fruitfull and fat foile, and rather Sunny and dry, than watery grounds and shadowie: for in dry ground (as Columella reporteth) it groweth harder and better compact : in a moist and darke foile it degenerateth sometime to be of another kinde.

2 Triticum aristis circumvallatum. Bearded Wheat, or Red Wheat.



3 Triticum Typhinum. Flat Wheat.

The Time.

They are most commonly fowen in the fall of the leafe, or Autumne : fometime in the Spring. The Names.

Wheat is called of the Gracians, were of the La. tines, Triticum, and the white Wheat Siligo, Triticum doth generally fignifie any kinde of Corne which is threshed out of the eares and made clean by fanning or fuch ordinary means. The Germans call it menten:in low Dutch, Eertoe:in Italian, Grano: the Spaniards, Trigo: the Frenchmen, Bled. an Fourment : in English we call the first, White. Wheat, and Flaxen Wheat. Triticum lucidum is called Bright Wheat: Red Wheat is called in Kent, Duck-bill Wheat, and Normandy Wheat. The Nature.

Wheat (faith Galen) is very much vsed of men. and with greatest profit. Those Wheats do nourish most that be hard, and have their whole substance so closely compact as they can scarfely be bit afunder; for fuch do nourish very much: and the contrary but little.

Wheat as it is a medicine outwardly applied, is hot in the first degree, yet can it not manifestly either dry or moisten. It hath also a certain clamminesse and stopping qualitie.

The Vertues. Raw Wheat, faith Diefcorides, being earen, breedeth wormes in the belly : being chewed and applied, it doth cure the biting of mad dogs.

> 4 Triticum multiplici fica. Double eared Wheat.



The floure of wheat being boiled with hony and water, or with oyle and water, taketh away a!l inflammations, or hot swellings.

The bran of Wheat boyled in firong Vinegre, elenfeth away feurfe and dry feales, and diffolueth the beginning of all hot fwellings, if it be laid vnto them. And boyled with the decocition of Rue, it flacketh the swellings in womens breasts.

The graines of white Wheat, as Pliny writeth in his two and twentieth booke, and feuenth chapter, being dried browne, but not burnt, and the pouder thereof mixed with white wine is good for

The dried pouder of red Wheat boyled with vinegre, helpeth the shrinkeing of sinewes. The meale of Wheat mingled with the juice of Henbane, and plaisterwise applied, appealeth F

5 Triticum lucidum. Bright Wheat.

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inflammations, as Ignis facer of Saint Anthonies Fire, and fuch like, flaying the flux of humors to the joynts, which the Græcians call Rheumatifmata. Paste made of fine meale, fuch as Booke-binders vie, helpeth fuch as doe spit bloud, taken warme one spoonefull at once. The bran of whear boiled in sharpevinegre, and rubbed your them that be scurule and mangie, easeth the party very

The leaven made of Wheat hath vertue to G heate and draw outward, it refolueth conco feeth. and openeth all swellings, bunches, tumors, and felons, being mixed with falt.

The fine floure mixed with the yolke of an H egge, honey, and a little faffron, doth draw and heale byles and fuch like fores, in children and in old people, very well and quickly. Take crums of wheaten bread one pound and an halfe, barley meale 3 ij. Fennigreeke and Lineseed of each an ounce, the leaves of Mallowes, Violets, Dwale, Sengreene, and Coryledon, and one handfull: boyle them in water and oyle vntill they be tender: then stampe them very small in a stone morter, and adde thereto to the yolke of three egges, oyle of Roles, and oyle of Violets, and 3 ij. Incorporate them altogether but if the inflammation grow to an Eryfipelas, then adde thereto the juice of Nightshade, Plantaine, and Henbane, ana 3 ij.it ealeth an Eryfipelas, or Saint Anthonics fire, and all inflammations very speedily.

Slices of fine white bread laid to infuse or I

fleepe in Rose water, and so applied vnto sore eyes which have many hot humours falling into them, doe easily defend the humour, and cease the paine.

The oyle of wheat prefied forth betweene two plates of hot iron, healeth the chaps and chinks K of the hands, feet, and fundament, which come of cold, making smooth the hands, face or any other

The same yied as a Balsame doth excellently heale wounds, and being put among salues or vn. L guents, it causeth them to worke more effectually, especially in old vicers.

CHAP. 47. Of Rie.

The Description:

He leafe of Rie when it first commeth up, is somewhat reddish, afterward greene, as be the other graines. It groweth up with many stalkes, stenderer than those of wheat, and longer, with knees or joynes by certaine distances like vnto Wheat; the eares are orderly framed vp in rankes, and compassed about with short beards, not sharpe but blunt, which when it stoureth stand vpright, and when it is filled vp with seed it leaneth and hangeth downeward. The seed is long, blackish, slender, and naked, which easily falleth out of the huskes of itselfe. The roots be many, flender, and full of strings.

The Place, to Tage down U wolfe

Rie groweth very plentifully in the most places of Germany and Polonia, as appeareth by the great quantitie brought into England in time of dearth, and feateltie of corne; as happed in the yeare 1596, and at other times, when there was a generall want of corne, by reason of the aboundatice of raine that fell the yeare before; whereby great penurie efflued, as well of cattell and all othervictuals, as of all manney of grame. If groweth likewifevery well likewife places of England, especially towards the North especially towards the North.

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Secale. Rie.



It is for the most part sowne in Autumne, and fometimes in the Spring, which proueth to be a grain more subject to putrifaction than that was fowne in the fall of the leafe, by reason the Winter doth ouertake it before it can attain to his full maturitie and ripenesse.

The Names.

Rie is called in high-Dutch Bocken : in Low. Dutch, 13 orge : in Spanish, Centeno : in Italian, Segala : in French, Seigle, which foundeth after the old Latine name which in Pliny is Secale and Farrago lib . 18. cap. 16.

I The Temperature.

Rie as a medicine is hotter than wheat, & more forcible in heating, wasting, and consuming away that whereto it is applied. It is of a more clammy and obstru &ing nature than wheat, and harder to digest; yet to rustick bodies that can well digest it, it yeelds good nourishment.

The Vertues.

Bread, or the leaven of Rie, as the Belgian phyfitians affirme vpon their practife, doth more forcibly digest, draw, ripen, and breake all apostumes botches, and biles, than the leaven of wheat.

Rie meale bound vnto the head in a linnen cloath, doth asswage the long continuing paines

CHAP. 48. Of Spelt Corne.

The Description.

Pelt is like to Wheat in stalks and care: it groweth up with a multitude of stalkes, which are kneed and iointed higher than those of Barly : it bringeth forth a disordered eare for the most part without beards. The cornes be wrapped in certain dry husks, from which they cannot eafily be purged, and are ioyned together by couples in two chaffie husks, out of which wheat they be taken they are like vnto wheat comes: it hath also many roots as Wheat hath, whereof it is a

The Place

It groweth in fat and fertile moist ground.

It is altered and changed into wheat it selfe, as degenerating from had to better, contrary to all other that do alter or change; especially (as Theophrassus aith) if it be clensed, and so sowne, yet

The Grecians have called it Zeia and Zea: the Latines, Spelia: in the German tongue, Spelia and Sinkel; in low-Dutch, Spette ; in French, Effeautre : of most Italians, Pirra, Farra : of the Tuscans, Biada: of the Millanois, Alga: in English, Spelt Corne. Disservides maketh mention of two kinds of Spelt; one which he names Aple, or fingle: another, Diacces, which brings forth two Cornes ioyned together in a couple of huskes, as before in the description is mentioned. That Spelt which Dieferrides calls Dieseces, is the fame which Theoph. and Gales do name Zea. The most anrient Latines have called Zea or Spelia by the name of Far, as Dionylin Halicarnaffan doth lufficiently testifie: The old Romans (faith he) did call facred mariages by the word Farratia, because

Zea, sine Spelta. Spelt Corne.

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the Bride and Bride-groome did eate of that Far which the Grecians call Zea. The fame thing Afeleviades affirmeth in Galen, in his ninth book according to the places affected, writing thus ; Farris, quod Zea appellant : that is to fay, Far, which is called Zea, &c. And this Far is also named of the Latines, Ador, Ador eum and Semen adoreum.

The Temper.

Spelt, as Dioscorides reporteth, nourisheth more than Barley. Galen writeth in his books of the Faculties of simple Medicines, Spelt is in all his temperatute in a meane betweene wheat and barley, and may in vertue be referred to the kindes of Barly and Wheat, being indifferent to them both.

The Vertues.

The floure or meale of Spelt come boiled in wa- A ter with the pouder of Saunders, and a little Oile of Roses and Lillies, vnto the forme of a pultesse, and applied hot, takes away the swelling of the legs gotten by cold and long standing.

‡ Spelt (faith Turner) is common about Weisen. B burgh in high Almaine, eight Dutch miles on this fide Strausburgh, and there all men vie it for wheat, for there groweth no wheat at all: yet I never faw fairer & pleasanter bread in any place in all my life, than I have eaten there, made only of this Spelt. The corn is much leffe than Wheat, and fornewhat shorter than Rie, but nothing fo blacke, t

CHAP. 49. Of Starch-Corne.

The Description.

His other kinde of Spelta or Zea is called of the German Herbarists, Ampleum frumentum, or Starch-corne; and it is a kinde of Graine fowne to that end, or a three-moneths graine, and is very like vntowheat in stalke and seed : but the eare thereof is fet round about and made vp with two rankes, with certaine beards almost after the maner of Barly and the feed is closed up in chaffie husks, and is fowne in the Spring.

The Place.

Amil corne or Starch corne is fowne in Germanie, Polonia, Denmarke, and other those Easterne regions, as well to feed their cattel and pullen with, as also to make starch; for the which purpose it very fitly serueth.

A The Time. It is sowne in Autumne or the fall of the leafe, and oftentimes in the Spring; and for that cause hath been called Trimefire, or three months grain : it bringeth his feed to ripenesse in the beginning of August, and is sown in the Low-Countries in the Spring of the yeare.

mol later of wrethe Names: Because the Germanes have great vse of it to make ftarch with they do callit antelcome: We F 3



Triticum Amyleum.

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thinke good to name it in Latine, Amyleum frumentum: in English it may be called Amelcorne. after the German word; and may likewise be called Starch corne. Trague and Fuchsius took it to be Triticum trimestre, or three moneths wheat : but it may rather be referred to the Farra : for Colu. mella speaketh of a graine called Far Haltcastrum, which is sowne in the Spring, and for that cause it is named Trimestre, or three moneths Far. If any be desirous to learne the making of starch, let them read Dodonaus last edition, where they shall be fully taught; my selfe not willing to spend time about fo vain a thing, and not pertinent to the story. It is vsed also to feed cattell and pullen and is in nature somewhat like to Wheat or Barley.

CHAP. 50. Of Barley.

The Description.

Arley hath an helme or straw which is shorter and more brittle than that of Wheat, and hath more joints: the leaves are broader and rougher: the eare is armed with long rough & prickly beards or ailes, and fet about with fundry ranks, fomtimes two, otherwhiles three, foure, or fix at the most according to Theophrastus, but eight according to Tragus. The grain is included in a long chaffie huske, the roots be flender, and grow thick together. Barley, as Pliny writeth, is of all grain the foftest, and least subject to casualtie, yeelding fruit very quickly and profitably.

1 Hordeum distiction. Common Barley. 2 Hordeum Polyftichum vernum. Beare Barley or Barley Big.





The most vsuall Barley is that which hath but two rowes of come in the eare, each grain set inst opposit to other, and having his long awne at his end, is covered with an huske sticking close

2 This which commonly hath foure rowes of come in the care, and fometimes more, as wee haue formerly delinered, is not fo viually fowne with vs: the eare is commonly shorter than the former, but the graine very like; fo that none who knowes the former but may eafily know the later at the first fight.

The Place.

They are fowne, as Columella teacheth, in loofe and dry ground, and are well knowne all Europe The second is sowne commonly in some parts of Yorke shire and the Bishopricke of Dur-

ham. The Names.

The first is called of the Grecians, and in high Dutch, Gersten: in Low-Dutch, Gerst: in Italian, Orzo : in Spanish, Ceuada : in French, Orge : in English, Barley.

2 The second is called of the Grecians, ** and also of ancie: Columella calleth it Galaticum: and Hippocrates, against Kusst: of our English Northerne people, Big, and Barley Big. Crimnon (faith Galen in his Commentaries upon the second booke of Hippocrates his Prognostickes) is the grosser part of Barley meale being groffely ground. Malt is well knowne in England, infomuch that the word needeth no interpretation : notwithstanding because these Workes may chance into strangers hands that neuer heard of fuch a word, or fuch a thing, by reason it is not every where made, I thought good to lay downe aword of the making thereof. First, it is steeped in water vntil it swel. then is it taken from the water, and laid (as they terme it) in a Couch, that is, fored voon an even floore the thicknesse of some foot and a halfe; and thus it is kept untill it Come, that is, til it send forth two or three little strings or fangs at the end of each Corne. Then it is spred vsually twice a -day each day thinner than other, for some eight or ten dayes space, untill it be pretty dry, and then it is dried up with the heate of the fire, and fovfed. It is called in high-Dutch, Walte in Low-Dutch, Mout : in Latine of later time, Maltum ; which name is borrowed of the Germans. Actime a Greeke Physitian nameth Barley thus prepared, Byne, or Bine: and he also affirmeth, That a plaister of the meale of Malt is profitably laid vpon the swellings of the Dropsie. Zythum, as Diodorus Siculus affirmeth) is not only made in Egypt, but also in Galatia: The aire is so cold (faith he writing of Galatia) that the country bringeth forth neither wine nor oile, and therefore men are compelled to make a compound drinke of Barly, which they call Zythum. Dioscorides nameth one kind of Barly drinke Zythum: another, Curmi, Simeon Zethi a later Grecian calls this kind of drink by an Arabicke name, orders: in English we call it Beere and Ale which is made of Barley Malt.

The Temperature.

Barley, as Galen writeth in his booke of the Faculties of Nourishments, is not of the same temperature that wheat is, for wheat doth manifestly heate; but contrariwise, what medicine or bread focuer is made of Barly, is found to haue a certain force to coole and dry in the first degree, according to Galen in his booke of the Faculties of Simples. It hath also a little abstersive or clensing qualitie, and drieth somewhat more than Bean meale.

The Vertues.

Barly, faith Dioscorides, doth clense, prouoke vrine, breedeth windinesse, and is an enemie to the A flomacke.

Barly meale boiled in an honied water with figs, taketh away inflammations : with pitch, rolin, R

and Pigeons dung, it foftneth and ripeneth hard swellings.

With Melilot and Poppy feeds it taketh away the pain in the fides: it is a remedie against windinesse in the guts, being applied with Lineseed, Foenugreek, and Rue: with tar, wax, oile, and the vrine of a yong boy, it doth digest, soften, and ripe hard swellings in the throat, called the Kings-

Boiled with wine, Myrtles, the barke of the Pomegranate, wilde peares, and the leaues of bram- D bles, it floopeth the laske.

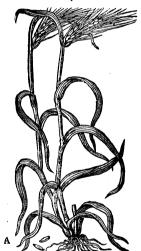
Further, it serveth for Ptisana, Polenta, Maza, Malt, Ale, and Beere: the making whereof if any be desirous to learne, let them reade Lobels Adversaria, in the chapter of Barly. But I think our London Beere Brewers are not to learne to make Beere of either French or Durch, much leffe of me that can fay nothing therein of mine owne experience, more than by the writings of others. But I may deliuer vnto you a Confection made thereof, (as Columella did concerning fweet Wine folden to the halfe) which is this . Boile strong Ale till it come to the thicknesse of hony, or the form of an vinguent or falue, which applied to the paines of the finues and joints (as having the propertie to abate Aches and pains) may for want of better remedies be vied for old and new fores, if made after this manner:

Take strong Ale two pound, one Oxe gall, and boile them to one pound with a soft fire, continually stirring it; adding thereto of Vineger one pound, of olibanum one ounce, floures of Camomil and melilot of each 31. Rue in fine pouder 3s.a little hony, and a small quantity of the pouder of Comin feed; boile them all together to the forme of an vinguent, and so apply it. There be sundry forts of Confections made of Barley, as Polenta, Ptifana, made of Water and husked or hulled Barley and fuch like. Polenta is the meat made of parched Barley, which the Grecians doe properly call Alphiton. Maza is made of parched Barley tempered with water, after Hippocrates and Xe. nophon. Cyrne having called his fouldiers together, exhorted them to drinke water wherein parched Barley meale had been steeped, calling it by the same name Maza. Hesselius doth interpret Mazato be Barley meale mixed with water and oile.

Barley meale boiled in water, with garden Nightshade, the leaves of garden Poppy, the ponder of Fænigreeke and Linefeed, and a little Hogs greafe, is good against all hot & burning swellings, and prevaileth against the dropsie, being applied upon the belly.

CHAP. 51. Of naked Barley.

Hordeum nudum. Naked Barley.



The Description.

Ordeum nudum is called Zeopgrum, and Tritico Speltum, because it is like to Zea, otherwife called Spelta, and is like to that which is called French Barley, whereof is made that noble drinke for ficke folks, called Prifana. The plant is altogether like vnto Spelt, faining that the eares are rounder, the eiles or beards rougher or longer, and the feed or graine naked without huskes, like to wheat, the which in its yellowish color it somwhat refembles.

The Place.

‡ It is fown in fundry places of Germany, for the fame vies as Barley is.

The Names.

It is called Hordeum nudum, for that the come is without huske, and resembleth Barly. In Greek it is called Zeopyron, because it participateth in si-militude and nature with Zea, that is, Spels and Psros, (that is) wheat. ‡

The Vertues.

This Barley boiled in water cooleth vnnatural and hot burning choler. In vehement feuers you may adde thereto the feeds of white Poppy and Lettuce, not onely to coole, but also to prouoke

Against the shortnesse of the breath, and paines of the brest, may be added to all the foresaid,

Against the inormene or the breath, and paines of the brest, may be added to all the foreign, figs, raifins of the Sun, liquorice, and Annife feed.

Being boiled in the whay of milke, with the leaves of Sorrel, Marigolds, and Scabious, it quencheth thirft, and cooleth the heate of the inflamed liver, being drunke first in the morning, and last

Hordeum Spurium. Wall Barley.



CHAP. 52.

Of Wall-Barley.

The Description.

'His kinde of wilde Barley, is called of the Latines, Hordeum Spurium, of Pliny, Holem: in English, Wall Barley, Way Barley, or after old English writers, Way Bennet. It groweth vpon mud walls and ftony places by the wayes fide; very wel refembling felf-fowed Barly, yet the blades are rather like graffe than Barly. ‡ This groweth fome foor or better in height, with graffie leaues; the eare is very like that of Rie, and the corne both in colour and shape absolutely resembles it; so that it cannot be fitlier named, than by calling it wilde Rie, or Rie-graffe. ‡

The Vertues.

This baftard wilde Barley ftamped and ap- A plied vnto places wanting haire, caufeth it to grow and come forth; whereupon in old time it was called Riftida.

CHAP. 53. Of S. Peters Corne.

2 Festuca Italica. Hauet-Graffe.





The Description.

DRifa is a Corne whose leaves, stalkes, and eares are lesse than Spelt; the care resembles our ordinary Barley, the Corne growing in two rowes, with awnes at the top, and huskes upon it not easily to be gotten off. In colour it much resembles Barley. yet Tragus faith it is of a blackish red colour.

2 This Agilops in leaves and stalkes refembles Wheat or Barley, and it growes some two handfuls high, having a little eare or two at the top of the stalke, wherein are inclosed two or three feeds a little smaller than Barley, having each of them his awne at his end. These seeds are wrap. ped in a crefted filme or skinne, out of which the awnes put themselves forth.

Matthiolus faith, That he by his owne triall hath found this to be true, That as Lolium, which is our common Darnel, is certainely knowne to be a feed degenerate from wheat, being found for the most part among wheat, or where wheat hath been: so is Festucaa feed or graine degenerating from Barley, and is found among Barley or where Barley hath been. The Place.

† 1 Briza is fowen in some parts of Germany and France; and my memorie deceiues me if I haue not oftentimes found many eares thereof amongst ordinary Barley, when as I lived in the further fide of Lincolneshire, and they there call it Brant Barley.

2 This Beilops growes commonly among their Barley in Italy and other hot countries, \$\pm\$ The Names.

I Briza Monococcos, after Lobelius, is called by Tabernamontanus, Zea Monococcos : in English. Saint Peters Corne, or Brant Barley.

2 Feffuce of Na; bone in France is called, air hast in Latine, Agilops Narbonensis, according to the Greeke: in English, Hauer-grasse.

I The Nature. They are of qualitie fomewhat sharpe, having facultie to digest. The Vertues.

The juice of Festuca mixed with Barley meale dried, and at time of need moistned with Rose water, applied plaisterwise, healeth the disease called Agilops, or fistula in the corner of the eye: it mollifieth and disperseth hard lumps, and asswageth the swellings of the joynts.

CHAP. 54. Of Otes.

¶ The Description.

Vena Vesca, common Otes, is called Vesca, a Vescendo, because it is vied in many countries to make fundry forts of bread, as in Lancashire, where it is their chiefest bread come for lannocks, Hauer cakes, Tharffe cakes, and those which are called generally Oten cakes, and for the most part they call the graine Hauer, whereof they do likewise make drinke

2 Autha Nuda is like vnto the common Otes; differing in that, that these naked Otes immediately as they be threshed, without helpe of a Mill become Otenseale fit for our vse. In consideration whereof in Northfolke and Southfolke they are called vahulled or naked Otes. Some of those good house wives that delight not to have any thing but from hand to mouth, according to our English prouerbe, may (while their pot doth seeth) go to the barne, and rub forth with their hands fufficient for that prefent time, not willing to prouide for to morrow, according as the feripture

The Nature. Otes are dry and somewhat cold of temperature, as Galen saith. The Vertues.

Common Otes put into a linnen bag with a little bay falt quilted handsomely for the same purpole, and made hot in a frying pan; and applied very hot, easeth the paine in the side called the flitch, or collicke in the belly.

If Otes be boiled in water, and the hands and feet of fuch as have the Serpigo or Impetigo, that is, certaine chaps, chinks, or rifts in the palmes of the hands or feet (a difease of great affinitie with the pocks) be holden ouer the fume or smoke thereof in some bowle or other vessell wherein the Otes are put, and the Patient couered with blankets to sweat, being first annointed with that ointment or vnction vsually applied contra Morbum Gallicum : it doth perfectly cure the same in fix

Otemeale

Of the Historic of Plants.

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Otemeale is good for to make a faire and wel coloured maid to looke like a cake of tallow, efpecially if the take next her fromacke a good draught of frrong vinegre after it.

Otemeale vied as a Cataplasme dries and moderately discusses, and that without biting; for it D hath somewhat a coole temper, with some astriction, so that it is good against scourings.

I Auena Vesca. Common Otes.

LIB. 1.

2 Auena Nuda. Naked Otes.





Romos sterilis, called likewise Auena fatua, which the Italians do call by a very apt name Venavana, and Auena Cassa, (in English, Barren Otes or wilde Otes) hath like leaves and stalkes as our common Otes; but the heads are rougher, sharpe, many little sharpe huskes making each eare.

† 2 There is also another kinde of Bromos or wilde Otes, which Dodonaus calleth Festuca alte. ra, not differing from the former wilde Otes in stalkes and leaves, but the heads are thicker, and more compact, each particular care(as I may tearme it) confishing of two rowes of feed hand somely compact and joyned together; being broader next the straw, and narrower as it comes to an

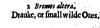
The Place and Time. The first in Iuly and August may be found almost in every hedge; the later is to be found in great plentie, in most Rie.

The Names. I This is called in Greeke, command: in Latine, Bromos sterilis by Lobel : Agylops prima by Matthiolus: in English, wilde-Otes, or Hedge-Otes-

2 Lobel calls this Bromos sterilis altera: Dodonaus termes it, Festuca altera: in Brabant they call it, Draufch: in English, Drauke.

1 Bromes

1 Bromos sterilis. Wilde Otes.







The Nature and Vertues.

A 1 It hath a drying facultie (as Diofeorides faith.) Boile it in water together with the roots vnill two parts of three be confumed; then ftraine it out, and adde to the decoction a quantitie of hony equal thereto: fo boile it vntill it acquire the thickneffe of thin hony. This medicine is good against the Osassand fifthy vicers of the nofe, dipping a linnen cloath therein, and putting it vp into the nothtrils; fome adde thereto Aloes finely poudred, and for vie it.

B Also boiled in Wine with dried Rose leaves, it is good against a shinking breath. ‡

CHAP. 56. Of Bearded Wilde Otes.

¶ The Description.

Formation and the self-arum is a Plant indifferently partaking of the nature of Agilops and Bromat. It is in thew like to the naked Otes. The feed is that pe, hairly, and for mewhat long, and of a reddith colour, enclosed in yellowish chaffle huskes like as Otes, and may be grounds. This is likewise unprofitable and hurtfull to Corne; whereof is no mention made by the Antients worthy the noting.

I Ægiloj

Of the Historie of Plants.

† Ægilops Bromoides. Bearded wilde Otes.

LIB. I.



1 Hordenm vstum, sine vsti-52 Vstilago Avenacea.

4go hordei. Butnt Barly. 2 Burnt Otes.



CHAP. 57. Of Burnt Corne.

The Description.

I Hordeum of Imm, or V filiago Hordei, is that burnt or blafted fiarly which is altogether vnprofitable & good for nothing, an enemy vnto corne; for that in flead of an eare with corne, there is nothing els but blacke duft, which fipoileth bread, or whatfoeuer is made thereof.

2 Burnt Otes, or Villago Avena or Avenacea, is likewife an vnprofitable plant, degenerating from Otes, as the other from barlly, rie and wheat. It were in vaine to make a long barueff of fuch euil corne, confidering it is not poffer, fed with one good qualitie. And therefore thus much shall suffice for the description.

much fihall fuffice for the defeription.

3 Burnt Rie hath noone good property in phylicke, appropriate either to Man, Birds, or Beaft, and is an hurtfull maladie unto all Corn where it groweth, hauing an eare in shape like to Corne, but in stead of graine it doth yeeld a blacke pouder or dust, which cauleth bread to looke black, and to haue an euill tast and that Corne where it is, is called smootic Corn, and the thing it selfe, Burnt Corn, or blasted Corn.

3 V stilago Secalina. Burnt Ric.



Ģ

Chap.

CHAP. 58. Of Darnell.

I Lolium album. White Darnell.

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2 Lolium rubrum. Red Darnell.





The Description. Mong the hurtfull weeds Darnell is the first. It bringeth forth leaues or stalkes like those of wheat or barly, yet rougher, with a long eare made up of many little ones, eue-ric particular one whereof containeth two or three grains lesser than those of Wheat, fearcely any chaiffe huske to couer them with ; by reason whereof they are easily shaken out and

2 Red Darnell is likewise an unprofitable corne or grasse, having leaves like barly. The joints of the straw or stalke are sometimes of a reddish colour, bearing at the top a small and tender care, flat, and much in forme refembling the former.

The Place. They grow in fields among wheat and barley, of the corrupt and bad feed, as Galen faith, especially in a moist and dankish soile.

The Time. They spring and flourish with the corne, and in August the seed is ripe.

The Names. 1 Darnell is called in Greeke, as: in the Arabian tongue, Zizania, and Sceylen: in French, Isray: in Italian, Loglio: in Dutch, 2016th; in English, Darnell: of some, Iuray and Raye: and of fome of the Latines, Triticum temulentum.

2 Red Darnell is called in Greeke, vini, or Phanix, because of the crimson colour: in Latine, Lolium rubrum, and Lolium murinum : of fome, Hordeum murinum, and Triticum murinum : in Dutch Duple cogen : in English, Red Darnell, or great Darnell graffe.

The Temperature. Darnell is hot in the third degree, and dry in the second. Red Darnell drieth without sharpnes, as Galen faith.

Of the Historie of Plants.

The Vertues.

The feed of Darnell, Pigeons dung, oile Oliue, and pouder of Line-feed, boiled to the forme of A a plaister, consume wens, hard lumps, and such like excrescenses in any part of the body.

The new bread wherein Darnell is, eaten hot causeth drunkennesse; in like manner doth beere B or ale wherein the feed is fallen, or put into the malt.

Darnel taken with red wine stayeth the flux of the belly, and the ouermuch flowing of womens C

Dioscorides saith. That Darnel meale doth stay and keep backe eating fores, gangrens, and putri- D fied vicers: and being boiled with Radish roots, salt, brimstone, and vineger, it cureth spreading scabs and dangerous tettars called in Greeke Mizene, and leprous or naughty scurfe.

The feed of Darnell given in white or Rhenish wine, provoketh the fleures and menses. E A sume made thereof with parched barly meale, myrth, saffron, and srankincense, made in forme F of a pulteffe and applied upon the belly, helps conception, and caufeth eafie deliuerance of childe-

bearing. Red Darnel (as Dioscorides writeth) being drunke in sowre or harsh Red wine, stoppeth the lask, G and the ouermuch flowing of the fleures or menses, and is a remedie for those that pisse in bed.

The Danger.

Darnell hurteth the eyes and maketh them dim, if it happen income either for bread or drink: which thing owid, lib. I . Fastorum hath mentioned in this verse :

Et careant lolijs oculos vitiantibus agri. And hereupon it seemeth that the old prouerb came, That such as are dim sighted should be faid, Lolio victitare.

CHAP. 59. Of Rice.

·07424.

¶ The Description.



Ice is like vnto Darnel in thew, as Theophrastus faith: it bringeth not forth an eare like corn, but a certain mane or plume as Mill or Millet or rather like Panick. The leaves as Pling writes, are fat and full of fubstance like to the blades of leeks, but broader ; but (if neither the foile nor climat did alter the fame) the plants of Rice that did grow in my garden had leaues foft and graffie like barley. the floure did not shew it felf with me, by reason of the injurie of our vnseasonable yeare 1596. Theephrastus concludeth that it hath a floure of a purple colour : but faith my Author Rice hath leaves like vnto Dogs-graffe or barly, a small straw or stem full of ioynts like corn : at the top whereof groweth a bush or tust far vnlike to barly or Darnel, garnished with round knobs like finall goofe-berries, wherein the feed or graine is contained : euery fuch round knob hath one small rough aile, taile, or beard like vnto Barly hanging thereat. Ariftobulus, as Strabo reporteth, sheweth, that Rice growes in water in Ba-dria, and neere Babylon, and is two yards high, and hath many eares, and bringeth forth plenty of feed. It is reaped at the fetting of the feuen stars, & purged as Spelt and Ote-meale, or hulled as French

The Place.

It groweth in the territorie of the Bactrians, in Babylon, in Susium, and in the lower part of Syria.

It groweth in these daies not only in those countries before named, but also in the fortunat Islands and in Spain, from whence it is brought to vs purged and prepared as wee fee, after the manner of French Barly. It prospereth best in fenny and waterish places.

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¶ The Time.

It is fowne in the Spring in India, as Eratofthenes witnesseth, when it is moissined with Sommer

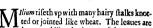
The Grecians call it is on or as Theophrass salt, we the Latines keepe the Greeke word ory.

24: in Frenchit is called Riz: in the German tongue, 13,112, and 13,923; in English, Rice. The Temperature and Vertues.

Galen faith, that all men vie to stay the belly with this grain, being boiled after the same maner that Chondrus is. In England we vie to make with milke and Rice a certain food or pottage, which doth both meanly binde the belly, and also nourish. Many other good kinds of food is made with this kind of grain as those that are skilfull in cookerie can tell.

CHAP. 601 Of Millet.

Milium. Mill, or Millet.





ted or jointed like wheat. The leaves are long, and like the leaves of the common Reed. It bringeth forth on the top of the stalke a spoky bush or mane called in Greek pies, like the plume or feather of the pole-reed, hanging downward, of colour for the most part yellow or whites in which groweth the feed, small, hard, and gliftering, couered with a few thin huskes, out of which it easily falleth. The roots be many, and grow deepe in the ground.

The Description.

2 Milium nigrum is like vnto the former, fauing that the eare or plume of this plant is more loofe and large, and the feed formwhat bigger, of a shining blacke colour.

The Place.

It loueth a light and loofe mold, and prospers best in a moist and rainy time And after Columella, it groweth in great aboundance in Campania. The Time.

It is to be fowne in Aprill and May, and not before, for it ioyeth in warme weather.

It is called of the Grecians, we say, of fome warm and of Hippocrates, Pafpale, as Hermolaus faith. In Spanish, Mijo : in Italian, Miglio : in high-Dutch, Dita: in French, Millet : in low-Dutch, Dirg : in English, Mill, or Millet.

The Temperature.

It is cold in the first degree, as Galen writeth, and dry in the third, or in the later end of the fecond, and is of a thin fub stance.

The Vertues.

The meale of Mill mixed with tar is layd to the bitings of Serpents and all venomous beafts. There is a drink made hereof bearing the name of Syrupus Ambrofi, or Ambrofe his Syrup, which procureth sweat and quencheth thirst, vsed in the city of Millan in rertian Agues. The receipt whereof Henricus Ranifeonius in his booke of the Gouernment of health fetteth down in this manner: Take (faith he) of vnhusked Mill a fufficient quantitic, boile it vntill it be Broken; then take fine ounces of the hot decoction, and adde thereto two ounces of the best White wine, and fo give it hot vato the Patient being well couered with clothes, and then he will sweat throughly. This is likewise commended by Iohannes Heurneus, in his booke of Practise.

Millet parched, and so put hot into a linnen bag, and applied, helps the griping pains of the belly or any other pain occasioned by cold.

CHAP. 61. Of Turkie Corne.

Of the Historie of Plants.

r Frumentum Aliaticum. Come of Afia.

LIB.I.



2 Frumentum Turcicum, Turky corne.

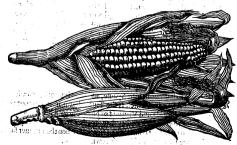


The Kindes.

OF Turky Corns there be divers forts, notwithstanding of one stocke or kindred, confishing of fundry coloured Graines, wherein the difference is easie to be discerned; and for the better explanation of the fame, I have fet forth to your view certain eares of different colours in their ful and perfect ripenesse, and such as they shew themselves to be when their skin or filme doth open it selfe in the time of gathering.

The forme of the eares of Turky Wheat.

3 Frumenti Indici (bica. Turky Wheat in the huske, as also naked or bare.



17 3

The Description.

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Torne of Afia beareth a long great flem or flalke, couered with great leaues like the great Cane reed, but much broader, and of a darke brownish colour towards the bortome: at the top of the stalks grow idle or barren tusts like the common Reed, fonetimes of one colour, and fonetimes of one cares which are fruitfull do grow upon the sides of the stalks, among the leaues, which are thicke and great, so couered with skinnes or filmes, that a man cannot see them until ripenesse have discouered them. The grain is of sundry colours, formetimes red, and sometimes white and yellow, as my selfe hath seen in myne own garden, where it hath come to ripenesse.

6 Frumentum Indicum caruleum. Blew Turky VVheat.





2 The flalk of Turky wheat is like that of the Reed, full of fpongie pith, fet with many joints fine or fix foot high, big beneath, and now and then of a purple colour, and by little and little finall aboue: the leaues are broad, long, fet with weins like thole of the Reed. The eares on the top of the flalke be a fpanne long, like vinto the feather-top of the common Reed, diuided into many plumes hanging downward, empty and barren without feed, yet blooming as Rie doth. The floure is either white, yellow, or purple, that is to fay, euen as the fruit will be. The fruit is contained in verie lone about another, coured with coats and filmes like hisks & leaues, as if it were a certain fleathin out of which do fland long and flender beards, foft and tender, like thofe laces that grow vpon Sanefie of common peafon, cornered in that part whereby they are faftned to the care, and in the outward part round: being of colour fometimes white, now and then yellow, purple, or red, of taffe fweet and pleafant, very closely joyned together in eight or ten orders or ranks. This graine hath many roots firong and full of firings.

Thefe kinds of grain were first brought into Spaine, and then into other prouinces of Europe: not as fome suppose) out of Asia minor, which is the Turks dominions; but out of America and the Islands addining, as out of Florida, and Virginia or Norembega, where they vse to sow or fet it to make bread of it, where it growes much higher than in other countries. It is planted in the gardens of these Northern regions, where it commeth to tipenesse when the summer falleth out to be faire and hot; as my selfe haue seen by proof in myne owne garden.

The Time.

It is fowen in these countries in March and Aprill, and the fruit is ripe in September.

The Names.

† Turky wheat is called of fome Framenum Turkicum, and Milium Indicum, as also MaiZum, and Maizon Mays. It in all probabilitie was wiknown to the anticent both Greeke and Latine Authors. In English it is called, Turky corne, and Turky wheat. The Inhabitants of America and the Islands adjoyning, as also of the East and West Indies, do call it Mais: the Virginians, Pagatow.

Turky wheat doth nourish far lesse the either wheat, rie, barly, or otes. The bread which is made thereof is meanely white, without bran: it is hard and dry as Bisket is, and hath in it no clamminesse at all; for which cause it is of hard digestion, and yeeldeth to the body little or no nourishment; it showly descendeth, and bindeth the belly, as that doth which is made of Mill or Panick. Wee haue as yet no certaine proofe or experience conterning the vertues of this kinde of Corne; although the barbarous Indians, which know no better, are constrained to make a vertue of necessitie, and thinke it a good food: whereas we may easily judge, that it nourishest but little, and is of hard and cuill digestion, a more convenient food for swine than for man.

CHAP. 62. Of Turkie Millet

Sorghum Tutky Millet.

The Description.

TVrky Millet is a ftranger in England. It hath many high ftalkes, thicke, and joynted commonly with fome nine joynts, befet with many long and broad leaves like Turky wheat: at the top whereof groweth a great and large tuft or eare like the great Reed. The feed is round and fharpe pointed of the bigneffe of a Lentill, fometimes red, and now and then of a fullen blacke colour. It is faftned with a multitude of ftrong flender roots like wnto threds: the whole plant hath the forme of a Reed; the ftalkes and eares when the feed is ripeare red.

It ioyeth in a fat and moift ground: it groweth in Italy, Spaine and other hot regions.

The Time.

This is one of the Summer graines, and is ripe in Autumne.

The Millanois and other people of Lombardý call it Melegua, and Meliga: in Latine, Melica: in Hetturia, Saggina: in other places of Italy, Sorgha: in Portugal, Millum Saburrum: in English, Turky Mill, or Turky Hirste.

† This seems to be the Milium which was brought into Italy, out of India in the reigne of the Emperour Nero: the which is described by Pliny, 116.18.047.7. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

The feed of Turky Mill is like vnto Panicke in taste and temperature. The country People some-

times make bread hereof, but it is brittle, and of little nourishment, and for the most part it ferueth to fatten hens and pigeons with.

CHAP

CHAP. 63. Of Panicke.

1 Panicum Indicum. Indian Panick.



2 Panicum caruleum. Blew Panick.



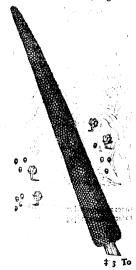
There be fundry forts of Panicke, although of the Antients there have been fet downe but two, that is to fay, the wild or field Panick, and the garden or manured Panicke.

The Description.

He Panick of India growes vp like Millet, whose straw is knotty or ful of joints; the eares be round and hanging downeward; in which is contained a white or yellowish feed like Canarie feed, or Alpisti.

2 Blew Panick hath a reddish stalk like to Sugar cane, as tall as a man, thicker than a fin-Sugar cane, as tail as a man, unexer man a in-ger, full of a fungous pith, of a pale colour: the flalks beyptight and knotty: those that grow neere the root are of a purple colour. On the top or flalke commeth forth a spike or eare like the water Cats-taile, but of a blew or purple colour. The feed is like to naked Otes. The roots are very fmal, in respect of the other parts of the plant.

‡ 3 Panicum Americanum fica longisima. West-Indian Panick with a very long eare.



‡ 3 To these may be added another West-Indian Panick, sent to Clusius from M. Iames Garret of London. The eare hereof was thicke, close compact, and made taper-fathion, smaller at the one end than at the other; the length thereof was more than a foot and a halfe. The shape of the feed is much like the last described, but that many of them together are contained in one hairy huske, which is fastned to a very short stalke, as you may see represented apart by the side of the figure. ‡

4 Panicum vulgare. Common or Germane Panick.

L1B. I.

5 Panicum Giveftre. Wilde Panick.





4 Germane Panick hath many hairy roots growing thick together like vnto wheat, as is all the rest of the plant, as well leaues or blades, as straw or stalke. The eare groweth at the top single, not vnlike to Indian Panick, but much leffer. The graines are contained in chaffie skales, red declining to tawny.

5 The wild Panick groweth vp with long reeden stakes full of joints, set with long seaues like those of Sorghum or Indian Panick: the tust or seather-like top is like to the common reed, or eare of the graffe called the mon, or Manna graffe. The root is small and threddy.

The kindes of Panick are fowen in the Spring, and are ripe in the beginning of August. They prosper best in hot and dry regions, and wither for the most part with much watering, as doth Mill and Turky wheat. They quickly come to ripenesse, and may be kept good a long time.

The Names.

Panick is called in Greeke tunur, and matter Diocles the Phylitian nameth it Mel Fragum: the Spaniards, Panizo: the Latines, Panicum, of Pannicula: in English, Indian Panick, or Otemeale. The Temperature.

Panieks nourish little, and are driers, as Galen faith.

¶ The Perturs.

Panick ftoppeth the lask,as Millet doth,being boiled (as Pliny reporteth) in Goats milke, and A drunke twice in a day. Outwardly in pulteffes or otherwife, it dries and cooles.

Bread made of Panicke nourisheth little, and is cold and dry, very brittle, having in it neither B clamminesse nor fatnesse, and therefore it drieth a moist belly.

Chap.

CHAP. 64. Of Canarie feed, or pety Panick.

ı Phalaris. Canarie feed. 2 Phalaris pratensis. Quaking grasse.





The Description.

Anaric feed, or Canarie graffe after some, hath many small hairy roots, from which Anaire teed, or Canaire grane and rome, name many many leasy, since the defended and framy flalkes ioynted like corne, whereupon doe grow leaves like those of Barley, which the whole plant doth very well refemble. The small chassic eare groweth at the top of the stalk, wherein is contained small feeds like those of Panick, of a yellowish colour and thining.

four and inning.

Shakers or Quaking Graffe groweth to the height of halfe a foot, and fometimes higher, when it groweth in fertile medowes. The stalke is very small and benty, fet with many graffic leanes like the common medow graffe, bearing at the top a buth or tuft of flat fealy pouches, like thole of Shepheards purie, but thicker, of a browne colour, fet vpon the most small and weak hairy tiole of Snepneares purie, but thicker, or a browne colour, he vponthe mon imaliant weak many foot-falls that may be found, whereupon those small pouches do hang; by means of which small hairy strings, the knaps which are the sloures do continually tremble and shake, in such fort that it is not poffible with the most stedfast hand to hold it from shaking.

‡ 3 There is also another graffie plant which may fitly be referred to these: the scaues and falks resemble the last described, but the heads are about the length and bredth of a small Hop. and handfomely compact of light fealy filmes much like thereto, whence fome have termed it, Gramen Lupuli glamis. The colour of this pretty head when it commeth to ripenelle is white. ‡

The Place.

Z. Canaric feed groweth naturally in Spain, and also in the Portunat or Canary Islands, and allo in England or any other of these cold regions, if it be sowne therein.

2 Quaking

2 Phalaris pratensis altera. Pearle-graffe.

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Alopecuros. Fox-taile.



Quaking Phalaris groweth in fertile pastures, and in dry medowes.

This growes naturally in some parts of Spain, and is fowne yearely in many of our London gardens.

The Time.

These Canarie seeds are sowne in May, and are ripe in August.

The Names.

I Canarie feed or Canarie Corne, is called of the Grecians, on happy: the Latines retaining the fame Name. Phalaris: in the Islands of Canary, Alp Sti: in English. Canary feed, and Canarie Graffe.

2 Phalaris pratensis is called also Gramen tremulum : in Cheshire about Nantwich, Quakers, and Shakers ; in fome places, Cow Quakes.

3 This by some is termed Phalaris altera: Clusius cals it Gramen amourettes majus : Bauhine , Gramen tremulum maximum: in English they call it Pearle graffe, and Gar-

den Ouakers. The Nature and Vertues.

I find nothing fet downe as touching the temperature A of Phalaris, notwithstanding it is thought to be of the ns.-

The juice and feed (as Galen faith) are thought to be B profitably drunke against the paines of the bladder. Apothecaries, for want of Millet, do vse the same with good fuccesse in somentations; for indry somentations it serveth in stead thereof, and is his succedaneum, or quid pro quo. We vie it in England also to feed Canary Birds.

CHAP. 65.

Of Fox-Taile.

The Description.

Ox-taile hath many graffy leaves of blades rough and hairy like those of barly, but leffe and fhorter. The stalk is likewife foft and hairy; whereupon growes a fmall fpike or eare, foft and very downy, brift-led with very fmall haires in shape like vnto a Fox-taile, whereof it took his name, which dieth at the approch of winter, and recouereth it felfe the next yeare by falling of his feed.

There is one or two varieties of this plant in the largenesseand smalnesse of the care.

2 Besides these forementioned strangers, there is also another which grows naturally in many watry falt places of this kingdome, as in Kent by Dartford, in Essex, &c. The stalkes of this plant are graffy, and some two foothigh, with leaves like Wheat or Dogs-graffe. The eare is very large, being commonly four or fiue inches long,downy, foft like filk, & of a brownish colour.

The Place.

This kinde of Fox-taile graffe groweth in England only in gardens. I The Time.

I This springeth up in May, of the seed that was scattered the yere before, and beares his taile with his feed in June.

3 This beares his head in July.

The Names.

There hath not been more faid of the antient or later writers, as touching the name, than is fet downe, by which they call it in Greeke, Alopecuros: that is in Latine, Cauda vulpis: in English,

2 This by Lobel is called Alopecuros altera maxima Anglica paludofa: That is, the large English Marish Fox-taile.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues. I finde not any thing extant worthy the memorie, either of his nature or vertues.

CHAP. 45. Of lobs Teares.

Lachrime Tobi. Iobs Teares.

The Description.

Obs Teares hath many knotty ftalks, proceeding from a tuft of threddy roots two foot high, fet with broad leaues like to those of Reed; amongst which leaves come forth many fmall branches like ftraw of corne: on the end wherof doth grow a gray fining feed or grain hard to break, and like in shape to the feeds of Gromel, but greater, and of the same colour, whereof I hold it a kinde : euery of which graines are bored through the middest like a bead, and out of the hole commeth a smal idle or barren chassic care like vnto that of Darnell.



It is brought from Italy and the countries adioyning, into these countries, where it doth grow very well, but feldom comes to ripeneffe; yet my felf had ripe feed thereof in my garden, the Summer being very hot

The Time.

It is fowne early in the Spring, or effe the Winter will ouer take it before it come to ripe-

Divers have thought it to be Lithoffermi species, or a kinde of Gromell, which the seed doth very notably refemble, and doth not much differ from Disservices his Gromell. Some thinke it Plinies Lithoffermum, and therefore it may very fitly be called in Latine, Arundo Lithoffermos, that is in Engit is called Diofyros: in English it is called Iobs Teares, or lobs Drops, for that every graine resembles to the called Diofyros in English it is called Iobs Teares, or lobs Drops, for that every graine resembles the called Iobs Teares, or lobs Drops, for that every graine resembles the called Iobs Teares, or lobs Drops, for that every graine resembles the called Iobs Teares, or lobs Drops, for that every graine resembles the called Iobs Teares, or Iobs Drops, for that every graine resembles the called Iobs Teares, or Iobs Drops, for the called Iobs Teares, or Iobs Drops, Iobs D bleth the drop or teare that falleth from the eye.

There is no mention made of this herbe for the vice of Phylicke; only in France and those places where it is plentifully growing, they make beads, bracelets, and chaines thereof, as we do with Pomander and fuch like.

CHAP. 67. Of Buck-wheat.

Tragopyron. Buckwheat, or Bucke.



LIB.I.

The Description.

Nck-wheat may very well be placed among the kinds of graine or corne, for that oftentimes in time of necessitie bread is made thereof, mixed among other graine. It hath a round fat stalke somewhat crested, smooth and reddish, which is divided in many armes or branches, whereupon do grow (mooth and foft leaves in shape like those of Juie or one of the Bindeweeds, not much vnlike Bafil, whereof Tabernamontanus called it Ocymum Cereale: The floures be fmall, white, and clustred together in one or moe tufts or vmbels, flightly dasht ouer here & there with a flourish of light Carnation colour. The feeds are of a darke blackish colour, triangle, or three square like the seed of blacke Bindeweed; The root is small and shreddy.

The Place.

It prospereth very wel in any ground, be it neuer fo dry or barren, where it is commonly fower to serue as it were in stead of a dunging. It quickly commeth vp, and is very foone ripe: it is very common in and about the Namptwich in Cheshire, where they sow it as well for food for their cattell, pullen, and fuch like, as to the vicafore. faid. It groweth likewise in Lancashire, and in fome parts of our South country, about London in Middlefex, as also in Kent and Essex.

The Time.

This base kinde of graine is sowen in Aprill and the beginning of May, and is ripe in the beginning of August.

The Names.

Buck-wheat is called of the high Almaines, peptencoan : of the base Almanes, Buckenweidt; that is to fay, Hirci triticum, or Goats wheat : of fome, Fagi triticum, Beech Wheat : In Greeke, winus, by Theophrastus; and by late writers, myrion in Latine, Paga triticum, taken from the fashion of the feed or fruit of the Beech tree. It is called also Fetopyrum, and Tragopyrum: In English, French wheat, Bullimong, and Buck-wheat: in French, Dragee aux cheneaux.

The Temperature.

Buck-wheat nourisheth lesse than Wheat, Ric, Barley, or Otes; yet more than either Mill or

The Vertues.

Bread made of the meale of Buck-wheat is of easie digestion, and speedily passeth through the belly, but yeeldeth little nourifhment."

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CHAP. 68. Of Cow-Wheat.

1 Melampyrum album. White Cow-Wheat.



‡ 3 Melampyrum caruleum. Blew Cow-Wheat.



1 2 Melampyrum purpureum. Purple Cow Wheat.



‡ 4 Melampyrum luteum. Yellow Cow-Wheat.



The Description.

Elampyrum growes vpright with aftraight fialke, having other finall stalkes coine ming from the same, of a foot long. The leaues are long and narrow, and of a darke colour. On the tops of the branches grow bushie or spikie ears full of floures and small leaves mixed together, and much jagged, the whole eare resembling a Foxe-taile. This

eare beginning to floure below, and so yoward by little and little vnto the top: the small leaues before the opening of the floures, and likewise the buds of the floures, are white of colour. Then come vp broad husks, wherein are enclosed two seeds somewhat like wheat, but smaller and browner. The root is of a woody fub stance.

‡ 2 3 These two are like the former in stalkes and leaves, but different in the colour of their floures, the which in the one are purple, and in the other blew. Cluftus calls thefe, as also the Crataogonon treated of in the next chapter, by the name of Parietaria filnestres. ‡

4 Of this kinde there is another called Melampyrum luteum, which groweth neere vnto the ground, with leaues not much whike Harts horne, among which rifeth up a small straw with an eare at the top like Alopeanes, the common Fox-taile, but of a yellow colour, The Place.

The first groweth among corne, and in pasture grounds that be fruitfull; it groweth plentifully in the pastures about London.

The rest are strangers in England.

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The Time. They floure in Iune and Iuly.

I The Names.

Melampyrum is called of some Triticum vaccinium : in English, Cow. wheat, and Horse-floure: in Greeke, whatewest . The fourth is called Melampyrum luteum : in English, Yellow Cow-wheat. The Danger.

The feed of Cow-Wheat raiseth up fumes, and is hot and dry of nature, which being taken in meats and drinks in the manner of Darnell, troubleth the braine, caufeth drunkennesse and headache:

CHAP. 69. Of Wilde Cow-Wheat.

. 1 Crateogonon album. Wilde Cow-Wheat. 3 Crataggonon Euphrofine. Eyebright Cow-Wheat,





H 2

He first kind of wilke Cow-Wheat Clusius in his Pannonick history calls Parietaria fil. vellers, or wilde Pellitory: which name, according to his owne words, if it do not fitly answer the Plant, he knoweth not what to call it, for that the Latines have not given any name thereunto: yet because some haue so called it, hee retaineth the same name. Notwith. standing he referred it vnto the kindes of Melampyrum, or Cow-wheat, or vnto Cratagonon, the wilde Cow-wheat, which it doth very well answer in divers points. It hath an hairy source square stalke. very tender, weake and easie to breake, not able to stand vpright without the helpe of his neighbours that dwell about him, a foot high or more; whereupon do grow long thin leaves, tharpe poin ted, and oftentimes lightly fnipt about the edges, of a darke purplish colour, sometimes greenish, fet by couples one opposite against the other; among the which come forth two sloures at one joynt, long and hollow fomewhat gaping like the floures of a dead nettle, at the first of a pale yellow, and after of a bright golden colour; which do floure by degrees, first a few, and then more, by meanes whereof it is long in flouring. Which being past, there succeed small cups or seed vessels. wherein is contained browne feed not valike to wheat.

2 Red leafed wilde Cow-wheat is like vnto the former, fauing that the leaves be narrower, and the tuft of leaves more jagged. The stalkes and leaves are of a reddish horse-stesh colour. The floures in forme are like the other, but in colour differing; for that the hollow part of the floure with the heele or spurre is of a purple colour, the rest of the floure yellow. The seed and yessels are

like the precedent.

3 This kinde of wilde Cow-wheat Tabernamentanus hath fet forth under the title of Odomites: others haue taken it to be a kinde of Euphrafia or Eyebright, because it doth in some sort resemble it, especially in his floures. The stalkes of this plant are small, woody, rough, and square. The leaues are indented about the edges, sharpe pointed, and in most points resembling the former Cow-wheat; fo that of necessity it must be of the same kinde, and not a kinde of Eyebright as hath beene fet downe by fome.

The Place.

These wilde kindes of Cow-wheat doe grow commonly in sertile passures, and bushie Copies, or low woods, and among bushes upon barren heaths and such like places.

The two first doe grow vpon Hampsted heath neere London, among the luniper bushes and bilberry bushes in all parts of the said heath, and in enery part of England where I have travelled. The Time.

They floure from the beginning of May, to the end of August. The Names.

1 The first is called of Lobelius, Cratageonen: and of Tabernamontanus, Milium Sylvaticum, or Wood Millet, and Alfine Sylvatica, or Wood-Chickweed.

2 The second hath the same titles : in English, Wilde Cow wheat.

The last is called by Tabernamontanus, Odontites: of Dodonaus, Euphrasia altera, and Euphrafine. Hippocrates called the wilde Cow-wheat, Polycarpum, and Polycritum. The Nature and Vertues

There is not much fet downe either of the nature or vertues of these plants: onely it is reported that the feeds do cause giddinesse and drunkennesse, as Darnell doth.

The feed of Cratagenon made in fine pouder, and given in broth or otherwife, mightily proudketh Venerie.

Somewrite, that it will likewise cause women to bring forth male children,

† See the vertues attributed to Cratagonon by Dioscorides before, Chap. 38. B.

CHAP. 70. Of White Asphodill.

The Kindes.

Haing finished the kindes of corne, it followeth to shew vnto you the fundry forts of Asphodils, whereof some haue bulbous roots, other tuberous or knobby roots, some of yellow colour, and some of mixt colours : notwithflanding Dioscorides maketh mention but of one Asphodill, but Pling fetterhdowne two; which Dionyfus confirmeth, faying, That there is the male and female Asphodill. The later age hath observed many moe besides the bulbed one, of which GA

I Afphodelmenonramofus. White Afphodill.



2 Afplooddus ramofine.

Branched Afribodill

The Description.

"He white Afphodill fiath many long and narrow leaues like those of leeks, sharpe pointed. The stalke is round, smooth, naked, and without leaues, two cubits high, garnished from the middle ypward with a number of floures starre-fashion, made of fine leanes apiece; the colour white, with some darke purple streakes drawne downe the backe-side. Within the floures beceratine small chiuse. The floures being past, there spring wy little round heads, wherein are contained hard, blacke, and 3 square seeds like those of Buck-asheat or Staues. acre. The root is compact of many knobby roots growing out of one head, like those of the Peonie, full of juice, with a small bittemesse and binding taste.

2 Branched Asphodill agreeth well with the former description, saving that this hath many branches or armes growing out of the stalke, whereon the floures doe grow, and the other hath not

any branch at all, wherein confifteth the difference.

Afphodill with the reddith floure groweth vp in roots, stalke, leafe, and manner of growing like the precedent fauing that the floures of this be of a dark red colour, and the other white, which fetteth forth the difference, if there be any flich difference or any fuch plant at all : for I have conferred with many most excellent men in the knowledge of plants, but none of them can give mee certaine knowledge of any fuch; but tell mee they have heard it reported that fuch a one there is, and so have I also; but certainely I cannot set downe any thing of this plant vntill I heare more certaintie; for as yet I cannot credit my Authour, which for reuerence of his person I forbeare to name.

4 The yellow Asphodill hath many roots growing out of one head, made of fundry tough, fat, and oleous yellow forigs, or groffe firings from the which rife yp many graffic leaves, thick and groffe, tending to fquarenesses, among the which comment up a firong thicke stalke for with the like leaner cuen to the floures, but leffe typon the which do grow flarre-like yellow floures, other-

wife like the white Afphodill.

3 Afphodelas

3 Afrhödelus flore rubente. Red Afrhodill.

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‡ 5 Afphodelus minimus. Dwarfe Afphodill.



bhodelas lateas. ellow Afphodill.



5 Besides these, there is an Asphodill which Clufius for the fmalneffe cals Alphodelus which Clufus for the mainefic cals Affibedelia minimus. The roots thereof are knorty & tube-tous, relembling those of the last described, bur leffe: from the learlig fau or fix very nar-row and long leaves; in the middest of which grows ye a stalk of the height of a foot, round and without branches, bearing at the top ther-of a spoke of sources, constiting of fix white leaves succeeded. of a spoago noures, comming of na wine-leaues apiece, each of which bath a fireak run-ning along it, both on the infide and outfide like as the first described. It shoures in the beginning of July, when as the reft are past their floures. It loseth the leaves in winter, and gets new ones again in the beginning of Aprill. ‡

The Time and Place.
They floure in May and Iune, beginning below and fo flouring vivard: and they grow naturally in France, Italy, Spaine, and most of them in our London gardens.

Afphodill is called in Latine, Afphodelus, Albucum, Albucus, and Hastulus regia: in Greek, Daffodill is Narciffus, another plant differing from Afphodill. Pliny writeth, That the stalk with the floures is called Amberios; and the root, that is to fay the bulbe, Afhodelus.

Of this Asphodill Hesiad maketh mention in his Works, where he saith, That fooles know not how much good there is in the Mallow and in the Afphodill; because the roots of Afphodill are good to be eaten. Yet Galen doth not beleeve that he meant of this Afphodill, but of that bulbed one, whereof we will make mention hereafter. And he himselfe testifieth, That the bulbes thereof are not to be eaten without very long feething: and therefore it is not likely that Heffed hath com-mended any such; for he seemeth to understand by the Mallow and the Asphodill, such kinde of food as is eafily prepared, and soone made readie.

The Nature.

These kindes of Asphodils be hot and dry almost in the third degree. The Vertues.

After the opinion of Dioscorides and detius, the roots of Asphodill eaten prouoke vrine and the A termes effectually, especially being stamped and strained with wine, and drunke.

One dram thereof taken in wine in manner before rehearsed, helpeth the pain in the sides, rup. B

tures, convulsions, and the old cough.

The roots boiled in dregs of Wine cure foule eating vicers, all inflammations of the dugges or C ftones and eafe the fellon being put thereto as a pulteffe.

The juice of the root boiled in old fweet Wine, together with a little myrrh and faffron, makes D an excellent Collyrie profitable for the eyes.

Galen faith, the roots burnt to afhes, and mixed with the greafe of a Ducke, help the Alopecia, and E bring haire againe that was fallen by that difeafe.

The weight of a dram thereof taken with wine, helpeth the drawing together of finues, cramps. F

The like quantitie taken in broth prouoketh vomit, and helpeth those that are bitten with any G venomous beafts.

The juice of the root cleanfeth and taketh away the white morphew, if the face be annointed therewith; but first the place must be chased and well subbed with a course linnen cloth.

CHAP. 71. Of the Kings Speare.

a Affhedelus luteus minor. The Kings Speare.

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2 Afphodelus Lancastria, Lancastrire Asphodil.





1 3 Asphodelus Lancastria verus.
The true Lancashire Asphodill.

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The Description.

I He leaves of the Kings Speare are long narrow, and chamsered or surrowed, of a blewish greene colour. The stalke is round, of a cubit high. The floures which grow thereon from the middle to the top are very many, in shape like to the sloures of the other; which being pass, there come in place therof little round heads or seed-vessels, wherein the seed is contained. The roots in like manner are very many, long, and slender, smaller than those of the other yellow fort. Vpon the sides whereof grow forth certaine strings, by which the plant it selfe is easily encreased and multiplied.

2 There is found in these daies a certaine waterie or marish Alphodill like vnto this last described, in stakes and shoures, without any difference at all. It bringeth forth leaues of a beautifull greene some hat chamered, like to those of the shoure de-luces, or corne-stag, but narrower, not full a span long. The stake is straight, a soot high, whereupon grow the shoures, consisting of fix small leaues: in the middle whereof come forth small yellow chiues or threds. The feed is very small, contained in long sharpe pointed cods. The root is long, joynted, and creepeth as grasse doth, with many small strings:

‡ 2 Besides the last described (which our Author I feare mistaking, termed As bodelus Lancastrie) there is another water As phodill, which growes in many rotten moorish grounds in this kingdome, and in Lancashine is vsed by women to die their haire of a yellowish colour, and therefore by them it is tearmed Maiden haire, if we may be leave the last of the colour, and therefore by them it is tearmed Maiden haire.

(if we may beleeue Zobel.) This plant hath leades of fome two inches and an halfe or three inches long, being fomewhat broad at the bottome, and fo fhatper towards their ends. The flalke feldome attaines to the height of a foot, and it is fmooth without any leaues thereon; the top thereof is adomed with pretty yellow flar-like floures, where to fucceed longish little cods, vsually three, yet fometimes foure or fine fquare, and in these there is contained a small red seed. The root consists onely of a few small strings. ‡

The fmall yellow Afshodill growed not of it felfewilde in these parts, notwithstanding we have great plenty thereof in our London gardens.

2 The Lancathire Alphodill growth in moift and marish places neere vnto the Towne of Lancader, in the moorish grounds there, as also neerevnto Maudsley and Marton, two Villages nor farre from thence; where it was sound by a Worshipfull and learned Gentleman, a diligent fearcher of simples, and seruent louer of plants, M. Thomas Hesket, who brought the plants thereof the enercase of my garden.

I received one chereate or my garoen.

I received of one plants thereof likewise from Master Thomas Edwards, Apothecary in Excester, learned and skilfull in his profession, as also in the knowledge of plants. He sound this Asphodill same name.

* This Afphodill figured and described out of Dodonesses, and called Asphodeless Laucastria by our Author, growes in an heath some two miles from Bruges in Flanders, and divers other places of the Low-countries; but whether it grow in Lancashire or no, I can say nothing of certainetie: but I am certaine, that which I have described in the third place growes in many places of the West of England; and this years 1632, my kinde friend Mr. George Bondes sent me some plant thereof, which I keepe yet growing. Lobel also affirmes this to be the Lancashire Asphodiss. ‡

They floure in May and Iune: most of the leaves thereof remaine greene in the Winter, if it be not extreme cold.

Some of the later Herbarists thinke this yellow Asphodill to be Iphyon of Theophrassus, and

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others iudge it to be Erizambae of the Arabians. In Latine it is called Affindelia latea: of some it is called Hastula Regia. We have Englished it, the Speare for a-Kingsor small yellow Asphodill.

2 The Lancashire Asphodill is called in Latine, Asphodelus Lancashia: and may likewise be called Asphodelus palustria, or Pseudoasphodelus Intens, or Bastard yellow Asphodelis.

23 This is Affoodelus minimus luteus palustrie Scoticus & Lancastriensis, of Lobel, and the Pseudassiphodelus pumilio solije Iridis, of Clussus, as fatre as I can iudge; althouh Bauhine distinguisheth them. \$\frac{1}{2}\$

The Temperature and Vertues. .

It is not yet found out what vie there is of any of them in nourishment or medicines.

CHAP. 72. Of Onion Asphodill.

Asphodelus Bulbosus.
Onion Asphodill.



¶ The Description.

The bulbed Afphodil hath a round bulbous or Onion root, with fome bires hanging thereat; from the which come vp many graffic leaues, very well refembling the Leeke, among the which leaues there rifeth vp a naked or fmooth frem, garnified toward the top with many flar-like floures, of a whittin greene on the infide, and wholly greene without, confifting of fix little leaues fharpe pointed, with certaine chiues or threads in the middle. After the floure is past there succeedeth a small knop or head three square, wherein lieth the seed.

¶ The Place:

It groweth in the gardens of Herbarists in London, and not else where that I know of, for it is not very common.

The Time.

It floureth in lune and luly, and somewhat after.

The Names.

The stalke and source being like to those of the Asphodill before mentioned, do shew it to be Asphodill jefore mentioned, do shew it to be Asphodill jefor which cause also it seemeth to be that Asphodill of which Galen hath made titention in the second book of the Faculties of nourishments, in these words; The root of Asphodill is in a manner like to the root of Squill, or Sea Onion, as well in shape as bitternes. Notwithstanding, saith Selfen, my selfe haue known certeine countrymen, who in time of samine could not with many boilings and steepings make it fit to be eaten. It is called of Dadmans, Asphodelius famil.

ma, and Ashbodeus Bulboses, Hyacimiho. Ashbodeus, and Ashbodeus Hyacimbinus by Lobel, and that tightly, for that the root is like the Hyacimth, and the floures like the Ashbodill: and therefore as it doth participate of both kindes, so likewise doth the name: in English we may call it, Bulbed Ashbodill. Clusus calls it Ornithogalum majus, and that sity.

The round rooted Afphodill, according to Galen, hath the fame temperature and vertue that Aron, Arifarum, and Dracontium haue, namely an abstersive and cleansing quality.

The yong fprouts or fprings thereof are a fingular medicine against the yellow Laundise, for A that the root is of power to make thin and open.

Galen faith, that the aftes of this Bulbe mixed with oile or hens greate cure the falling of the B haire in an Alopecia or scalld head.

CHAP.

CHAP. 73. Of Yellow Lillie.

The Kindes.

 $B^{\rm Ecanife}$ we shall have occasion hereafter to speake of certaine Cloued or Bulbed Lillies, we will in this chapter entreat onely of another kinde not bulbed, which likewise is of two forts, differing principally in their roots: for in floures they are Lillies, but in roots Afphodils, participating as it were of both, though necret approching vnto Afphodils than Lillies.

I Lilium non bulbofum. The yellow Lillie. 2 Lilium non bulbosum Phaniceum. The Day-Lillie.





The Description.

The yellow Lillie bath very long flaggie leaues, chamfered or channelled, hollow in the middeft like a gutter; among the which rifeth ypa naked or bare flalke, two cudo grow many goodly floures like vnto those of the common white Lillie in flape and proportions, of a thining yellow colour; which being past, there fucceed three cornered huskes or code, folloakes thining feeds like those of the Peonie. The root confistent of many knobs or tuberous the configuration one head, like those of the white Alphadill to Peonie.

clogs, proceeding from one head, like those of the white Asphodill or Peonic.

2 The Day Lillie hath stalkes and leaues like the former. The sources be like the white Lilie in shape, of an Orenge tawny colour: of which sources much might be said which I omit. But in birefet, this plant bringeth forth in the morning his bud, which at noone is stull blowne, or spread abroad, and the same day in the euening it shuts it selfe, and in a short time after becomes as rotten and sinking as if it had beene trodden in a dunghill a moneth together, in soule and rainite ging forth any at all that I could euer observe, a seconding to the old prouerbe, Soone ripe, soone ri

Of the Historie of Plants.

¶ The Place.

These Lillies do grow in my garden, as also in the gardens of Herbarists, and louers of fine and rare plants; but not wilde in England as in other couries.

¶ The Time.

These Lillies do floure somewhat before the other Lillies, and the yellow Lillie the soonest.

Divers do call this kinde of Lillie, Liliaß boakins, Liliago, and also Liliaßrum, but most commonly Lilium non bulbosum: in English, Liriconfancie and yellow Lillie. The old Herbarists name ir, Hemerocallis: for they have two kinds of Hemerocallis; the one a strub or wooddy plant, as wirnestent proophrassus, in his sixth booke of the history of Plants. Pliny setteth downe the same shrub among those plants, the leaves whereof onely do serve for garlands.

The other Hamevocallis which they fet downe, is a Floure which perifhes at night, and buddeth at the funnerifing, according to Athenaus; and therefore it is firly called the that is, Faire or beautifull for a day, and fowe in English may rightly tearme it the Day-Lillie, or Lillie for a day.

The Nature.

The nature is rather referred to the Asphodills than to Lillies.

The Vertues.

Disferrides faith, that the root stamped with honey, and a mother pessate made thereof with A wooll, and out vo. bringeth forth water and bloud.

The leaves stamped and applied, allay hot swellings in the dugges, after womens travell in B childe-bearing, and likewise take away the inflammations of the eies.

The roots and the leaves be laid with good fuccesse vpon burnings and scaldings.

CHAP. 74. Of Bulbed Floure de-luce.

‡ t Iris Bulbofa latifolia. Broad leaued Bulbous Floure de-luce. 2 Iris Bulbofa Anglica.
Onion Floure de-luce.





The Kindes.

Ike as we have fet downe fundry forts of Floure de luces, with flaggy leaves, and tuberous or knobby roots, varying very notably in fundry respects, which we have distinguished in their proper Chapters: it resteth that in like manner we set forth vnto your view certaine bulbous or Onion-rooted Floure de-luces, which in this place doe offer themselues vato consideration. whereof there be also fundry forts, forted into one chapter as followeth.

3 Iris Bulbofa flore vario. Changeable Floure de-luce

100

4 Iris Bulbofa verficolor Polyclonos Many branched changeable Floure





The Description.

He first of these, whose figure here we give you under the name of Iris bulbofa Latifalia, hath leaues somewhat like those of the Day-Lillie, loft, and somewhat palith greene, with the vader fides formewhat whiter; amongst which there rifeth vp # stalke bearing at the top thereof a flourea little in shape different from the formerly described Floure deluces. The colour thereof is blew; the number of the leaues whereof it confifts, nine: three of thefe are little, and come out at the bottome of the Floure as foone as it is opened 5 three more are large, and being narrow at their bottome, become broader by little and little, vntill they come to turne downeward, whereas then they are shapen somewhat roundish or obtife. In the middest of thefe there runs yp a yellow variegated line to the place whereas they bend backe. The three other leaues are arched like as in other floures of this kinde, and divided at their upper end, and containe

This is called his bulbofa Latifolia, by Clusius; and Hyacinthus Poetarum Latifolius, by Lobel. It floures in lamaric and Februaric, whereas it growes naturally, as it doth in diuers places of Portugall and Spaine. It is a tender plant and feldome thriues well in our gardens. ‡

2 Onion Floure de-luce hath long narrow blades or leaues, erefled, enamfered, or streaked on the backe fide as it were welted; below fomewhat round, opening it felfe toward the top, yet remaining as it were halfe round, whereby it refembleth an hollow trough or gutter. In the bottome of the hollownesse it rendeth to whitenesse; and among these leaves doer ife up a stalke of a cubit high; at the top whereof groweth a faireblew Floure, not differing in shape from the common Floure de-luce: the which being past, there come in the place thereof long thick cods or feed vessels, wherein is contained yellowish seed of the bignesse of a tare or sitch. The root is round like an onion, couered ouer with certain browne skins or filmes. Of this kinde there are some fine or fix varieties, caused by the various colours of the floures.

> 5 Iris bulbofa Flore luteo cum flore er femine. Yellow bulbed Floure de-luce in floure and feed.



L 1 B. 1.



Changeable floure de-luce hath leaues, stalks, and roots like the former, but lesser: the floure hath likewise the forme of the Floure de-luce, that is to say, it consisteth of six greater leaves, and three leffer; the greater leaves fold backward and hang downward; the leffer ftand vpright, and in the middle of the leaves there rifeth up a yellow welt white about the brimmes, and shadowed all ouer with a wish of thin blew tending to a Watertecolour. Toward the stalke they are stripped ouer with a light purple colour, and likewise amongst the hollow places of those which stand vpright (which cannot be expressed in the figure) there is the same faire purple colour : the smel and fauor is sweet and pleasant. The root is Onion fashion, or bulbous like the other.

‡ 4 There is also another variegated Floure de-luce, much like this last described in the cofour of the Floure; but each plant produceth more branches and floures, whence it is termed Iris bulbofa ver sicolor polyclones, Many-branched changeable Floure de-luce. ‡

5 Of which kinde or fort there is another in my garden, which I received from my brother Imns Garret Apothecaric, far more beautifull than the last described; the which is dashed oner, in stead of the blew or watchet colour, with a most pleasant gold yellow colour, of smell exceeding fweet, with bulbed roots like those of the other fort.

6 It is reported that there is in the garden of the Prince Elector the Lantgraue of Hessen, one of this kinde with white floures, the which as yet I haue not seene.

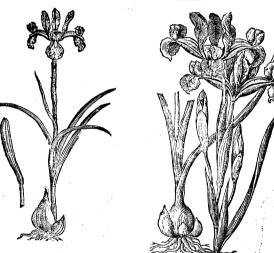
Besides these forts mentioned by our Author, there are of the narrow leased bulbous Floure de luces, some twenty foure or more varieties, which in shape of roots, leaues, and floures, differ verie little oralmost nothing at all; so that he which knowes one of these, may presently know the rest. Wherefore because it is a thing no more pertinent to a generall historie of plants, to infist vpon these accidentall nicities, than for him that writeth an historie of beasts, to describe all the colours, and their mixtures, in Horfes, Dogs, and the like; I referre such as are desirous to informe

The Kindes.

Ike as we have fet downe fundry forts of Floure de-luces, with flaggy leaves, and tuberous or knobby roots, varying very notably in fundry refpects, which we have diffinguished in their proper Chapters: it resteth that in like manner we set forth vnto your view certaine bulbous or Onion-rooted Floure de-luces, which in this place doe offer themselues vnto consideration: whereof there be also fundry forts, forted into one chapter as followeth.

2 Iris Bulbofa flore vario. Changeable Floure de-luce

4 Iris Bulbofa versicolor Polyclonos Many branched changeable Floure de-luce.



The Description.

THe first of these, whose figure here we give you under the name of tris bulbofa Latifalia, hath leaues somewhat like those of the Day-Lillie, soft, and somewhat palish greens with the voder fides somewhat whiter, amongst which there riseth vp of stalke bearing at the top thereof a flourea little in shape different from the formerly described Floure deluces. The colour thereof is blew; the number of the leaves whereof it confifts, nine: three of thefe are little, and come out at the bottome of the Floure as foone as it is opened; three more are large, and being narrow at their bottome, become broader by little and little, vntill they come to turne downeward, whereas then they are shapen somewhat roundish or obtuse. In the middlest of these there runs vp a yellow variegated line to the place whereas they bend backe. The three other leaues are arched like as in other floures of this kinde, and divided at their upper end, and containe in them three threads of a whitish blew colour.

This is called Iris bulbofa Latifolia, by Clusius; and Hyacinthus Poetarum Latifolius, by Lobel.

It floures in lannarie and Februarie, whereas it growes naturally, as it doth in diuers places of Portugall and Spaine. It is a tender plant and feldome thriues well in our gardens. ‡

2 Onion Floure de-luce hath long narrow blades or leaves, crefted, chamfered, or streaked on the backe fide as it were welted; below fomewhat round, opening it felfe toward the top, yet remaining as it were halfe round, whereby it resembleth an hollow trough or gutter. In the bottome of the hollownesse it tendeth to whitenesse; and among these leaves doe tife up a stalke of a cubit high; at the top whereof groweth a faire blew Floure, not differing in shape from the common Floure de-luce: the which being past, there come in the place thereof long thick cods or feed vessels, wherein is contained yellowish seed of the bignesse of a tare or fitch. The root is round like an onion, couered ouer with certain browne skins or filmes. Of this kinde there are some five or fix varieties, caused by the various colours of the floures.

> 5 Iris bulbofa Flore luteo cum flore & femine. Yellow bulbed Floure de-luce in floure and feed.





Changeable floure de-luce hath leaues, stalks, and roots like the former, but leffer: the floure hath likewise the forme of the Floure de-luce, that is to say, it consisteth of six greater leaues, and three leffer; the greater leaves fold backward and hang downward; the leffer fland vpright, and in the middle of the leaves there riseth up a yellow welt white about the brimmes, and shadowed all ouer with a wash of thin blew tending to a Watchet colour. Toward the stalke they are stripped ouer with a light purple colour, and likewise amongst the hollow places of those which stand vpright (which cannot be expressed in the figure) there is the same faire purple colour: the smel and sauor is sweet and pleasant. The root is Onion sashion, or bulbous like the other.

‡ 4. There is also another variegated Floure de-luce, much like this last described in the co-lour of the Floure; but each plant produceth more branches and sloures, whence it is termed tris bulbofa versicolor polyclones, Many-branched changeable Floure de-luce. ‡

5 Of which kinde or fort there is another in my garden, which I received from my brother Imms Garret Apothecaric, far more beautifull than the last described; the which is dashed ouer, in stead of the blew or watchet colour, with a most pleasant gold yellow colour, of smell exceeding fweet, with bulbed roots like those of the other fort.

It is reported that there is in the garden of the Prince Elector the Lantgraue of Hessen, one of this kinde with white floures, the which as yet I haue not seene.

Besides these sorts mentioned by our Author, there are of the narrow leased bulbous Floure de luces, some twenty foure or more varieties, which in shape of roots, leaues, and floures, differ verie little or almost nothing at all; so that he which knowes one of these, may presently know the reft. Wherefore because it is a thing no more pertinent to a generall historic of plants, to infift your these accidentall nicities, than for him that writeth an historic of beafts, to describe all the colours, and their mixtures, in Horses, Dogs, and the like; I referre such as are desirous to informe

themselves of those varieties, to such as have only and purposely treated of Floures and their dimersities, as De-Bry, Swerts, and our countryman M. Parkinson, who in his Paradifus terrestris publithed in English, Anno 1629, hath judiciously and exactly comprehended all that hath bin deliucred by others in this nature.

6 Iris bulbofa flore cinerco. Ath coloured Floure de-luce.

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7 Iris bulbofa floro albido. Whitish Floure de-luce.



The Place.

The fecond of these bulbed Floure de-luces growes wilde or of it selfe in the come fields of the West part of England, as about Bathe and Wells & those places adiacent, from whence they were first brought into London, where they be naturalised, and encrease in great plenty in our London

The other forts do grow naturally in Spaine and Italy wilde, from whence wee haue had plants for our London gardens, whereof they do greatly abound.

They floure in Iune and Iuly, and feldome after.

The bulbed Floure de-luce is called of Lobel Iris Bulbofa, and also Hyacimbus flore iridis: of some, Hyannihus Poetarum: and peraduenture it is the same that Apuleius mentioneth, Chap. 21. saying, That Prin named among the old Writers Hieris, may alfo be called, and not unproperly, Hierobulbus or Hieribulius, as though you should say, Iribulbels, or bulbed Ireos; vnlesse you would have naganari called a greater or larger Bulbe: for it is certain, that great and huge things were called of the Antients, Topa, or Sacra: in English, Holy.

The Nature. The nature of these bulbed Floure de-luces are referred to the kindes of Asphodils.

The Vertues. Take (faith Apaleim) of the herbe Hierobalbus fix 3. Goats fuet as much, oile of Alcanna one pound, mix them together, being first stamped in a stone mortar, it taketh away the paine of the

Moreouer, if a woman dovice to wash her face with the decoction of the root, mixed with meale of Lupines, it clenfeth away the freekles and morphew and fuch like deformities.

Chap.

CHAP. 75. Of Spanish Nut.

1 Sifynrichium majus. Spanish Nut.



Veluet Floure de-luce



‡ 2 Sifynrichium minus. Small Spanish Nut.



The Description.

Panish Nut hath smal grassy leaves like those of the Stars of Bethlem. or Ornithogalum; amongst which ri-fethyp a small stalke of halfe a foot high, garnished with the like leaues, but shorter. The floures grow at the top, of a sky colour, in fhape refembling the Floure de-luce, or common Iris; but the leaves that turne downe are each of them marked with a yellowish foot: they faile quickely, and being past, there succeed small cods with seeds as small as those of Turneps. The root is round composed of two bulbs, the one lying upon the other as those of the Corn-flag viually do; and they are couered with a skin or filme in shape like a Net. The Bulbe is sweet in tast, and may be eaten before any other bulbed root.

2 There is fet forth another of this kinde fomwhat leffer, with floures that finell fweeter than the former.

3 Velvet Floure de-luce hath many long fquare leaves spongeous or ful of pith, trailing vpon the ground, in shape like to the leaves of rushes: among which rifeth vp a stalk of a foot 104

high, bearing at the top a floure like a Floure de-luce. The lower leaves that turne downward are of a perfect blacke colour, foft and fmooth as is blacke Veluet; the blackeneffe is welted about with greenish yellow, or as we terme it, a Goose-turd green; of which colour the vppermost leaues do confist: which being past, there followeth a great knob or crested seed-vessell of the bignes of a mans thumbe, wherein is contained round white feed as big as the Vetch or tare. The root confifts of many knobby bunches like fingers.

The Place. These bastard kindes of Floure de-luces are strangers in England, except it be among some few diligent Herbarists in London, who have them in their gardens, where they encrease execedingly. especially the last described, which is said to grow wild about Constantinople, Morea, & Greece: from whence it was transported into Italy, where it hath bin taken for Hermodactylus, and by some expressed and set forth in writing vnder the title of Hermodattylus, whereas in truth it hath no semblance at all with Hermoda Hylus.

The Time.

The wilde or baftard Floure de-luces do floure from May to the end of July The Names.

1 2 Thefe bulbed baftard Floure de-luces, which we have Englished Spanish Nuts, are called in Spaine Nozelhas, that is, little Nuts ; the leffer fort, Parva Nozelha, and Macuca : we take it to be that kinde of nourishing bulbe which is named in Greeke anight of Pling Signrichium

‡ 3 Some, as Vlyffes Aldroandus, would have this to be Lonchitu prior of Dioscorider Matthiolus makes it Hermodactylus verus, or the true Hermodactill: Dodonaus and Lobel more fitly referre it to the Floure de-luces, and call it Iris tuberofa. ‡

The Nature and Vertues. Of these kinds of Floure de-luces there hath been little or nothing at all left in writing concerning their natures or vertues; only the Spanish nut is eaten at the tables of rich and delicious, nay vitious persons, in fallads or otherwise, to procure lust and lecherie.

CHAP. 76. Of Corne-Flag.

Gladiolus Narbonensis. French Corn-Flag or Sword-Flag.





‡ 4 Gladio

1 4 Gladiolus Lacustris. Water Sword-flag:

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The Description.

Rench Corne-flagge hath fmall stiffe leaues ribbed or chamfered with long nerues or finues running through the same, in shape like those of the small Floure deluce, or the blade of a fword, sharpe pointed, of an ouerworne green colour, among which rifeth vp a stif brittle stalk two cubits high, wherupon do grow in comly order many faire purple flours gaping like those of Snapdragon, or not much differing from the Fox-gloue called in Latine Digitalis. After them come round knobby feedvessels full of chaffie seed, very light, of a brown reddish colour. The root consists of two bulbes one fet vpon the other; the vppermost whereof in the beginning of the fpring is leffer, and more full of juice; the lower greater, but more loose and lithie, which shortly after perisheth.

2 Italian Corn-flag hath long narrow leaves with many ribs or nerues running through the fame: the stalk is stiffe and brittle, wherupon do grow floures orderly placed vpon one fide of the stalk, whereas the precedent bath his floures placed on both fides of the stalk, in shape & colour like the former, as are also the roots, but seldom feen one aboue another, as in the former.

There is a third fort of Corne-flag, agreeing with the last described in every point, save that the floures of this are of a pale colour, as it were betweene white and that which we call Maidens

‡ 4 This water Sword-flag, described by Clusius in his Cur. Post. hath leaves about a soanne long, thicke and hollow, with a partition in their middles, like as we fee in the cods of flock Gillouers, and the like: their colour is green, and taste sweet, so that they are an acceptable food to the wilde Ducks ducking to the bottom of the water; for they fometimes lie some ells underwater; which now ith flanding is ouer-topt by the flalke, which forings vp from among these leaves, and beares floures of colour white, larger than those of Stock-Gillouers but in that hollow pair which is next the stalke they are of a blewish colour, almost in shape resembling the floures of the Corn flag, yet not abfolutely like them. They confift of fine leanes, whereof the two vppermost are refleched toward the stalke: the three other being broader hang downward. After the floures there follow round pointed vessels filled with red seed. It floures at the end of July,

It was found in some places of West-Friseland, by Iohn Dortman a learned Apothecarie of Groning. It growes in waters which have pure gravell at the bottom, and that bring forth no plant be-

Clusine and Dortman who fent it him, call it Gladiolus Lacustris, or Stagnalis.

The Place.

These kindes of Corne-flags grow in medowes and in earable grounds among corne, in many places of Italy, as also in the parts of France bordering thereunto. Neither are the fields of Austria and Morania without them, as Cordus writeth. We have great plenty of them in our London gardens, especially for the garnishing and decking them vp with their feemly floures.

They floure from May to the end of June.

The Names.

Corne-Flag is called in Greeke, time: in Latine, Gladiolus, and of some, Ensis: of others, depoin and Gladiolus figetalis. Theophrassus in his discourse of Phase annum maketh it the same with Xipbium. Valerius Cordus calleth Corne-flag, Victorialis famina : others, Victorialis rotunda : inthe Germane Tongue, Seighurtz; yet we must make a difference betweene Gladiolus and Victorialis longa, for that it is a kinde of Garlicke found upon the highest Alpish mountaines, which is likewise called of the Germanes, Seighwertz. The floures of the Corne-flag are called of the Italians, Monacue. cio: in English, Corne-Flag, Corne-Sedge, Sword-Flag, Corne Gladin: in French, Glais.

The Temperature. The root of Corn-flag, as Galen faith, is of force to draw, waste, consume and dry, as also of a fubtill and digefting qualitie.

The Vertues.

The root stamped with the ponder of Frankincense and wine, and applied, draweth forth splin. ters and thornes that flicke fast in the flesh.

Being stamped with the meale of Darnell and honied water, it wastes and makes subtill, hard В lumps, nodes, and swellings, being emplaistred. Some affirme, That the vpper root prouoketh bodily luft, and the lower caufeth barrenneffe.

The upper root drunke in water is profitable against that kinde of bursting in children called

The root of Corn-flag stamped with hogs greafe and wheaten meale, hath been found by late Practitioners in Physicke and Surgerie, to be a certain and approued remedie against the Scrophu-

le, and fuch like fivellings in the throat. The cods with the feed dried and beaten into ponder, and drunk in Goats milke or Asses milke, presently taketh away the paine of the Colique.

CHAP. 77. Of Starry Hyacinths and their kindes.

I Hyacinthus stellatus Fuchsij. Starry Iacinth.

‡ 2 Hyacinthus stellaris albicans. The white floured starry Iacinth.





There be likewise bulbous or Onion-rooted plants that do orderly succeed, whereof some are to be eaten, as Onions, Garlicke, Leekes, and Ciues; notwithstanding I am first to entreat

of those bulbed roots, whose faire and beautifull floures are received for their grace & ornament in gardens and garlands : the first is the Hyacinths, where of there is found at this day divers forts. differing very notably in many points, as shall be declared in their severall descriptions.

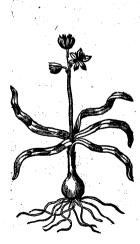
† 3 Hyacinthus stellatus bifolius. Two leaved starry lacinth.

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4. Hyacinthus fellatus latifolius cum flore & Cemine. The Lilly leaved starry Iacinth in floure and feed.



‡ 6 Hyacinthus stellaris Byzantinus. The starry Iacinth of Constantinople,





The Description.

He first kinde of Iacinth hath three very fat thicke browne leaves, hollow like a little trough, very brittle, of the length of a finger : among which shoot up fat thick brow. nith stalks, foft and very tender, and ful of juice; whereupon do grow many smal blew floures confishing of fix little leaves spred abroad like a star. The seed is contained in smal round bullets, which are fo ponderous or heavy, that they lie trailing vpon the ground. The root is bulbous or onion-fashion, couered with brownish scales or filmes.

2 There is also a white floured one of this kinde.

There is found another of this kinde, which feldome or never bath more than two leaves. The roots are bulbed like the other: the floures be whitifh flar-fashion, tending to blewnesses the which I received of Robinso of Paris.

‡ 8 Hyacinthus stellaris Someri. Somers starry Iacinth.

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‡ 9 Hyacinthus stellatus astious major. The greater starry Summer Iacinth.





This kinde of Hyacinth hath many broad leaues fixed voon the ground like vato those of garden Lilly, but shorter. The stalks do rise out of the midst thereof, bare, naked, and very smooth, garden Liny, our inorter. The realists of the College of the floures flatte-fathion, very like vnto the precedent. The root is thicke and full of juice, compact of many fealy cloues of a yellow colour.

recedent. I ne root is time came unit of pure 5, compact of many icary cioues of a yenion colour.

† There are fome ten or eleuen varieties of flarry lacinths befides these two mentioned by There are some ten or elected varieties of them, and the source of them flowing in our Author. They differ each from other either in the time of flowing, some of them flowing in the Spring, other fome in Summer) in their bigneffe, or the colours of their floures. The feates of most of them are much like to our ordinarie lacinth or Hare bells, and lie spred vpon the ground. Their floures in thape refemble the last described, but are viually more in number, and somewhat larger. The colour of most of them is blew or purple, one of them excepted, which is of an Ah colour, and is knowne by the name of Somers his Iacinth. I thinke it not amiffe togue you their the things themselves when some of their figures; for so you may easily impose them truly vpos the things themselves when some you shall see them. The blew starry Iacinth of Constantinople

with the blacke root. 6 Hyacinthus stellatus Byzantinus major flore caru-

TOTR. TA

The greater blew starry Iacinth of Constanti-

7 Hyacinthus stellatus Byzantinus major flore bora-

ginu: The other blew starry Iacinth of Constantinople, with floures formwhat refembling borage

8 Hyacinthus fellaris aftivus, five exoticus Someri flore cinerco.

Ash-coloured starry Iacinth, or Somers Iacinth.

5 Hyacinthus stellaris Byzantinus nigra radice flore \ 9 Hyacinthus stellatus astivus maior.

The greater starry Summer lacinth.

11 Hyacinthus stellaris Poreti flore caruleo strijs

Porets starry Jacinth with blew floures, having purple streaks along st their middles. 12 Hyacinthus Hifpanicus ftellaris flore fature caru-

The Spanish starry Iacinth with deepe blew

floures.

13 There is another flarry Iacinth more large and beautifull than any of these before mentioned. The leaves are broad, and not verie long, fored vpon the ground, and in the midft of them there rifeth vp a great spoke of faire starry floures, which first begin to open themselues bea

low, and fo fhew themselves by little and little to the top of the stalke. The vivall fort nereof hath blew or purple floures. There is also a fort hereof which hath flesh-coloured floures, and another with white floures: This is called Hyacinthus stellatus Pernanus, The starry Iacinth of Peru.

10 Hyacinthus stellatus astivus minor. The leffer flarry Summer Iacinth. 12 Hyacinthus Peruanus. Hyacinth of Peru.





Those who are studious in varieties of floures, and require larger descriptions of these, may haue recourse to the Works of the learned Carolus Clusius in Latine, or to M. Parkinsons Worke in English, where they may have full fatisfaction. ‡

The Place.

The three first mentioned plants grow in many places of Germany in Woods and mountaines, as Fuchsius and Gesuer do testifie. In Bohemia also vion divers bankes that are full of Herbes. In England we cherish most of these mentioned in this place, in our gardens, onely for the beautie of their floures.

The three first begin to floure in the midft of Ianuarie, and bring forth their feed in May, The other floures in the Spring.

The Names.

The first of these Hyacinths is called Hyacinthus Stellatus, or stellaris Fuchsij, of the starre-like floures : Narciffus caruleus, Bockij : of fome, Flos Martius fellatus.

2 This by Lobel is thought to be Hyacimhus bifolius of Theophrastus : Tragus calls it Narcissus caruleus: and Fuchlius, Hyacimthus caruleus minor mas. We may call it in English, the small two lea.

4 The Lilly Hyacinth is called Hyacinthus Germanicus Lilistorus, or German Hyacinth, taken from the countrey where it naturally groweth wilde. The Vertues.

‡ The faculties of the stary Iacinths are not written of by any: but the Lilly-leaued Hyacinth (which growes naturally in a hil in Aquitain called Hos, where the Herdmen call it Sarahug) is faid by them to cause the heads of such cattell as feed thereon to swell exceedingly, and then killeth them; which shewes it hath a maligne and poysonous qualitie. Clus. ‡

CHAP. 78. Of Autumne Hyacinebs:

1 Hyacinthus Autumnalis minor. Small Autumne Iacinth.

2 Hyacinthus Autumnalis maior. Great Autumne Iacinth.





¶ The Description,

Vtumne Iacinth is the leaft of all the Iacinths: it hath final narrow graffy leaves fored A viument activith is the leaft of all the factions: It natural narrow grafty seases spread abroad woon the ground: in the midfle whereof fpringeth vp a small naked stake an handfull high, set from the middle to the top with many small star-like blew floures, handfull high, set from the middle. The seed is black, contained in small husks: the

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The great winter Iacinth is like vnto the precedent in leaues, stalkes, and sloures, not differing in any point but in greatnesse.

3 To these I thinke it not amisse to adde another smal Hyacinth, more differing from these last described in the time of the flouring, than in the shape. The root of it is little, small, white, longifh, with a few fibres at the bottom; the leaves are fmall and long like the last described; the stalke which is scarce an handfull high, is adorned at the top with three or source starry sloures of ablewish Ash colour, each floure confisting of six little leaves with six chiues, and their pointals of a darke blew, and a pestill in the midst. It floures in Aprill. ‡ The Place.

† The greater Autumne Hyacinth groweth not wild in England, but it is to be found in some

The first or lesser growes wilde in divers places of England, as youn a bank by the Thames side between Chelsey and London. The Time.

They floure in the end of August, and in September, and sometimes later.

The Names. The first is called Hyacinthus Autumnalis minor, or the leffer Autumne Iacinth, or Winter Iacinth.

The fecond, Hyacinthus Autumnalis major, the great Autumne Iacinth, or Winter Iacinth.

This is called by Lobel, Hyacinthus parvulus stellaris vernus. The small starry Spring Iacinth.

CHAP. 79. Of the English Iacinth, or Hare-bells.

I Hyacinthus Anglicus. English Hare-bells.

2 Hyacinthus albus Anglicus. White English Hare bells,



The Description. He blew Hare-bells or English Iacinth is very common throughout all England. It hath long narrow leaves leaning towards the ground, among the which spring vp naked

or bare stalks loden with many hollow blew floures, of a strong sweet smell somewhat stuffing the head: afterwhich come the cods or round knobs, containing a great quantitie of small blacke shining seed. The root is bulbous, full of a sliming slewish juice, which will serue to set feathers upon arrowes in flead of glew, or to passe bookes with: hereof is made the best starch next vnto that of Wake-robin roots.

4 Hyacinthus Orientalis caruleus. The blew Orientall Iacinth. < Hyacinthus Orientalis polyanthes. Many-floured Oriental Iacinth





2 The white English I acinth is altogether like vnto the precedent, fauing that the leaues of this are somewhat broader, the floures more open, and very white of colour.

3 There is found wilde in many places of England another fort, hauing floures of a faire Carnation colour, which maketh a difference from the other.

4 There are also fundry other varieties of this fort, but I thinke it vnnecessaries to insist your them, their difference is so little, consisting not in their shape, but in the colour of their floures. From England.

The other two are not fo common, yet do they grow in the woods by Colchester in Essex, in the students of woods by South-steet neere vnto Graucsend in Kent, as also in a piece of ground by Canada by Colchester in the fields by Bathe, about the woods by Warrington in Lancashire

¶ The Time.

They floure from the beginning of May vnto the end of Iune.

1 The first of our English Hyacinths is called Hyacinthis Anglicus, for that it is thought to grow more plentifully in England than elsewhere: of Dodanaus, Hyacinthus non [criptus, or the vn-

The second, Hyacimbus Belgieus candidus, or Low-Country Hyacinth with white shoures.

3 This third is called Hyacimbus Auglicus aus Belgieus, shore incarnato, Carnation Hate-

4 \$ Hyacinthus

6 Hyacinthus Orientalis polyanthos alter. The other many-floured Orientall Iacinth.

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‡ 7 Hyacinthas Orientalis purpurarubeus. Reddish purple Orientall lacinth.



1 8 Hyacinthus Orientalis albus. White Orientall Iacinth.



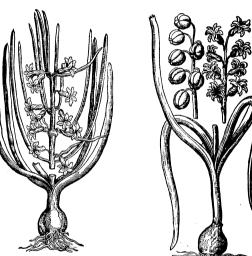


‡ 9 Hyacintbus Brumalis. Winter Jacinth:



- 4 The Orientall Iacinth hath great leaues, thicke, fat, and full of juice, deeply hollowed in the middle like a trough. From the middle of those leaues rifeth vp a stalke two hands high, bare with out leaues, very smooth, soft, and full of juice, loden toward the top with many faire blew floures hollow like a bell greater than the English Hyacinth, but otherwise like them. The root is great. bulbous or Onion-fashion, couered with many scaly reddish filmes or pillings, such as doe couer
- 5 The Jacinth with many floures (for fo doth the word Polyanthos import) hath verie many large and broad leaves short and very thicke, fat, or full of slimie juice: from the middle whereof rife vp ftrong thicke groffe stalks, bare and naked, fet from the middle to the top with many blew or sky coloured floures growing for the most part vpon one side of the stalke. The root is great, thicke, and full of flimie juice.
- 1 10 Hyacinthus Orientalis caule foliofo. Orientall Iacinth with leaves on the stalke.





- ‡ 6 There is another like the former in each respect, saving that the flours are wholly white on the infide, and white also on the outside, but three of the out leaves are of a pale whitish yellow. These floures smell sweet as the former, and the heads wherin the seeds are contained, are of a ligh-
- There is come vnto vs from beyond the feas divers other forts, whose figures are not extant with vs; of which there is one like vnto the first of these Oriental Iacinths, saving that the slowes thereof are purple coloured, whence it is termed Hyacimbus purpuro rubeus.

8 Likewise there is another called *Orientalis albus*, differing also from the others in colour of the floures, for that these are very white, and the others blew.

9 There is another called Hyacimbus Brumalis, or winter Iacinth: it is like the others in shape, but differeth in the time of flouring.

‡ 10 There is another Hyacinth belonging rather to this place than any other, for that in root, leaves, floures, and feeds, it refembles the first described Oriental Lacinth, but in one respect it differs not onely from them, but also from all other sacinths, which is, it bath a leastie stalke, hauing sometimes one, and otherwhiles two narrow long leaves comming forth at the bottom of ‡ 14 Hyacinthus obsoleto flore Hispanicus major. The greater dusky floured Spanish lacinth.

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1 16 Hyacinthus Indicus tuberofus. The tuberous rooted Indian Iacinth.



‡ 15 Hyacinthus minor Hispanicus, The leffer Spanish Iacinth.



the fetting of the floure. Whereupon Cla. fine calls it Hyacinthus Orientalis caule foliofo : That is, the Oriental Hyacinth with leaves on the stalke.

T Of double floured Oriental Hyacinths.

Of this kindred there are two or three more varieties, whereof I will give you the descrip-tion of the most notable, and the names of the other two; which, with that I shall deliuer of this, may ferue for fufficient description. The first of these (which Clusius calls Hyacinthus O. rientalie subvirescente flore, or, the greenish floured double Orientall Iacinth) hath leaues, roots, and feeds like vnto the formerly described Orientall Iacintis; but the floures (wherin the difference confifts) are at the first, beforethey be open, greene, and then on the out fide next to the stalke of a whitish blew: and they consist of fix leaues whose tips are whith tish, yet retaining some manifels greeness then our of the midst of the floures comes forth an-other floure consisting of three leaues, whitish on their inner fide, yet keeping the great veine or ftreake vpon the outer fide, each floure ha-uing in the middle a few chiues with blackish pendants. It floures in Aprill.

12 This varietie of the last described is called Hyacinthus Orientalis flore caruleo pleno, The double blew Orientall Iacinth.

This, Hyacinthus Orientalis candidifimus flore pleno, The milke-white double Orientall Ia. cinth.

14 This, which Clusius calls Hyacinthus obsoletior Hispanicus, hath leaves somewhat narrower. and more flexible than the Mufcari, with a white veine running along ft the infide of them: among thefe leaves there rifeth vp a stalke of some foot high, bearing some fifteene or sixteene floures, more or lefts, in fiape much like the ordinary English, confising of fix leaues, three standing much ont, and the other three little or nothing. These story dusky colours it were mixt with purple, yellow, and greene : they have no fmell. The feed, which is contained in triangular heads, is smooth, blacke, scaly, and round. It floures in Iune.

15 The leffer Spanish Hyacinth hath leaves like the Grape-floure, and small floures shaped like the Orientall Iacinth, fome are of colour blew, and other fome white. The feeds are contained in three cornered feed-veffels. I have given the figure of the white and blew, together with

their feed veffels.

16 This Indian Iacinth with the tuberous root (faith Clufus) hath many long narrow there pointed leaves fpread vpon the ground, being somewhat like to those of Garlicke, and in the mid-dest of these rise vp many round firme stalkes of some two cubits high, and off times higher, sometimes exceeding the thicknesse of ones little finger; which is the reason that oftentimes, valesse they be borney by fomenhing, they lie along you the ground. Their fialkes are at certaine fpa-ces ingirt with leaues which end in fharpe points. The tops of these fialkes are adorned with many white floures, somewhat in shape refembling those of the Orientall Jacinth. The roots are knotty or tuberous, with divers fibres comming out of them. ‡ The Place.

These kindes of Iacinths haue beene brought from beyond the Seas, some out of one countrey, and some out of others, especially from the East countries, whereof they tooke the name orien.

The Time.

They floure from the end of Ianuarie vnto the end of Aprill.

The Hyacinths mentioned in this Chapter do lightly cleanse and binde; the seeds are dry in The Nature. the third degree; but the roots are dry in the first, and cold in the second.

The Root of Hyacinth boyled in Wine and drunke, stoppeth the belly, prouoketh vrine, and helpethagainst the venomous biting of the field Spider.

The feed is of the same vertue, and is of greater force in stopping the laske and bloudy flix. Being drunke in wine it prevaileth against the falling sicknesse.

The roots, after the opinion of Disseries, being beaten and applied with white Wine, hinder

‡ The feed given with Southerne-wood in Wine is good against the Iaundise. ‡

CHAP. 80. Of Faire haired Iacinth.

I The Description.

He Faire haired Iacinth hath long fat leaues, hollowed along it the infide, trough fa-fhion, as are most of the Hyacinths, of a darke greene colour tending to rednesse. The stalke rifeth out of the middest of the leaues, bare and naked, for and full of sliming juyce, which are befer round about with many small sources of an ouerwome purple colour: The juyce, which are better found about with many iman noures of an outerwome purple colour. The post the spike consistent of a number of faire shining purple floures, in manner of a tust or bush of haires, whereos it tooke his name Compsis, or faire haired. The seed is contained in small bullets, of a shining blacke colour, as are most of those of the Hyacinths. The roots are bulbous or Onion fashion, full of slimic juice, with some hairie threds fastened vnto their bottome.

2 White haired Iacinth differeth not from the precedent in roots, stalkes, Jeaues, or feed. The floures hereof are of a darke white colour, with fome blacknesse in the hollow part of them, which

Of this kinde I received another fort from Constantinople, resembling the first hairy Hyacinth very notably: but differeth in that that this is altogether greater, as well in leaves, roots, and floures, as also it is of greater beautie without all comparison.

I Hyacinthus comofus. Faire haired Iacinth.

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3 Hyacinthus comosus Bizantinus. Faire-haired Jacinth of Constantinople,



2 Hyacinthus comolus albus. White haired facinth.



‡ 5 Hyacinthus comofus ramofus elegantior. Faire curld haired branched lacinth.



‡ 4 Thera

K 3

There are two other more beautiful! haired Iacinths nourished in the gardens of our prime Florists. The first of these hath roots and leaves resembling the last described : the stalke commonly rifeth to the height of a foot, and it is divided into many branches on every fide, which are small and threddy; and then at the end as it were of these threddy branches there come forth many smaller threds of a darke purple colour, and these spread and divaricate themselves divers waies, much after the manner of the next described; yet the threds are neither of fo pleasing a colour, neither fo many in number, nor fo finely curled. This is called Hyacinthus comofus ramofus purpureus, The faire hairy branched Iacinth.

5 This is a most beautifull and clegant plant, and in his leaves and roots he differs little from the last described; but his stalke, which is as high as the former, is divided into very many stender. branches, which fubdinided into great plenty of curled threads variously spread abroad, make a very pleafant shew. The colour also is a light blew, and the sloures viually grow so, that they are most dilated at the bottome, and so straiten by little and little after the manner of a Pyramide, These Houres keepe their beautie long, but are succeeded by no seeds that yer could be observed. This by Fabius Columna (who first made mention hereof in writing) is called Hyacimbus Sannessius panniculofacoma: by others, Hyacinthus comosus ramosus elegantier, The faire curld haire lacinth.

These floure in May and Iunc. ‡

6 Hyacimbus botryoides caruleus, Blew Grape-floure.



6 The small Grape. floure hath many long fat and weake leaues trailing upon the ground, holow in the middle like a little trough, full of slimy juice like the other lacinths; amongst which small pright by reason it is surcharged with very heading thouse on the top, consisting of many little states that the same state of the same states are small states. hand springer by reason to is internaged with very neather notices on the top, committing of many the bottle-likeblew floures, closely thrust or packed together like a bunch of grapes, of a strong finell, yet not vapleasant, somewhat resembling the satiour of the Orenge. The boot is round and bulbous, let about with infinite young cloues or roots, whereby it greatly increafeth.

The great Grape, floure is very like vnto the smaller of his kinde. The difference consistent, in that this plant is altogether greater, but the leanes are not fo long.

The sky-coloured Grape-floure hath a few leanes in respect of the other Grape-floures, the which are shorter, fuller of juice, stiffe and ypright, whereas the others traile upon the ground.

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The floures grow at the top, thrust or packt together like a bunch of Grapes, of a pleasant bright sky colour, enery little bottle-like floure fet about the hollow entrance with small white spots not eafily to be perceived. The roots are like the former.

8 Hyacinchus Botryoides caruleus major. Great Grape-floure.



9 The white Grape-floure differeth not from the sky-coloured Iacinth, but in colour of the floureifor this Iacinth is of a pleasant white colour tending to yellownes, tipped about the hollow part with White, whiter than White it felfe; otherwise there is no difference.

The Place.

These plants are kept in gardens for the beautie of their floures, wherewith our London gardens do abound.

The Time.

They floure from Februarie to the end of May.

The Names.

The Grape floure is called Hyacinthus Botry. oides, and Hyacinthus Neotericorum, Dodonai : of fome, Bulbus Efculentus, Hyacinthus fylneftru Cordi : Hyacimbus exiguus, Tragi. Some iudge them to be Bulbing, of Pliny.

The faire haired Iacinth described in the first place is, the Hyacimbus of Dioscorides and the Antients +

I The Nature and vertues.

† . The vertues fet downe in the precedent Chapter properly belong to that kinde of Hyacinth which is described in the first place in this

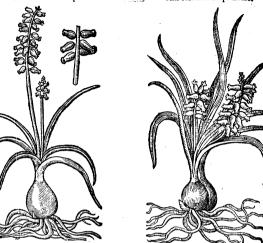
CHAP. 811 Of Muscari, or Musked Grape-floure.

Fellow Muscarie hath fine or fix long leanes spread upon the ground, thicke sat, and full of slimie juyce, turning and winding themselnes crookedly this way and that way, hollowed along it the middle like a trough, as are those of faire haired Iacinth, which at the first budding or foringing up are of a pupiliful colour, but being growne to persection, become of a darke greene colour; amongst the which leaues rise vp naked, thicke, and fat stalkes, become of a darke greene colour; amongst the which leaues rise vp naked, thicke, and fat stalkes, firme and weake in respect of the thicknesse and greatnesse thereof, lying also vpon the ground as do the leaues; fet from the middle to the top on enery fide with many yellow floures, enery one made like a small pitcher or little box, with a narrow mouth, exceeding sweet of smell like the sauour of muske, whereof it tooke the name Muscari. The seed is closed in pussed or blowne vp cods, confusedly made without order, of a fat and spongeous substance, wherein is contained round blacke feed. The 100 is on bloom fashion, whereunto are annexed certaine fat and thicke strings like those of Dogs-graffe.

2 Ash-coloured Mulcari or grape-floure, bath large and fat leaves like the precedent, not differing in any point, fauing that the leaves at their first springing up are of a pale dusky colour like ashes. The floures are likewise sweet, but of a pale blacke colour, wherein consisteth the dif-

I Muscari flavum. Yellow musked Grape-floure.

2 Muscari Clusij. Ash-coloured Grape-floure.



Muscari caulis siliquis onustus. The stalke of Muscari hanged with the seed vessels.



These plants came from beyond the Thracian Bolphorus, out of Afia, and from about Constantinople, and by the meanes of Friends haue been brought into these parts of Europe, whereof our London gardens are possessed.



They floure in March and Aprill, and fometimes after.

They are called generally Aufeari: in the Turky Tongue, Mufchoromi, Mufcurimi, Tipeadi, and Dipeads, of their pleafant fiweet finell: of Matthiolus, Bulbus Vomitorius. These plants may be referred vnto the Iacinths, whereof vndoubtedly they be kindes.

The Nature and Vertues.

There hath not as yet any thing beene touched concerning the nature or vertues of these Plants, onely they are kept and maintained in gardens for the pleafant smell of their floures, but not for their beauty, for that many flinking field floures do in beautie farre surpasse them. Vomitorius, in that he supposed they procure vomiting; which of other Authorshath not bin



CHAP. 82. Of Woolly Bulbus.

Bulbus Eriophorus. Woolly Iacinth





Here hath fallen out to be here inferted a bulbous plant confisting of many Bulbes, which hath paffed current among ft all our late Writers. The which I am to fet forth to the view of our Nation, as others have done in fundry languages to theirs, as a kind of the lacinths. which in roots and leaues it dots very well refem-ble; called of the Grecians, "union: in Latine, La-niferus, because of his aboundance of Wooll-refembling fubstance, wherewith the whole Plant is in euery part full fraught, as well roots, leaues, as stalkes. The leaves are broad, thicke, fat, full as italies. The leaues are broad, thicke, fat, full of juice, and of a fpider-like web when they be broken. Among these leaues riseth vp a stake two cubits high, much like vnto the stalke of Squilla or Sea. Onion; and from the middle to the top it is befer round about with many-small starre-like blew floures without smell, very like narie-like blew nource without lines, yeary like to the floures of Afphodill; beginning to floure at the bottome and fo vpward by degrees, where-by it is long before it have done flouring; which floures the learned Physitian of Vienna, Iohannes Aicholzius, defired long to fee; who brought it first from Constantinople, and planted it in his Garden, where he nourished it tenne yeares with great curiofitie; which time being expired, thin-king it to be a barren plant, he fent it to Carolus Clusus, with whom in some sew yeres it did beare fuch floures as are before described, but neuer fince to this day. This painefull Herbarist would

gladly have seene the seed that should succeed these sources; but they being of a nature quickly flady have recite the recording in months increase that recording on the recite the first state of the first yeares, whereof I haue yearely greatencrease of new roots, but I did neuer see any token of budding or flouring to this day: notwithstanding I shall be content to suffer it in some base place or other of my garden, to stand as the cipher o at the end of the figures, to attend his time and leisure, as those men of famous memorie haue done. Of whose temperature and vertues there hath not any thing been faid, but kept in gardens to the end aforefaid.

CHAP. 83. Of two feigned Plants.

The Description.

Haue thought it convenient to conclude the historie of the Hyacinths with these two bulbous Plants, received by tradition from others, though generally holden for feigned and adulterine. Their pictures I could willingly have omitted in this historie, if the curious eye could elsewhere have found them drawne and described in our English Tongue: but because I finde them in none, I will lay them downe here, to the end that it may serue for excuse to others who shall come after, which lift not to describe them, being as I said condemned for seined and adulterine nakedly drawne onely. And the first of them is called Bulbus interest: by others, Bulbus Bombicinus Commentitius. The description consisteth of these points, viz. The floures (faith the Author) are no lesse strange than wonderfull. The leaves and roots are like to those of Hyacinths, which hath caused it to occupie this place. The floures resemble the Dassodiss or Nat. ciss. The whole plant confistent of a woolly or flockie matter: which description with the Picture was sent vnto Dodonaus by Iohannes Aicholzius. It may be that Aicholzius received instructions from the Indies, of a plant called in Greeke, which groweth in India, whereof Theophra. flus and Atheneus downite in this manner, saying, The sloure is like the Natciffus, consssing of a flockie or woolly substance, which by him seemeth to be the description of our bombast Iacinth.

1 Bulbus Bombicinus Commentitius.
False bumbast Iacinth.

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The second seigned picture hath beene taken of the Discouerer and others of late time, to be a kinde of Dragons not seene by any that haue written thereof; which hath moued them to thinke it a seigned picture likewise; notwithstanding you shall receive the description thereof by thath come to my hands. The root (faith my Author) is bulbous or Onion sashion, outwardly blacke; from the which spring vp long leaues, sharpe pointed, narrow, and of a fresh greene colour in the middest of which leaues rise vp naked or bare stalkes, at the top whereof groweth a pleasant yellow floure, stained with many small red spors here and there consused yellow and a root of second or second the second or second or second considering that we affuredly persuade our selues that there are no such plants, but meere second or seco

but meere fictions and deuties, as we terme them, to giue his friend a gudgeon.

† Though the fewo haue beene though roommenticious or feigned, yet Bauhinus feemeth to yindicate the later, and tohn Theodore de By in his Florilegium hath fee it forth. He giues two Figures thereof, this which we here giue you being the one, but the other is farre more elegant, and later refembles a naturall plant. The leaues (as Bauhine faith) are like the fword-flag, the toot like a leeke, the floures (according to De Bryss Figure) grow fometimes two or three on a flatker three parts, the vitermost being broad and large, and the innermost much natrower and sharper: three crooked forked points. All that De Bry faith thereof is this 5 Fios Tigridis rubes tegress, and a long dillied on the floure crooked forked points. All that De Bry faith thereof is this 5 Fios Tigridis rubes tegress, directions wooddous red, yet; it spale and whitish about the middle, and also spotted, it came from shout Mexico, I had it from Caspar Bauhine. ‡

CHAP. 84. Of Daffodils.

The Kindes.

Affodill, or Narcissus according to Dioscrides, is of two forts; the floures of both are whitethe one hauing in the middle a purple circle or coronet; the other with a yellow cup, circle or coronet. Since whose time there haue been sundry others described, as shall be set forth in their proper places.

1 Narcissus medio purpureus. Purple circled Daffodill. ‡ 4 Naveissumedio croceus ferotinus polyanthos.

The late many-floured Daffodill with the Saffron coloured middle.





The Description.

He first of the Dassodils is that with the purple crowne or circle, having small narrow leaves, thicke, fat, and still of slimic juice; among the which rifeth vp a naked stalke mooth and hollow, of a foot high, bearing at the top a saire milke white floure growing forth of a hood or thin filme such as the flours of onions are wrapped in: in the midst of which floure is a round circle or small coronet of a yellowish colour, pursied or bordered about the edge of the said ring or circle with a pleasant purple colour; which being pass, there followesh a thicke knob or button, wherein is contained blacke round feed. The root is white, bulbous or Onion-sassing the same passed in the same passed

2 The second kinde of Dassodil agreeth with the precedent in enerty respect, saving that this Dassodill sourch in the beginning of Februarie, and the other not vntill Aprill, and is somewhat lesser. It is called Nacissum media purpure up recove; That is, Timely purple ringed Dassodill. The next may have the addition pracecior, More timely: and the last in place, but first in time, pracecissum, Most timely are very source Dassodill.



7 Narcissus medioluteus.
Primrose Pearles, or the common white Dassodill.



6 Narcissus minor serotinus.
The late flouring small Daffodil.

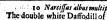


8 Narcissus medioluteus polyambos. French Daffodill.



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9 Narcissus Pisanus. Italian Daffodill.



The double white Daffodill of Constantinople.



‡ 11 Narcissus floreplene albo. The other double white Daffodill.



‡ 12 Narcissus store pleno, medio luteo.

Double white Dassodil with the middle yellow.



3 The third kinde of Daffodill with the purple ring or circle in the middle, hath many small narrow leaves, very flar, crookedly bending toward the top, among which rifeth vp a slender bare stalke, at whose top doth grow a faire and pleasant floure like vnto those before described, but lesser, wherein consistent the difference.

† There is also another somewhat lesse, and souring somewhat earlier than the last described.

This in roots, leaues and stalks, different very little from the last mentioned kindes, but it

4 This infoots, leaves and maiss, different very little from the latt mentioned kindes, but it beares many floures you one flalke, the out leaves being like the former, white, but the cup or ring in the middle of a faffion colour, with divers yellow threds contained therein.

5 To these may be added another mentioned by Clusius, which differeth from these only in the shoures; for this hath floures consisting of fix large leaves fairely spread abroad, within which are other fix leaves not fo large as the former, and then many other little leaves mixed with thress comming forth of the middle. Now there are purple threads which run between the first & second ranke of leaves, in the leaves, and so in the rest. This floures in May; and it is Narcissus species species of classics. ‡

‡ 13 Narcissus store plene, medio versicolore.
Double Daffodill with a divers coloured middle.







6 This late flouring Daffodill hath many fat thicke leaues, full of juice; among which rifeth yp a naked ftalke, on the top whereof groweth a faire white floure, hauing in the middle a ring or floureth later than others before described, that is to fay, in Aprill and May.

The focond binds Daffold that is to fay, in Aprill and May.

7. The fecond kinds of Daffodill is that fort of Narciffus or Primrofe peereleffe that is most common in our country gardens, generally knowne cuerie where. It hash long fat and thick leaues, The floure groweth at the top, of a yellowish white colour, with a yellow crowne or circle in the middle, and floureth in the moneth of Amill and long the growth at the top, of a yellowish white colour, with a yellow crowne or circle in the

and course governature top, or a yerrowith write corour, with a yerrow rowne or circle in the moneth of Aprill, and fometimes fooner. The root is bulbous fathion.

The registry Daffodill hath many broad and thicke leaues, fat and full of juice, hollow, and foores are like the former, and different in that, that this plant

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bringeth forth many floures vpon one stalk, and the other sewer, and not of so perfect a sweet smel, but more offensive and stuffing the head. It hath this addition, Polyanthes, that is, of many sloures, wherein especially consistent the difference.

9 The Italian Daffodill is very like the former, the which to diftinguish in words, that they may be knowne one from another, is impossible. Their floures, leaues, and roots are like, saving that the floures of this are sweeter, and more in number.

15 Narcissus juncifolius pracox. Rush Dassodill, or Iunquilia. 16 Narcissus juncifolius serotinus.

Late flouring Rush Daffodill.





To The double white Daffodill of Constantinople was sent into England unto the right honourable the Lord Treaturer, among other bulbed floures; whole roots when they were planted in our London gardens, did bring forth beautifull floures very white and double, with fome yellownesse mixed in the middle leaves, pleasant and sweet in smell; but since that time we never could by any industrie or manuring bring them vnto flouring againe. So that it should appeare, when they were discharged of that birth or burthen which they had begotten in their own country, and not finding that matter, foile, or clymat to beget more floures, they remaine euer fince barren and fruitlesse. Besides, we found by experience, that those plants which in Autumnedid shoot forth leaues, did bring forth no floures at all; and the others that appeared not vntil the Spring, did flourish and beare their floures. The stalkes, leaues, and roots are like vnto the other kindes of Daffodils. It is called of the Turkes, Giul Caramer lale, that is, Narciffus with double floures. Notwithstanding we have received from beyond the seas, as wel from the Low-Countries, as also from France, another fort of greater beauty, which from yeare to yeare doth yeeld forth most pleasant double floures, and great encrease of roots, very like as well in stalks as other patte of the plant, unto the other forts of Daffodils. It differeth onely in the floures, which are very double and thicke thrust together, as are the floures of our double Primrose; having in the middle of the floure some few chiues or welts of a bright purple colour, and the other mixed with yellow, as aforefaid.

‡ II This also with double white floures, which Clusius sets forth in the sixtplace, is of the same kinde with the last described, but it beares but one or two floures vpon a stalke, whereas the other hath many.

12 This, which is Clustus his Narcissus store pleno 2. is in roots, leaves, and stalkes very like the L 2 precedent;

precedent; but the floures are composed of fix large white out-leaves; but the middle is filled with many faire yellow little leaues, much like to the double yellow wall-floure. They fmel sweet like as the last mentioned.

- 13 This differs from the last mentioned only in that it is lesse, & that the middle of the floure within the yellow cup is filled with longish narrow little leaves as it were croffing each other. Their colour is white, but mixed with some greene on the out side, and yellow on the inside, t
- 14 The milke white Daffodill differeth not from the common white Daffodill, or Primrofe Peerleffe, in leaues, stalks, roots, or floures, sauing that the floures of this plant have no other colour but white, whereas all the others are mixed with one colour or other.
- ‡ 17 Narcissus juncifolius Roseoluteus. Rose or round floured Innauilia.

‡ 18 Narcissus juncifolius amplo calice. White Inquilia with the large cup.



‡ 19 Narcissus juncifolius restexus store albo. The white restex Iunquilia.



15 The Rush daffodill hathlong narrow & thick leaues very smooth and flexible, almost round like Rnshes, whereof it tooke his syrname Inncifolius, of Rushy. It springethyp in the beginning of Ianuarie, at which time also the floures shoot forth their buds at the top of small rushy stalks, sometimes two, and often more vpon one stalke, made of fix small yellow leaues. The cup or crowne in the middle is likewise yellow, in hape refembling theother Daffodils, but fmaller, and of a ftrong fweet fmell. The root is bulbed, white within, and couered with a blacke skin or

16 This Rush Dassodill is like vnto the precedenr in each respect, saving that it is altogether lesse, and longer before it come to flouring. There is also white floured one of this kinde,



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‡ 17 There is also another Rush Dassodill or Iunquilia, with sloures not sharpe pointed, but round, with a little cup in the middle : The colour is yellow, or elfe white. This is Lobels Marciffue iuncifolius flore rotunde circinitatis rofeo.

18 There is also another Iunquilia, whose leanes and stalks are like those of the first described rushy Dasfodill, but the cup in the midst of the stourc is much larger. The colour of the stourc is commonly white. Clusius calls this, Narciffus I juncifolius amplo calice.

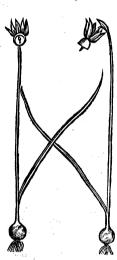
There are three or foure reflex Iunquilias; whose cups hang downe, and the six incompasfing leaues turne up or backe, whence they take their names. The floures of the first are yellow a those of the second all white, the cup of the third is yellow, and the reflex leaves white. The sourth hath a white cup, and yellow reflex floures. This seemes to be Lobels Narcissus montanus minimus

This is like to the ordinary leffer Iunquilia, but that the floures are very double, confishing of many long and large leaves mixed together; the shorter leaves are obtuse, as if they were elipt off. They are wholly yellow.

19 Narcissus juncifolius reslexus minor. The lesser reslex sunquilia.

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21 The Persian Dassodill hath no stalke at all but onely a small and tender foot-stalke of an inch high, fuch as the Saffron floure hath : vpon which (hort and tender stalk doth stand a yellowish floure confishing of fix small leaves, of which the three innermost are somewhat narrower than those on the outside. In the middle of the floure doth grow forth a long stile or pointall, set about with many small chiues or threds. The whole floure is of an unpleasant smell much like to Poppy: the leaues rise up a little before the floure, long, smooth, & shining: the root is bulbed, thick

and groffe, blackift on the out fide, and pale within, with fome thresh stagging at the lower part.

The Autumne Daffodill bringeth forth long fmooth glittering leaues of a deep green colour, among which rifeth vp a fhort flalke bearing at the top one floure and no more, refembling the floure of Mead Saffron or common Saffron, confifting of fix leaues of a bright finning yellow colour; in the middle whereof stand fix threds or chiues, and also a pestel or clapper yellow like-

wife. The root is thicke and groffe like vnto the precedent.

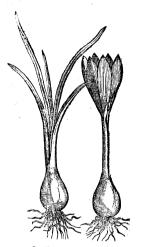
‡ 23 To this last may be adjoyined another which in shape somewhat resembles it. The

\$ 17 There

leaues are fmooth, green, growing straight vp, and almost a fingers bredth; among which riseth vp a stalke a little more than halse a foot in height, at the top of which groweth forth a yellow shown not much vnlike that of the last described. Autumne Narcisse: it consists of six leaues some inch and halfe in length, and fome halfe inch broad, sharpe pointed, the three inner leaves being fome. what longer than the outer. There grow forth out of the midst of the floure three whitish chiues tipt with yellow, and a peffell in the midft of them longer than any of them. The root confifts of frany coats, with fibres comming forth of the bottom thereof like others of this kinde. It floures in Februarie. ‡

2 I Narcissus Persicus. The Perfian Daffodill.

22 Narcissus Autumnalis maier. The great Winter Darfodill.





24 Small Winter Daffodill hath a bulbous root much like vnto the root of Rush Daffodill, but lester; from the which rifeth vp a naked stalke without leaues, on the top whereof groweth 2 fmall white floure with a yellow circle in the middle, fweet in fmell, fomthing fluffing the head 49

¶ The Place. The Daffodils with purple coronets grow wilde in fundry places, chiefly in Burgondie, and in Suitzerland in medowes.

The Ruth Daffodill groweth wilde in fundry places of Spaine, among graffe and other berbes. Disforrides faith that they be especially found vpon mountains. Theoritas affirmeth the Dasfodils to grow in medowes, in his 19 Eidylor 20 according to some editions: where he writterh, That the faire Lady Europa entring with her Nymphs into the medowes, did gather the fweet finelling data

Which we may English thus: But when the Girles were come into The medowes flouring all in fight, That Wench with these, this Wench with these Trim floures, themselves did all delight : She with the Narciffe good in fent, And the with Hyacinths content.

But it is not greatly to our purpofe, particularly to feeke outabeir places of growing wilde, feeing we have them all & everie one of them in our London gardens, in great aboundance. The common wilde Daffodill groweth wilde in fields and fides of woods in the West parts of England.

The Time.

They floure for the most part in the Spring, that is, from the beginning of Pebruary vnto the end

The Perfian and Winter Daffodils do floure in September and October.

t 23 Narciffus vernus pracocior flavo flore. The timely Spring vellow Daffodill.

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24 Narci (us Autumnalis miner. Small Winter Daffodill.





The Names.

Although their names be set forth in their seuerall titles, which may serue for their appellations and diffinctions; notwithstanding it shall not be impertinent to adde a supply of names, as alfo the cause why they are so called.

The Persian Dassodill is called in the Sclauonian or Turkish tongue, Zaremeada Persiana, and Zaremeatta, as for the most part all other sorts of Dasfodils are. Notwithstanding the double sourced Daffodill they name Giul catamer lale: which name they generally give vnto all double floures.

The common white Daffodil with the yellow circle they call Serin Cade, that is to fay, the kings Chalice; and Deue bobini, which is to fay, Camels necke, or 28 we do fay of a thing with long spin-

dle thinnes, Long thanks, veging it from the long necke of the floure.

The Rush Daffodill is called of some tunquilius of the similitude the leaues haue with Rushes:
of Dioseriaes, Bulbus Vomitorius, or Vomiting Bulbe, according to Dadonus.

Generally all the kindes are comprehended under this name Narciffus, called of the Grecians Nagatione: in Dutch, Marciffen: in Spanish, lennetten: in English, Dasfodilly, Dasfodowndilly, and

Sophocles nameth them the Garland of the infernall gods, because they that are departed & dulled with death, should worthily be crowned with a dulling floure. Of the first and second Dasfodill ovid hath made mention in the third booke of his Actions

phosis, where hee describeth the transformation of the faire boy Narriffus into a floure of his owner name; faying,

Nulquam corpus erat, croceum pro corpore florem Inveniant, folys medium cing entibus albis.

But as for body none remain'd; in flead whereof they found A yellow floure, with milke white leaves ingirting of it round.

Pliny and Plutarch affirme, as partly hath been touched before, that their narcoticke quality was Finy and rimarco americe, as party nature entouched before, that their nationesse quanty was the very cause of the name Narcissus, that is, a qualitie causing sleepinesse; which in Greeke is seemen or of the fish Torpedo called wife, which benummes the hands of them that touch him, as being hurtfull to the finues, and bringeth dulneffe to the head, which properly belongeth to the Narcisses, whose smell causeth drow sinesse,

The Nature. The roots of Narcissus are hot and dry in the second degree.

The Vertues.

Galen faith, That the roots of Narcissus have such wonderfull qualities in drying, that they confound and glew together very great wounds, yea and fuch gashes or cuts as happen about the veins, finues, and tendons. They have also a certaine clensing and attracting facultie. The root of Narciffus stamped with hony and applied plaister-wise, helpeth them that are bur-

ned with fire, and joineth together finues that are cut in funder.

Being vsed in manner aforesaid it helpeth the great wrenches of the ancles, the aches and pains

The fame applied with hony and nettle feed helpeth Sun burning and the morphew.

The same stamped with barrowes grease and leuen of rie bread, hastness to maturation hard impostumes which are not easily brought to ripenesse.

Being stamped with the meale of Darnel and hony, it draweth forth thorns and stubs out of any part of the body.

The root, by the experiment of Apuleius, stamped and strained, and given in drinke, helpeth the cough and cholique, and those that be entred into a ptissicke. The roots whether eaten or drunken, do moue vomit, and being mingled with vineger and Nettle feed, take away lentiles and spots in the face.

CHAP. 85. Of the bastard Daffodill.

¶ The Description.

He double yellow Daffodill hath fmall fmooth narrow leaves of a dark green colour; recounte yearow Damonii nach iman imooii namow teates of a dark green colour; among which rifeth of a naked hollow flalke of two hands high, bearing at the top a faire and beautifull yellow floure of a pleafant fweet finell: it sheddeth his floure, a taire and peautifull yellow noure of a pleafant iweet interior it ineddeth his moure, but there followeth no feed at all, as it happeth in many other double floures. The root is fmall, butbous or onion-fa(hion like vnto the other Daffoddis, but much fmaller.

2 The common yellow Daffoddil or Daffodowndilly is fowell knowne to all, that it needeth

We have in our London gardens another fort of this common kind, which naturally groweth in Spaine very like vnto our best knowne Daffodil in shape and proportion, but altogether fairer, greater, and laffeth longer before the floure doth fall or fade.

The greater and natural nonger perore the nonremotivitial or rade.

4. This hath leases and roots like the laft deferibed, but formewhat leffe, the floure also is in shape not valike that of the precedent, but leffe, growing upon a weake slender greene stalke, of some singers length: the seed is contained in three cornered, yet almost round heads. The root

5 This bath a longish bulbous root, formwhat blacke on the out side, from which rise vp leanes not fo long nor broad as those of the last described; in the midst of these leaves springs up a stalk flender, and fome halfe foot in height; at the top of which, out of a whitifh filme breakes forth a floure like in shape to the common Dassodill, but lesse, and wholly white, with the brim of the cup welted about. It floures in Aprill, and ripens the feed in Iune.

The double yellow Daffodill I received from Robinso of Paris, which he procured by means of friends, from Orleance and other parts of France.

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1 Pseudonarcissus luteus multiplex. Double yellow Daffodill.





2 Pseudonarcissus Anglicus. Common yellow Daffodill.



‡ 4 Pfeudonarcisus minor Hispanicus.
The leffer Spanish Daffodill.



\$ 5 Pfeudonarciffus albo flore. White bastard Dasfodill.

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The vellow English Daffodill groweth almost cuerie where through England. The yellow Spanish Daf. fodill doth likewise decke vp our London Gardens. where they encrease infinitely.

The double Daffodill fends forth his leaves in the beginning of Februarie, and his floures in Aprill.

The first is called Pfeudonariffus multiplex, and Nar.

iffus luteus polyanthos. in English, the double yellow Daffodill or Narciffus.

The common fort are called in Dutch, Geel Spore kel bloemen : in English, yellow Daffodil, Daffodilly, and Daffodowndilly.

The Temper. The temperature is referred vnto the kinds of Nar-

The Vertues.

Touching the vertues hereof, it is found out by experiment of some of the later Physitians, that the decoction of the roots of this yellow Daffodil do purge by siege tough and slegmatick humors, and also waterish, and is good for them that are full of raw humors, especially if there be added thereto a little anise seed and Ginger, which will correct the churlish hardnesse of the working.

The distilled water of Daffodils doth cure the palfie, if the Patient be bathed and rubbed with the fayd liquor by the fire. It hath been proued by an especiall and trufty friend of mine, a man learned, and a diligent fearcher of nature, M. Nicolas Bellon, fomtime of Kings Colledge in Cambridge,

CHAP. 86. Of divers other Daffodils or Narcisses.

Here are befides the forementioned forts of Daffodils, fundry others, fome of which may be referred to them, other some not. I do not intend an exact enumeration of them, it beings thing not fo fit for a historic of plants, as for a Florilegie, or booke of floures. Now those that require all their figures, and more exact descriptions, may finnde full statistation in the late Worke of my kinde friend M. Iohn Parkinfon, which is intituled Paradijas terrefiris: for in other Florilegies, as in that of De Bry, Swertz, &c. you have barely the names and figures, but in this are both figures and an exact historic or declaration of them. Therefore I in this place will but onely briefely describe and name some of the rarest that are preserved in our choice gardens, and a sew others whereof yet they are not possessed.

The Descriptions.

The first of these, which for the largenesse is called Nonparcille, hath long broad leaves and roots like the other Dassodils. The sloure consists of fix very large leaves of a pale yellow colour, with a very large cup, but not very long: this cup is yellower than the incompating leaues, narrow wer also at the bottome than at the top, and vneuenly cut about the edges. This is called Narifthe national the control than at the top and vicedenty cat about the cages. I make that of the monitor maximus, or Monpareille; the figure well expressed the floure, but that it is somewhat too little. There is a varietie of this, with the open leaues and cup both yellow, which makes the difference. There is also another Nonpareille, whose floures are all white, and the fix leaves that stand spred abroad are vsually a little folded or turned in at their ends.

2 Befides these former, there are foure or fine double yellow Daffodils which I cannot passe Ouer in filence; the first is that which is vulgarly amongst Florists knowne by the name of Robines Narciffe

Narciffus, and it may be was the fame our Author in the precedent chapter mentions her received from Robine; but he giving the figure of another, and a defeription not well fitting this, I can affirme nothing of certaintie. This double Narcisse of Rebine growes with a stalke some foot high, and the floure is very double, of a pale yellow colour, and it feems commonly to divide it felf into fome fix partitions, the leaves of the floure lying one vpon another even to the midft of the floure, This may be called Narcissus pallidus multiplex Robini, Robines double pale Narcisse.

I Narciffus omnium maximus. The Nonpareille Daffodill.

‡ 3 Pseudonarcissus flore pleno. The double yellow Daffodill.





The next to this is that which from our Author, the first observer thereof, is vulgatly called Gerrards Narcisse. The leaves and root do not much differ from the ordinarie Dasfodil; the stalk is scarce a foot high, bearing at the top thereof a floure very double; the fix outmost leaves are of the same yellow colour as the ordinatic one is, those that are next are commonly as deepe as the tube or trunk of the fingle one, and amongst them are mixed also other paler coloured leaves, with fome green stripes here & there among those leaues. These sloures are somtimes all contained in a trunk like that of the fingle one, the fix out-leaves excepted: otherwhiles this inclosure is broke, and then the floure stands faire open like as that of the last described. Lobel in the second part of his Adversariatels, That our Author Me Gerrard found this in Wiltshire, growing in the garden of a poore old woman, in which place formerly a cunning man (as they tetme him) had dwelt.

This may be called in Latine, according to the English, Nareisus multiplex Gerrardi, Gerrards

The figure we here give you is expressed somewhat too tall, and the sloure is not altogether so double as it ought to be.

4 There are also two or three double yellow Daffodils yet remaining. The first of these is called Wilmost Narciffe, from M. Wilmost late of Bow, and this hath a very faire double & large yellow flourecomposed of deeper and paler yellow leaves orderly mixed.

The second (which is called Tradescants Narcisse, from Master John Tradescant of South Lambeth) is the largest and stateliest of all the rest in the largenesse of the sources it exceeds Wilmost, which otherwife it much resembles , some of the leaves wherof the floure confists are sharp poin-

ted, and these are of a paler colour; othersome are much more obtuse, and these are of a deeper and fairer vellow.

This may be called Narciffus Roseus Tradescanti, Tradescants Rose Daffodill.

The third M'. Parkinfon challengeth to himfelfe; which is a floure to be refpected, nor fo much for the beautie, as for the various composure thereof, for some of the leaues are long and sharpe pointed, others obtuse and curled, a third fort long and narrow, and viually some few hollow, and in thape refembling a horne; the vtmost leaves are commonly streaked, and of a yellowish green; the next to them fold themselues vp round, and are viually yellow, yet sometimes they are edged with greene. There is a deepe yellow pefile diuided into three parts, in the midft of this floure. It houres in the end of March. I vsually (before M'. Parkinson er forth his Florilegie, or garden of floures) called this floure Narci flus mainem, by reason of its various shape and colour; but since I thinke it fitter to give it to the Author, and terme it Naraifus multiplex varius Parkinfopi, Parkin. fons various double Narciffe.

\$ 5 Narciffus Iacobaus Indicus. The Indian or Iacobæan Narciffe.







Now come I to treat of some more rarely to be found in our gardens, if at all. That which takes the first place is by Clusius called Narcissus Indicus, the Indian or Iacobasan Narcisse. The root hereof is much like vito an ordinary onion, the leaves are broad like the other Narcifles: the stalke is smooth, round, hollow, and without knots, at the top whereof, out of a certaine skinny huske comes forth a faire red floure like that of the flouring Indian reed, but that the leaves of this are somewhat larger, and it hath fix chiues or threds in the middle thereof, of the same colour as the floure, and they are adorned with brownish pendants 3 in the midst of these there stands a little farther out than the reft, a three forked ftile, vnder which succeeds a triangular head, after the fal-

This gives his floure in Iune or Iuly.

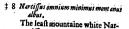
6 This Lobel calls Nareissus montanus juncifolis minimus. The least Rush-leaved mountaine Narcisse. The leaves of this are like the Innquilia, the stalke is short, the stource yellow, with the fix winged leaves finall and paler coloured, the cup open and large to the bigneffe of the floure.

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7 This also is much like the former, but the fix incompassing leaves are of a greenish seint vel-7 This and is mind in the the formal you the harmonipaning cauce are or a greening term yellow colour; the cup is indented or vinequally curled about the edges, but yellow like the precedent. Lobel calls this, Narciffus montains juncifolius flore fimbriato, The mountain Rush leaved Narciffe with an indented or curled cup.

‡ 7 Narcissus montanus juncifolius flore fimbriato.

The mountaine Rush leaved Narcisse with an indented or curled cup.







8 The leaves of this are small as the Autumne lacinth, the stalke some handfull high, and the floure like the last described, but it is of a whitish colour. Lobel calls this last described, Narvillus omnium minimus montanus albus, The least mountaine white Narcisse. These three last vivally stoure in Februarie. ‡

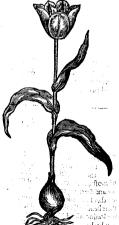
GHAP. 87. Of Tulipa, or the Palmatian Cap.

Vlipa or the Dalmatian Cap is a strange and forein sloure, one of the number of the bulbed floures, whereof there be fundry forts, some greater, some lesser, with which all studious and painefull Herbatists desire to be better acquainted, because of that excellent diversitie of most braue floures which it beareth. Of this there be two chiefe and general kindes, viz. Precox, and Serotina; the one doth beare his floures timely, the other later. To thele two we will adde another fort called Media, flouring betweene both the others. And from these three forts, as from their heads, all other kindes doe proceed, which are almost infinite in number. Notwithstanding, my louing friend Me Iames Garret, a curious fearcher of Simples, and learned Apothecarie of Lou-don, hath vndettaken to finde cart, if it were possible, their infinite fortagoy diligent fowing of their feeds, and by planting those of his owne propagation, and by others received from his friends.

3 Tulipa pracox tota lutea. Timely flouring Tulipa.







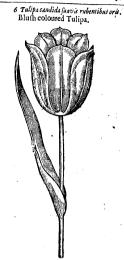
in cabril 5 Tulipa

L 1 B. 1. Of the Historicof Plants.

5 Tulipa media sanguinea albis oris. Apple bloome Tulipa.



7 Tulipa bulbifera. Bulbous stalked Tulipa.



‡ 8 Tulipa fanguinea luteo fundo.
The blond-red Tulip with a yellow bottome.

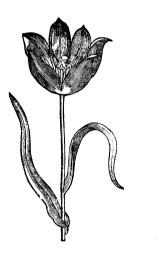


lither. and of timely! for flalk: g finall!

beyond the feas for the space of twenty years, not being yet able to attaine to the end of his tra-uel, for that each new yeare bringeth forth new plants of fundry colours not before feen; all which to describe particularly were to rolle Sisiphus stone, or number the sands. So that it shall suffice to speake of and describe a few, referring the rest to some that meane to write of Tulipa a particular

‡ 9 Tulipapurpurea. The purple Tulip.

‡ 10 Tulipa rubra amethistina. The bright red Tulip.





The Description.

"He Tulipa of Bolonia hath fat thicke and groffe leaues, hollow, furrowed or chanelled, The Julipa of Bolonia hath fat thicke and grofie leaues, hollow, jurrowed or chanelled, bended a little backward, and as it were folded together, which at their first comming yp feeme to be of a reddiff ne footunand being throughly growne turne into a whitish the top whereof shandesh one or two yellow floures, formines three or more, confitting of fix final leaves after a fortal first formula to the confitting of fix final leaves after a fortal first formula to the confitting of fix final leaves after a fortal first formula to the confitting of fix final leaves after a fortal first formula to the confitting of fix final leaves after a fortal first formula to the confitting of fix final leaves after a fortal first formula to the confitting of fix final leaves after a fortal first formula to the confitting of fix final leaves after a fixer for the confitting of fix final leaves after a fixer for the confitting of fix final leaves after a fixer for the confitting of fix final leaves after a fixer for the confitting of fixer fixer fixer for the confitting of fixer the top whereor handeth one or two yellow houres, somthmes three or more, confriting of fix inal leaues, after a fort like to a deepe wide open cup, narrow aboue, and wide in the bottome. After it hath been fome few dayes floured, the points and brims of the floure turn backward, like a Dalmantian or Turkith Cap, called Tulipan, Tolepan, Turban, and Turfan, whereof it took his name. The chiues or three's in the middle of the floure be form time yellow, otherwhiles blackith or purplift, but composite of one our program calculate where Composite of the contract of the c chiuse or threas in the middle of the noure be formulate yellow, otherwines blacks in or purpling, but commonly of one ouerworke colour or other, Nature feeming to play more with this floure than with any other that I do know. This floure is of a reasonable pleasant smell, and the other of his kinde have little or no finel at all. The feed is flat, smooth, thining, and of a griffly substant.

his kinde haue little or no finel at all. The feed is flat, finooth, fining, and of a griftly fubstance.

The root is bulbous, and very like to a common onion of S. Omers.

The Freich Tulipa agreeth with the former, except in the blacke bottome which this fieth in the middle of the floure, and is not fo fiweet of finel, which fetteth forth the difference.

The yellow Tulipa that floureth timely hath thicke and groffle leaues full of juice, long, hollow, or gutter fathion, fet about a tender falke, at the row whereof doth grow a faire and pleafast thin in the sum of the fining wellow floure confitting of 6x finall leaues without finell. The row is bulbour or like an fhining yellow floure, confishing of fix small leaues without smell. The root is bulbous or like an

2 t. Tulips

LIB. I.

‡ 11 Tulipa flore albo strijs pur-

ple streakes.

pureus. The white Tulip with pur-

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‡ 16 Tulipa serotina polyclados major flo flano undo nigro, Clusij.

Clusius his greater many branched Tulip with a yellow floure, and blacke bottome.



‡ 17 Tulipa

Talipa pamilio obfane rabous or is circatibus. Talipa marie Tulip with dather coeff iones espeka with greene, 8 Talipa mailio flore parparagents and canded. The Dwarfe Tulip with a purplish floure, white within.





‡ 19 Tulipapumiliolutea,

The yellow Dwarfe Tulip.

‡ 2 I Tulipa aurea or is rubemibus. The gold yellow with red edges.





4 . The fourth kinde of Tulip, that floureth later, hath leaves, stalkes, and roots like vnto the precedent. The floures hereof be of a skarlet colour, welted or bordered about the edges with red. The middle part is like vnto a heart, tending to whitenesse, spotted in the same whitenesse with

red speckles or spots. The seed is contained in square cods, flat, tough, and sinewie.

The first of Tulipa, which is neither of the timely ones, nor of the later flouring fort, but one that bringeth forth his most beautifull floures betweene both. It agreeth with the last deferibed Tulipa, in leaues, stalkes, roots, and feed, but differeth in the floures. The floure confisheth of fix small leaues joyned together at the bottome : the middle of which leaues are of a pleasant bloudy colour, the edges be bordered with white, and the bottome next vnto the stalke is likewice white; the whole floure refembling in colour the bloffomes of an Apple tree.

‡ 22 Tulipa miniata, The vermilion Tulip.

Lib. I.

‡ 23 Tulipa albo & rubro striatus. The white and red ftriped Tulip.





6 The fixth hath leaves, roots, stalkes, and feed like vnto the former, but much greater in e-

the fixth hair feates, roots, stakes, and feed like valot the brimmes or edges with a red or blush colour. The middle part is stripped confused by with the same mixture, wherein is the difference. Carolas Clussus the test of the in his Pathonicke history a kinde of Tulipa that beareth faire red floures, blacke in the bottome, with a petigle in the middle of an ouer-worm greenish colour, of which fort there happeneth some to have yellow floures, agreeing with the other before touched bit this bringsth forth encease of roots? contrary to the other kindes of Tulipa.

8 Liberius in his learned Observations with fet forth many other forts, one de calleth Tulipa Chalcedonica of the Turky Tulipa faving it is the least of the small kindes or Dwarfe Tulipa's, whole floure is of a fanguine red colour, vpon a yellow ground, agreeing with the other in root, , leafe, and stalke. " 2011

9 He hath likewife for the mother; his floure is like the Lilly in proportion, but in colour of a fine purple. warming the mother is a second of the colour of the purple.

10 We may also behold another fort altogether greater than any of the rest, whose slower is in colour like the stone called **Description** in colour like the stone called **Description** in Colour like the stone called **Description** in Colour like white another of greater beautic, and very much desired of all, with white

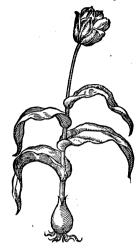
floures dasht on the backfide, with a light wasti of watched colour. 12 There



‡ 26 Tuliparubra or is pallidis. The red Tulip with pale edges.



‡ 25 Tulipa flore coloris sulphures. The sulpher coloured Tulip.



- 12 There is another also in our London gardens, of a snow white colour; the edges slightly washt ouer with a little of that we call blush colour.
- 13 We have another like the former, faving that his floure is of a straw colour.
- 14. There is another to be feene with a floure mixed with freaks of red and yellow, refembling a flame of fire, wherupon we have called it Flambant.

There be likewife fo many more differing fo notably in colour of their floures, although in leaues, flalke, and roots for the most part one like another, that (as I faid before) to fpeake of them feuerally would require a peculiar volume.

† Therefore not to troble you any further, I have given you onely the figures and names of the notableft differences which are in fhape; as the dwarfe Tulipa's, and the branched ones together with the colour of their floures, contained in their titles, that you need not far to fecke it. ‡

There be a fort greater than the reft, which in forme are like; the leaues whereof are thicke, long, broad, how and then formewhat folded in the edges; in the middeft whereof dorb rise xp a stalk a foot high or formthing, higher, woon, which standeth one ly one floure bolt, vpright, constituing of fix leaues, after a fort like to a deepe wide cup of this forme, wiz, the bottome turned vpw and with

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threds or chiues in the middle of the colour of Saffron. The colour of the floure is fortimes yellow, fornetimes white, now and then as it were of a light purple, and many times red; and in this there is no finall varieties of colours, for the edges of the leaues, and oftentimes the nails or lower part of the leaues are now and then otherwise colored than the leaues themselues, and many times there doth run all along these streaks some other colours. They have no simel at all that can be perceived. The roots of these are likewise bulbed or onion fashion, everie of which to set forth severally would trouble the writer, and wearie the reader; so that what hath beene said shall suffice touching the description of Tulipa's.

‡ True it is that our Author here affirmes, that the varietie of these floures are so infinite, that it would both tire the writer and reader to recount them. Yet for that some are more in loue with floures than with plants in generall, I have thought good to direct them where they may finde somewhat more at large of this plant. Let such therefore as desire surther satisfaction herein, have recourse to the Florilegies of De Bry, Swertz, Rabine, or to M' Parkinson, who hath not only treated of the floures in particular, but also of the ordering of them. ‡

‡ 27 Tulipalutea serotina. The late flouring yellow Tulip. † 28 Tulipa ferotina lutea gutu fanguineu, fundo nigro.
The late Yellow, with fanguine fpots and a blacke bottome.



The Place.

Tulipa groweth wilde in Thracia, Cappadocia, and Italy; in Bizantia about Constantinople; at Tripolis and Aleppo in Syria. They are now common in all the English gardens of such as affect floures.

The Time.

They floure from the end of Februatiev nto the beginning of May, and fom what after: although Augerius Bubequius in his journey to Conftantinople, law betweene Hadrianople and Conftantinople, great aboundance of them in floure everiewhere, enen in the midft of Winter, in the moneth of lanuarie, which that warme and temperately mat may feeme to performe.

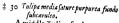
The Names.

The later Herbarists by a Turkish or strange name call it Tulipa, of the Dalmatian cap called Tulipa, the forme whereof the floure when it is open seemeth to represent.

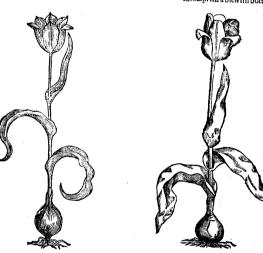
It is called in English after the Turkish name Tulipa, or it may be called Dalmatian Cap, or the Turks Cap. What name the antient Writers gaue it is not certainly knowne. A man might inferent to be sense, if it were a Bulbe that might be eaten, and were of force to make milke endings for Theophrofius teckoneth it among those Bulbes that may be eaten; and it is an herb, and fightus faith, wherewish milke is crudded. Contadus Gesterus and divers others have taken Tulipa to be that Satyrium which is fyrnamed Erythronium, because one kind hath a red floure; or alrogether a certaine kinde of Sayrium: with which it doth agree reasonable well, if in Dioscorides his description we may in stead of Animalipus, reade unemipus, Of Animalipus; for such mistakes are frequent description we may in these of animations, leade garanting, of any angles 3 to their initiances are inequent in antient and moderne Authors, both in writing and printing. In the Turky tongue it is called Galé lalé, Gavile lalé, and likewife Turban and Turfan, of the Turkes Cap fo called, as beforefaid of

‡ 29 Tulipa Holias alba strys & punctis fanguineis.
The white Holias with fanguine

fpots and streakes.



A middle Tulip of a deepe purple colour, with a blewish bottom.



‡ Idoverily thinke that these are the xim a + xi. the Lillies of the field mentioned by our Sauiour, Mat. 6.28,29. for he saith, That Solomon in all his royaltie was nor arrayed like one of these. The reasons that induce me to thinke thus are these; First, their shape: for their stores resemble Lillies; and in these places whereas our Saujour was connersant they grow wilde in the fields. Secondly, the infinite varietie of colour, which is to be found more in this than any other fort of foure. And thirdly, the wondrous beautic and mixtures of the fe floures. This is my opinion, and these my reasons, which any may either approue of or gainsay, as he shall thinke good. ‡

There hath not been any thing fet downe of the antient or later Writers, as touching the Na-The Temperature and Vertues. ture or Vertues of the Tulipa,but they are eftermed specially for the beauty of their floures.

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‡ The roots preserued with sugar, or otherwise dressed, may be eaten, and are no unpleasant nor any way offen fine meat, but rather good and nourishing. ‡

CHAP. 88. Of bulbous Violets.

Heophrastus hath mentioned one kind of bulbous Leucoson, which Gaza translates, Viola alba. or the white Violet. Of this Viola Theophrasti, or Theophrastus his Violet, wee have observed three forts, whereof some bring forth many floures and leaues, others fewer; some floure very early, and others later, as shall be declared.

1 Leucoium bulbosum pracox minus. Timely flouring bulbous Violet.

‡ 2 Leucoium bulbosum pracox Byzantinum. The Byzantine early bulbous Violet.





The Description.

He first of these bulbous Violets riseth out of the ground, with two small leaves slat and crested, of an ouerworne greene colour, betweene the which riseth vp a small and and creited of an outcurrone greene colour, betweene the which riteth vp a imail and tender fialke of two hands high; at the top whereof commeth forth of a skinny hood a small white floure of the bigneffe of a Violet, compact of fix leaues, three bigger, and three lefter, tipped at the points with a light greene; the smaller are sashioned into the vulgar forme of an heart, and prettily edged about with green: the other three leaues are longer, and tharpe pointed. The whole floure hangeth down his head, by reason of the weake foot-stalke whereon it groweth. The root is small, white, and bulbous.

‡ 2 There are two varieties of this kind which differ little in shape, but the first hath a floure as bigge againe as the ordinarie one and Cluftine calls it Leucoism bulbofum pracox by antinum. The greater early Constantinopolitan bulbous Violet. The other is mentioned by Liber, and differs onely in colour of floures; wherefore he calls it Leucoium triphyllum flore carules, The blew floured bulbous Violet. ‡

3 Leucoium bulbosum serotinum. Late flouring bulbous Violet.



t 5 Leucoium bulbosum Autumnale minimum. The least Autumne bulbou. Violet.



4 Leuceium bulbosum majus polyanthemum. The many floured great bulbous Violet.



8 The third fort of bulbed Violets hath narrow leaues like those of the Lecke, but lesser and smoother, not vulike to the leaues of the bashard Daffodill. The falls be slender and naked, two hands high; whereupon do grow faire white floures tipped with a yellowish green colour, with many small chiues or threds in the middest of the floure. The seed is contained in small round buttons. The root is white and bulbous.

4 The great bulbed Violet is like vnro the third in flalke and leaues, yet grearer & higher. It bringeth forth on oueric flalke not one floure onely, but fiue or fix blowing or flouring one after another, altogether like the other floures in forme and bigneffe.

† 5 This finall bulbous plant may be annexed to the former: the root is finall, compact of many coats: the leaues are alfo finall, and the falke an handfull high at the top whereof there hang down one or two white floures confiffing of fix leaues apiece much referabling the last deferribed, but far leffe. It follows in Australe

haug down one or two white floures commung
of fix leanes apiece much refembling the lait
deferibed, but far leffe. It floures in Aurume.

Befides thefe, cluffus makes mention of a
fmall one much like this, which floureth in the
Spring, and the floures are fomewhat reddift
nigh the flalk, and fmell fweet. Cluffus calls this,
Leavoism butlefus versom minimum, The fmalleft Spring bulbous Violet.

The Place.

These plants doe grow wilde in Italy and the places adiacent. Notwithstanding our London gardens have taken possession of them many yeares past.

The Time.

The first floureth in the beginning of Ianuary; the second in September; and the third in May; the rest at their seasons mentioned in their descriptions.

¶ The Names,

† The first is called of Theophrassus, names which Gazar tenders Viola alba, and Viola Bulbosa, or bulbed Violet. Lookium hath from the colour and shape called it Leuconarcisolirion, and that very properly, considering how it doth as it were participate of two sundry plants, that is to say, the toor of the Narcissus, the leaves of the small Lillie, and the white colour; taking the first part Leuco, of his whitenesses, Narcissus, of the likenesses the sundry listes, as a forestad. In English we may call it the bulbous Violet; or after the Dutch name, Souther Southeast of Listing and Living, of the laws of Lillies, as a forestad. In English we may call it the bulbous Violet; or after the Dutch name, Souther Southeast S

The Nature and Vertues.

Touching the faculties of these bulbous Violets we have nothing to say, seeing that nothing is set downe hereof by the antient Writers, nor any thing observed by the moderne; onely they are maintained and cherished in gardens for the beautic and rarenesse of the floures, and sweetnesse of their smell.

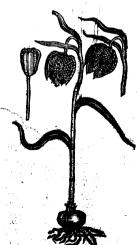
CHAP. 89. Of Turkie or Ginny-ben Floure.

1 Frittillaria. Checquered Daffodill.

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2 Frittillaria variegata.
Changeable Cheequeted Daffodill.





LIB. I.

The Description.

He Checquered Daffodill, or Ginny hen Floure, hath finall narrow graffic leaues, a mong which there rifeth vp a ftalke three hands high, hauing at the top one or two floures, and fometimes three, which confisheth of fix small leaues checquered most frangely: wherein Nature, or rather the Creator of all things, bath kept a very wonderfull order. furpaling (as in all other things) the curiousest painting that Art can set downe. One square is of a greenish yellow colour, the other purple, keeping the same order as well on the backside of of a greenin yenow colour, are other purple, account in one fquare, and of a Violet colour in an other; infomuch that every leafe feemeth to be the feather of a Ginny hen, whereof it tooke his name. The root is small, white, and of the bignesse of halfe a garden beane.

2 The second kinde of Checquered Dassodill is like vnto the former in each respect, saving

that this hath his floure dasht ouer with a light purple, and is somewhat greater than the other, wherein confisteth the difference.

‡ 3 Fritillaria Aquitanica minor flore luteo obsoleto. The leffer darke yellow Fritillarie

‡ 9 Frittilaria alba pracox. The early white Fritillarie.





There are fundry differences and varieties of the floure, taken from the colour, largenes, doubleneffe, earline fle and lateneffe of flouring, as also from themany or few branches bearing floures. We will onely specifie their varieties by their names, seeing their forme differs little from those

saue here delcribed:
Fritillaria maxima ramesa purpurea. The greatest branched purple checquered Dassodill.
Fritillaria store purpureo pleno. The double purple stoured checquered Dassodill.
Fritillaria polyanthos stanoviridis. The yellowish greene many shoured checquered Dassodill.

Fritillaria lutea Someria Somers his yellow checquered Daffodill.

Fritillaria alba parpareo stifialata. The white Fritillarie checquered with purple.

Fritillaria alba pracox. The early white Fritillarie or checquered Daffodill.

10 Fritillariaminor flore luteo obsoleto. The lesser darke yellow Fritillarie.

11 Fritillaria minima plaribus storibus. The senter carke yenow Frittilarie.
12 Fritillaria minima plaribus storibus. The least Fritillariewith many storibus. The least Fritillariewith many storibus.

12 Fritillaria minima plaribus storibus. The least Fritillariewith many storibus.

13 Fritilla-

Fritillaria Hispanica umbellifera, The Spanish Fritillaria with the floures Randing as it were in

The Mames.

The Ginny hen floure is called of Dodoneus, Flos Meleagris: of Lobelius, Lilio-narciffus varing ata, for that it hath the floure of a Lilly, and the root of Narciffus: it hath beene called Fritillaria, of the table or boord vpon which men play at Cheffe, which fquare checkers the floure doth very much refemble; fome thinking that it was named Fritillus: whereof there is no certainty; for Martial feemeth to call Fritillus, Abacus, or the Tables whereon men play at Dice, in the fifth booke of his Epigrams, writing to Galla.

Iam tristis, Nucibus puer relictis, Clamolo renocatur à magistro : Et blando male proditus Fritille Arcana modo raptus è popina Ædilemrogat vdus aleator, &c. The fad Boy now his nuts cast by. Is call'd to Schoole by Masters cry: And the drunke Dicer now betray'd By flattering Tables as he play'd, Is from his fecret tipling house drawne out, Although the Officer he much befought, &c.

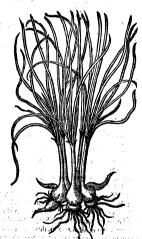
In English we may call it Turky-hen or Ginny-hen Floure, and also Checquered Daffodill, and Fritillarie, according to the Latine.

of the facultie of these pleasant floures there is nothing set downe in the antient or later Wilter, but are greatly escemed for the beautifying of our gardens, and the bosoms of the beautifull,

CHAP. 90. Of true Saffron, and the wilde or Spring Saffron.

Crocus florens & fine flore. Saffron with and without floure.





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The Description.

Lthough I haue expressed two pictures of Sassron, as you see, yet are you to vinderstand, that thefe two do but fet forth one kinde of plant, which could not foe affly be perceived by one figure as by two, because his floure doth first rise out of the ground nakedly in September, and his long final graffic leaves thortly after the floure neuer bearing floure and leafe at once. The which to express, I thought it convenient to tet downe two figures before you, with this description, viz. The root is small, round, and bulbous. The floure consistent of six small blew leaves tending to purple, having in the middle many finall yellow ftrings or threds; among which are two, amg to purpe, name in the throat many many formewhat reddifft, of a ftrong finell when they be dried, which doth stuffe and trouble the head. The first picture setteth forth the plant when it beareth floures, and the other expresses the nothing but leaves.

The Place.

Common or best knowne Saffron groweth plentifully in Cambridge-shire, Saffron-Waldon, and other placesthereabout, as come in the fields.

The Time. Saffron beginneth to floure in September, and presently after spring vp the leaues, and remaine greene all the Winter long. The Names.

Saffron is called in Greeke Kown: in Latine, Crocus: in Mauritania, Soffaran: in Spanish, Acafron: in English, Saffron: in the Arabicke tongue, Zahafaran.

In English, Safron: in the Arabicketongue, Dinagaran.

If The Temperature.

Saffron is a little aftringent or binding, but his hot qualitie doth fo ouer-rule in it, that in the whole effence it is in the number of those berbs which are hot in the second degree, and dry in the whole effence it is in the number of those berbs which are hot in the fecond degree, and dry in the condition of the second degree, and dry in the condition of the second degree, and dry in the condition of the second degree, and dry in the condition of the second degree, and dry in the condition of the second degree, and dry in the condition of the second degree, and dry in the condition of the second degree, and dry in the condition of the second degree, and dry in the condition of the second degree, and dry in the condition of the second degree, and dry in the condition of the second degree, and dry in the second degree degr fift: therefore it also hath a certaine force to concod, which is furthered by the small astriction

¶ The Vertues.

Avicen affirmeth, That it causeth head ache, and is burtfull to the braine, which it cannot do by taking it now and then, but by too much ving of it; for the too much ving of it cutteth off fleep, through want whereof the head and fences are out of frame. But the moderat vie thereof is good for the head, and maketh the sences more quicke and lively, shaketh off heavy and drowsie sleepe,

Alfo Saffron ftrengthneth the heart, concocteth crude and raw humors of the cheft, opens the lungs, and remoueth obstructions.

It is also such a speciall remedie for those that have consumption of the lungs, and are, 4s wee terme it, at deaths doore, and almost past breathing, that it bringeth breath again, and prolongeth life for certaine dayes, if ten or twenty graines at the most be given with new or sweet Wine. For we have found by often experience, that being taken in that fort, it prefently and in a moment remoueth away difficulty of breathing, which most dangerously and suddenly hapneth.

Dissiparides teacheth, That being given in the same fort it is also good against a surfer. It is commended against the stoppings of the liner and gall, and against the yellow jaundise; and hereupon Dissertate writeth. That it maketh a man well coloured. It is put into all drinkes that are made to helpe the discases of the intrals, as the same Author affirmeth, and into those special control of the contro cially which bring downe the fleures, the birth, and the after burthen. It pronoketh wrine, flireth fleshly lust, and is vied in cataplasmes and pultesses for the matrix and fundament, and also in platfters and feare-cloathes which ferue for old swellings and aches, and likewife for hot swellings that

It is with good successe put into compositions for infirmities of the cares.

The eyes being anointed with the same dissoluted in milke or sennel or rose water, are preserved from being hurr by the fmall pox or measels, and are desended thereby from humors that would fall

The chines steeped in water serue to illumine or (as we say) simne pictures and imagerie, as also to colour fundry meats and confections. It is with good fucceffe given to procure bodily luft. The Confections called Crocomagna, Oxycroceum, and Diacurcuma, with divers other emplaifters and ele-

The weight of ten grains of Saffron, the kernels of Walnuts two ounces, Figs two ounces, Mithridate one dram, and a few Sage leaves stamped together with a sufficient quantitie of Pimpernel water, and made into a maffe or lumpe, and kept in a glaffe for your vie, and thereof 12 graines given in the morning fasting, prescrueth from the pestilence, and expelleth it from those that are

Of the Historie of Plants. die. Crocus vernus.



Early flouring wilde Saffron.

LIB. L

2 Crocus vernus minos Small wilde Saffron.



‡ 3 Crosus vernus flore luteo. Yellow Spring Saffron.



A Crocus vernus flore albo. White Spring Saffron.



\$ Crocus versus flore purpurco.
Purple Spring Saffron.



‡ 6 Crocus montanus Autumnalis. Autumne mountaine Saffron.



‡ 7 Crocus montanus Autumnalis flore majore albido caruleo. Autumne mountaine Saffron with a



‡ 8 Crocus Astumnalis flore albo. White Autumne Saffron,



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‡ 9 Crocus vernus angustifolius flore vio-

Narrow leafed Spring Saffron with a violet floure.

‡ 10 Crocus vernus latifolius flore flavo

frijs violaceis.

Broad leafed Spring Saffron with a yellow floure and purple streaks.



‡ 11 Crocus vernus latifolius striatus store duplici.
Double stoured streaked Spring Saffren.



The Rindes of Spring Saffron.

Fwild Saffrons there be fundry forts, differing as well in the colour of the floures, as also in the time of his flouring. Of which, most of the figures shall be fet forth vnto you.

The description of wilde Saffron.

THe first kind of wilde Saffron hath small short graffie leaves, furrowed or channelled downe

furrowed or channelled downe the midfl with a white line or fireak-samong the leaues rife vp fmall floures in fhape like white the common Saffron, but differing in color; for this hath floures of mixt colors; that is to fay, the ground of the floure is white, firipped vpon the backe with purple, and dasht ouer on the infide with a bright chining murrey color; the other not. In the middle of the floures come forth many yellowish chiues, without any fmell of Saffron are all. The root is fmall; round, and couered with a browne skin or filme like vnto the roots of common Saffron.

2 The fecond wilde Saffron in leaues, roots, and floures is like vnto the precedent, but altogether lesser, and the floures of this are of a purple violet colour.

ther leffer, and the floures of this are of a purple violet colour.

3. We have likewife in our London gardens another fort, like vnto the other wilde Saffrons.

‡ 12 Crocus vernus latifolius flore purpurco.

Broad leaued Spring Saffron with
the purple florie.



‡ 14 Crocus vernus latifolius flore flavo-vario duplici.
Broad leaued Spring Saffron with a double floure yellow and streaked.



‡ 13 Crocus vernus flore cinereo striato. Spring Saffron with an Ash-colouted streaked floure,



in enery point, fauing that this hath floures of amost perfect shining yellow colour, seeming a far off to be a hot glowing cole of fire, which maketh the difference,

4 There is found among Herbarists another fort, not differing from the others, fauing that this hath white floures, contrary to all the reft.

5 Louers of plants haue gotten into their gardens one fort hereof with purple or Violet coloured flours, in other respects like vnto the former.

6. Of these we have another that floureth in the fall of the lease, with floures like to the common Saffron, but deliture of those chives which yeeld the colour, smell, or take that the right manused Saffron hath.

‡ 7 And of this last kinde there is ano-

† 7 And of this laft kinde there is another with broader leaues, and the floute is also larger, with the leaues thereof not fo sharp pointed, but more round; the colour being at the first whitis, but afterward intermixt with some blewnesse.

8 There is also another of Autumne wild Saffrons with white floures, which sets forth the distinction.

Many forts there are in our gardens besides those before specified, which I thought needless to intreat of because their vie is not great. Therefore I will onely give the figures and names of some of the chiefe of them, and refer such as delight to see or please themselues with the varieties (for they are no specifique differences) of these plants, to the gardens and the bookes of Florists, who are onely the preserves and admirers of these varieties; not sought after for any vie but delight. ‡

All these wide Saffrons we have growing in our London gardens. Those which doe floure in Autumne do grow upon certaine craggy rocks in Portugall, not farre from the sea side. The other have been sent ouer vugo vs. some our of Italy, and some our of Spaine, by the labour and diligence of that notable learned Herbarist Carolus Clusture, our of whose Observations, and partly by seeing them in our owne gardens, we have set downer their description.

That pleasant plant that bringeth forth yellow floures was sent vnto me from Robinus of Paris, that painfull and most curious searcher of Simples.

The Time.

They floure for the most part in Ianuarie and Februarie; that of the mountain excepted, which floureth in September.

The Names.

All these Saffrons are unprofitable, and therefore they be truly said to be Croci filvestres, or wild Saffrons: in English, Spring Saffrons, and vernall Saffrons.

¶ The Nature and Vertues.

Of the faculties of these we have nothing to set downe, for that as yet there is no knownevse of them in Physicke.

CHAP. 91. Of Medow Saffron.

The Kindes.

There be fundry forts of medow Saffrons, differing very notably as well in the colour of their floures, as also in nature and country from whence they had their being, as shall be declared.

1 Colchicum Anglicum purpureum. Purple English Medow Saffron.

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2 Colchicum Anglicum album. White English Medow Saffron.



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¶ The Description.

Edow Saffron hath three or foure leaues rifing immediately forth of the ground long, broad, fmooth, far, much like to the leaves of the white Lillie in forme and long, orose, motion, tat, much make the state of four thicke cods of the big. neffe of a fmall Wall-nut, flanding vpon fhort tender foot-flalkes, three fquare, and opening them. felius when they be ripe, full of feed fomething round, and of a blackith red colour; and when this feed is ripe, the leaues together with the stalkes doe fade and fall away. In September the this teen is type, the reades to gether with the traines and take and take any in separative the floures bud forth, before any leaues appeare, flanding upon fhort tender and whitish flemmes, like in forme and colour to the floures of Saffron, having in the middle small chiues or threds of a pale yellow colour, altogether unfit for meat or medicine. The root is round or bulbous, thatper party-rich colon, and the other, flat on the one fide, having a deepe clift or furrow in the fame flat fide when it floureth, and not at any time elfe: it is couered with blackish coats or filmes: it fen. deth downe into the lowest part certaine strings or threds. The root it selfe is sall of a white subflance, yeelding a juyce like milke, whileft it is greene and newly digged out of the earth. It is in tafte sweet, with a little bitternesse following, which draweth water out of the mouth.

3 Colchicum Pannonicum florens & sine flore. Hungary Mede Saffron with and without floure.





The second kinde of Mede Saffron is like the precedent, differing onely in the colour of the floures, for that this plant doth bring forth white leaves, which of fome hath beene taken for

the foures, for that this plant doth bring forth white leaues, which of iome hath beene taken for the true Hermodally [1st] but in 60 doing they have committed the greater error.

3 Thefe two figures express both but one and the selfe same plant, which is distinguished because it never beareth floures and leaves both at one time. So that the first figure sets it fourth when it is in leaues and feed, and the other when it floureth; and therefore one defeription shall fuffice for them both. In the Spring of the yeare it bringeth forth his leaves, thicke, fat, thining, and (mooth, not valike the leaves of Lillies, which doe continue greene varo the end of Iune; at whichtime the leagues do wither away, but in the beginning of September there shooteth forth of the ground naked milke white floures without any greene leafe at all but fo foone as the Plant hath done bearing of floures, the root remaines in the ground, not fending forth any thing vntill Februarie in the yeare following,

‡ It beares plentifull store of reddish seed in loose triangular heads. The root hereof is big. ger than that of the last described. ±

† 4 The small Medow Saffron hath three or source thicke fat leaves narrower than any of the rest. The floure appeareth in the fall of the leafe, in shape, colour and manner of growing like the common mede Saffron, but of a more reddift purple colour, and altogether leffer. The leaves in this, contrary to the nature of these plants, presently follow after the floure, and so continue all the Winter and Spring, euen vntill May or Iune. The root is bulbous and not great it is couered with many blackish red coats, and is white within.

‡ 5 This medow Saffron hath roots and leaves like to those of the last described, but the leaues of the floure are longer and narrower, and the colour of them is white on the infide, greene on the middle of the backe part, and the rest thereof a certaine sless colour.

> 4 Colchicum montanum minus Hisbanicum cum flore & semine. Small Spanish Medow Saffron in floure and feed.





6 The medow Saffron of Illyria hath a great thicke and bulbous root, full of substance: from which rifeth vp a fat, thicke, and groffe stalke, set about from the lower part to the topby equall diffances, with long, thicke and groffe leaues, (harpe pointed, not valike to the leaues of leekes ; among which leaues do grow yellowith floures like vato the English medow Saffron, but smaller.

The Affyrian medow Saffron hath a bulbous root, made as it were of two pieces; from the middle cleft whereof rifeth vp a foft and tender stalke set with faire broad leaues from the middle to the top: among which commeth forth one fingle floure like vnto the common medow Saffron, or the white Anemone of Matthiolus description.

8 The mountaine wilde Saffron, is a base and low plant, but in shape altogether like the common medow Saffron, but much lesser. The floures are smaller, and of a yellow colour, which setteth forth the difference. ‡ The leaves and roots (as Clusius affirmes) are more like to the Narcis-

fes, and therefore he calls this Navissan automatic minor, the lesser Autumne Naveisse. ‡

j This, whose figure we here give you, is by Clustuc called Colchicum Bix anisoma Laifelium,
The broad leaved Colchicum of Constantinople. The leaves of this are not in forme and magnitude much valike to those of the white Hellebor, neither lesse pertious, yet more greene. It beares many floures in Autumne, fo that there comes sometimes twenty from one root. Their forme and colour are much like the ordinary fort, but that these are larger, and have thicker stalkes. They

are of a lighter purple without, and of a deeper on the infide, and they are marked with certaine are of augment purpose visions and of a success and feeds of this plant are thrice as large as those veines running along it these leaves. The roots and feeds of this plant are thrice as large as those

To This hath roots and leaves like to the first described, but the source is shorter, and growes you a shorter stalke, so that it riseth but little aboue the earth: the three inner leaves are of a red. voora more relace, to man traine and either wholly white, or purplish on the middle in the inside, or freaked with faire purple veins, or fpotted with fuch coloured fpots: all the leanes of the floure are blunter and rounder than in the common kinde.

11 This in leanes, roots, manner and time of growing, as also in the colour of the floures, differs nor from the first described, but the floures, as you may perceive by the figure here expressed, are very double, and confift of many leaues.

‡ 5 Colchicum montanum minus versicolore flore. The leffer mountaine Saffron with a various coloured floure.

6 Colchicum Illyricum Greeke medow Saffron





12 This Colchicum differs little from the first ordinary one, but that the sloures are somewhat lesse, and the three out leaues are somewhat bigger than the three inner leaues; the colour is a litthe deeper also than that of the common one; but that wherein the principall difference confirs, is, That this floures wice in a years, to wit, in the Spring and Autumne; and hence Clufter hath

This also in the shape of the root and leaves is not much differing from the ordinary, but the leaves of the floure are longer and narrower, the colour also when they begin to open and shew the feates of the floure repair and nanower, the colon and which they begin to open and man-themfellers, is white, but florily after they are changed into a light purple; each leafe of the floure hath a white thread tip t with yellow growing out of it, and in the middle flands a white three for-hed one longer than the soft. The floure growing out of it, and in the middle flands a white three fornaria awnite thread tipt with yellow growing out of it, and in the middle hands a white three foliated hed one longer than the reft. The floure growes vp betweene three or four leanes, narrower than those of the ordinary one, and broader than those of the finall Spanish kinde. Classe, to whom we the second the coloniary one, and proader than those of the inflat Spanish kinde. Clustur, to whom we are beholden for this, as also for most of the rest, calls it colchium vernum, or Spring Mede-Saffrons because it then sources together with the Spring Saffrons and Dogs Tooth.

14 There are other Mede-Saffrons besides these I have mentioned, but because they may be

7 Colchicum Syriacum Alexandrinum Affyrian Mede Saffron.

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teferred eafily to some of these, for that their difference chiefely confifts either in the doubleneffe or colour of the floures, whereof some are striped. fome fraided, others variegated, I will not infift vpon them, but referre fuch as defire their further acquaintance to look into the gardens of our Florifts as M'. Parkinfons, M'. Tuggies, &r.c. or elfe into the booke of floures fet forth not long fince by Mr. Parkinson, where they shall finde them largely treated of. Yet I cannot passe ouer in silence that curious Colchicumwnich is called by some, Colchicum variegatum Chienfe. The floure thereof is very beautiful, confifting of fix pretty broad and sharp pointed leaves, all curiously checkered over with deepe blew or purple, the rest of the floure being of a light whitish color: the leaves, that rise vp in the Spring, are not very long, but somewhat broad and sharpe pointed; the root is like others of this kinde. I have given you an exact and large figure of this, as I tooke it from the growing floure forme three yeares agone, it being at that time among ft her Maiesties floures kept at Edgcome in Surry, in the Garden of my much honoured friend Sir 10hn Tunstall, Gentleman Vsher vnto her Maie-

15 I give you here in this place the true Hermodactill of the shops, which probably by all is adjudged to this Tribe, though none can certainly fay what floures or leaves it beares: the Roots are onely brought to vs, and from what place I cannot tell; yet I coniecture from some part of Syria or the adjacent countries. Now how hard

it is to judge of Plants by one part or particle, I shall shew you more at large when I come to treat of Pifelochia, wherefore I will fay nothing thereof in this place. These roots, which wanting the maligne qualitie of Colchicum, either of their owne nature, or by drynesse, are commonly about the bignesse of a Chesnut, smooth, flattish, and sharpe at the one end, but somewhat full at the other, where the stalke of the source comes vp. Their colour is either white, browne, or blackish on the outside, and very white within, but those are the best that are white both without and within, and may eafily be made into a fine white meale or pouder, ‡

8 Colchicum parvum montanum luteum. Yellow mountaine Saffron.





9 Colchicum latifolium. Broad leaved Mede Saffron.



The Place.

Medow Saffron, or Colchicum, groweth in Messinia, and in the Isle of Colchis, whereof it tooke his name. The titles of the rest do set forth their native countries; notwithstanding our London gardens are possessed with the most part of them.

The two first do grow in England in great aboundance in fat and fertile medowes, as about Vilford and Bathe, as also in the medowes neere to a small village in the West part of England, called Shepton Mallet, in the medowes about Briffoll, in Kingftrop medow neere vnto a water mil as you go from Northampton to Holmby house, vpon the right hand of the way, and likewise in great plenty in Nobottle wood two miles from Northampton, and in many other places.

‡ The rest for the most part may be found in the gardens of the Florists among vs. ‡

¶ The Time.

The leaves of all the kindes of Mede Saffron doe begin to shew themselves in Februarie. The feed is ripe in Iune. The leaues, stalks, and feed do perish in Iuly, and their pleasant floures do come forth of the ground in September.

The Names.

Diofiorides calleth Medow Saffron Kangelin fome, Ethiops: notwithstanding there is another Ephemeron which is not deadly. Divers name it in Latine Bulbus agrefis, or wild Bulbe: in high Dutch it is called Zeittoolen; in low Dutch, Titeloofen; in French, Mort au chien. Some haue taken it to be the true Hermoda Ctyl, yet falfely. Other fome call it Filius ante parem, although there is a kinde of Lysimachia or Loose-strife so called, because it first bringeth forth his long cods with seed, and then the floure after, or at the fame time at the end of the faid cod. But in this Mede Saffron it is far otherwife, because it bringeth forth leaues in Februarie, feed in May, and floures in September 1. tember; which is a thing cleane contrarie to all other plants what focuer, for that they doe fift floure, and after feed : but this Saffron feedeth first, and foure moneths after brings forth floures : and therefore fome haue thought this a fit name for it, Filius ante Fatrem: and we accordingly may

‡ II Colchicum flore pleno. Double floured Mede Saffron.

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‡ 13 Colchicum vernum. Spring Mede Saffron:



‡ 12 Colchicum biflorum. Twice flouring Mede Saffron.



‡ 14 Colchicum variegatum Chienfe. Checquered Mede Saffron of Chio.



\$ 15 Her-

‡ 15 Hermodactyli Officinarum.
The true Hermodectyls of the shops.







call it, The Sonne before the Father.

‡ Our Author in this chapter was of many mindes; for first, in the description of Colchicum Anglicum, being the fecond, hee reproues fuch as make that white floured Colchicum the true Hermodactyl. Then in the description of the eighth hee hath these words, which being omitted in that place I here fet downe. of all these kindes (faith he) of Medow Saffrons it hath not beene certainely knowne which hath been the true Hermodactyll: notwithstanding wee have certaine knowledge that the Illyrian Colchicum is the Phylicall Hermodactyll. Yet when he comes to fpeake of the names, after that out of Dodonaus he had fet downe the truth in these words. But notwithstanding that Hermodactyl which we do vee in compound medicines, differeth from this (to wit, Colchicum) in many notable points, for that the true Hermodaciall hath abulbe or round root, which being dried continueth very white within, and without not wrinkled at all, but full and smooth, of a meane hardnesse; and that he had out of the same Authour alledged the words of Valerius Cordus and Auicen, (which are here omitted) he concludes contrary to the truth, his first admonition, and second affertion, That the white Medow Saffron which wee haue in the West part of England, growing especially about Shepton Mallet, is the Hermodactyll vied in shops,

Those we have in shops seeme to be the Hermodactyls of Paulus Agineta; yet not those of Nicholaus and Actuarius, which were cordial, and

increasers of sperme; the which the Authours of the Autsfaria, pag. 55. thinke to be the Behen album of rubrum of the Arabians. And to these viknowne ones are the vertues set downe by our Author in the third place vinder C, to be referred. ‡

Medow Saffron is hot and dry in the third degree.

A † The roots of Hermoda Ayls are of force to purge, and are properly given (faith Paulus) to those that have the Gour, even then when the humors are in flowing. And they are also hurtfull to

The same stamped, and mixed with the whites of egges, barley meale, and crums of bread, and applied plaisterwise, ease the paine of the Gout, swellings and aches about the joynes. The same strengthneth, nourisheth, and maketh good juyce, encreaseth sperice or natural seed, and is also good to cleanse vicers and rotten some services.

The pouder of Ginger, long Pepper, Annife feed or Cumine feed, and a little Mathiere, correcteth the churlish working of that Hermodactyll which is vied in Shops. But those which have eaten of the common Medow Saffon must drinke the milke of a cow, ox elfe dearly presently

The roots of all the forts of Mede Saffrons are very hurtfull to the stomacke, and thing eaten they kill by choaking as Mushromes do, according vnto Dioscorides; whereupon sometime called

In these which was fat from they over hardware in the fourth place, under the citie of Calchinus must stem misse, was inciding but the former calchinate in the fourth place, under the citie of Calchinus must stem misse, was inciding but the former calchinate provided in the cities of the cities

CHAP. 92. Of Star of Bethlem.

The Kinder.

There be fundry kindes of wilde field Onions called Stars of Bethlem, differing in stature, task and smell, as shall be declared.

1 Ornithogalum. Star of Bethlem.

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2 Ornithogalum luteum, fine Cepe agraria, Yellow or wilde Star of Bethlem.





The Description.

Vr common Starre of Bethlehem hath many narrow leaues, thicke, fat, full of juice; and of a very greene colour, with a white streake downe the middle of each lease; among the which rise vp small naked stalkes, at the top whereof grow stoures compact of fix little leaues, stripped on the backe side with lines of greene, the inside being milkewhite. These stoures open themselues at the rising of the Sunne, and shut againe at the Sun-sering; whereupon this plant hath been called by some, Bulbus Solfanias. The stoures being past, the seed doth follow, inclosed in three cornered huskes. The root is bulbous, white both within and without.

† 2 The second fort hath two or three graffy leaves proceeding from a clonen bulbous root. The stalkeriseth up in the midst haked, but toward the top there doe thrust forth more leaves like vnto the other, but smaller and shorter; among which leaves doe step forth very small weake and tender soot-falks. The source of this are on the backefide of a pale yellow, stripped with greene, on the insider of a bright shiring yellow colour, with Saffron coloured threds in their middles. The seed is contained in triangular vessels.

† 3 This Starre of Hungarie, contrarie to the custome of other plants of this kinde, sendeth forth before Winter slue or six leaves spread upon the ground, narrow, and of some singers length, somewhat whitish greene, and much resembling the leaves of Gillostones, but somewhat roughish. In Aprill the leaves beginning to decay, among them rises up a stalke bearing at the top a

fpoke of floures, which confifting of fix leaues apiece flew themfelues open in May. They in colour are like the first described, as also in the greene streake on the lower side of each lease. The feed is blacke, round, and contained in triangular heads. The root is bulbous, long, and white.

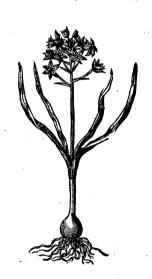
‡ 4 This fourth, which is the Ornithog alam Hispanicum minus of Clusius, hath a little white root which sends forth leaves like the common one, but narrower, and destitute of the white line wherwith the other are marked. The stalk is some two handfulls high, bearing at the top thereof some seuenor eight sources, growing each aboue other, yet so, as that they seem to make an vmbel: each of these floures bath six leaves of a whitish blew colour, with so many white chiues or threds, and a little blewish vmbone in the midst. This sloures in Aprill.

5 This fifth, first sends up one only lease two or three inches long, narrow, and of a whitish colour, and of an acide taste: nigh whereto riseth up a small stalke some inch or two high, having one or two leaves thereon, betweene which come forth small starte floures, yellow within, and of a greenish purple without. The seed, which is reddish and small, is contained in triangular heads. The root is white, round, and covered with an Ash-coloured slime.

3 Ornithogalum Pannonicum. Star of Hungarie.

‡ 4 Ornithogalum Hispanicum minus.
The leffer Spanish Star-floure.





I thinke it not amisse hereto to adde another small bulbous plant, which Classes calls Bulbous. The one leaved Bulbe. This from a small root sends forth one rush lease of some foot in lend guttered, sends forth a little stalke some three inches long, whose top is set with three little each of those consistent of the stalke some three inches long, whose top is set with three little each of those consistent of stalke some three singles are presented vato your view in the signer: of Parnassus, and are not much vanishe the sources of the Grasses of Parnassus, and at three square head with a white pointall possesses thath: six white threes tipt with yellow, and at three square head with a white pointall possesses that the stalkes of the source; the simel three of is somewhat like that of the sources of the Hawthorne. It shoures in the midst of Iune.

7 Hauing done with the lower formall plants, I must acquaint you with thee or foure larger, belonging also to this Class. The first of these is that which Dodonaus calls Ornithog alum Mabicum: This by Lobet and some others is called Litium Alexandrinum,

‡ 5 Ornithogalum luteum parvum.

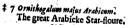
Dwarfe yellow Star of Bethlehem.

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† 6 Bulbus unifolius.
The one leaved Bulbe.









or the Lilly of Alexandria, as our Author calls it in the Chapter of Cotton graffe. This faire, but tender plant, bath broad greene leaues comming from a large white flat bottomed root, amongft which rifeth vp a flalke fome cubit high, whose top is garnished with sundry pretty large floures made of fix pretty white leaues, with a shining blackish head, ingirt with six white threds tipped with yellow. This floures in May.

8 This, which is commonly called Ornithegalum fireaum, hath large leaves and roots, and the falke grows fome cubit or more high, whereon grow many flarre-floures in flape and colour like those of the ordinarie, but larger, and they begin to floure below, and floure yowards to the top. There is a larger fort of this spicatum, whose flours are not streaked with greene on their backs. There is also a lesser, differing from the first of these only in bignesse.

9 This Neapolitan hath three or foure long leaues not much valike those of the Hyacinths, but narrower. The stalke is pretty thicke, some foot high, and hath visually growing thereon some suc or fix sources hanging one way, though their stalkes grow alternately out of each side of the maine stemme. These sources are composed of fix leaues, being about an inch long, and some quarter of an inch broad, white within, and of an Assertion of the stalkes grow alternately with white edges,

the middle of the floure is possessed by another little floure, consisting also of six little leaves, hauing in them fix threds headed with yellow, and awhite pointall. A blacke wrinkled feed is contained in three cornered heads, which by reason of their bignesse weigh downe the stalke. This floures in Aprill.

‡ 8 Ornithogalum (picatum. Spike fashioned Star floure. 1 9 Ornithogalum Neapolitanum. The Neapolitan Star-floure.





The Place.

Stars of Bethlehem, or Star-floures, especially the first and second, grow in sundry places that lic open to the aire, not onely in Germany and the Low-countries, but also in England, and in our gardens very common. The yellow kinde Lobel found in Somerfet-shire in the corne fields. The reft are strangers in England; yet we have most of them, as the third, fourth, eighth, and ninth, ia some of our choice gardens.

I The Time.

These kindes of bulbed plants do floure from Aprill to the end of May. The Names.

Touching the names, Diofeorides calls it 'OptoSpam : Pliny, Ornithogale : in high Dutch it is called

felby wibel, Achery wibel : as you (hould fay, Cepa agraria : in English, Stars of Bethlehem. The reft are named in their titles & histories : but Clusius questions whether the Bulbus visifolius be not Bulbine of Theophrafus, 7. hift. 13. Banhinus feemes to affirm the Spicatum to be the Mol of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, and Epimedium of Pliny. +

The Temperature. These are temperate in heate and drinesse.

The Vertues.

The vertues of most of them are vnknown: yet Hieronymus Tragus writeth, That the root of the Star of Bethlehem rofted in hot embers, and applied with honey in manner of a cataplaime or pultesse, healeth old eating vicers, and softens and discusses hard tumora.

The roots, saith Dioscorides, are eaten both raw and boiled.

That which was the second of our Author, meter the title of Ceps agrains and the third under Orniboyalan latters, were figure, of the same plane, but in the same absence, the beatone knows are omitted, because they fall army when as it is growned up to adopte. Chap.

CHAP. 93. Of Onions:

The Kindes.

There be, faith Theophrassus, divers forts of Onions, which have their syr-names of the places where they grow: some also lesser, others greater; some be round, and divers long, but none

I Cepa alba. White Onions.

Lib. I.

‡ 3 Cepa Hispanica oblonga. Longish Spanish Onions.





The Description.

He Onion hath narrow leaves, and hollow within; the stalke is single, round; biggest in the middle, on the top whereof groweth a round head coucied with a thin skin or film, which being broken, there appeare little white floures made up in form of a ball, I and afterward blacke feed three cornered, wrapped in thin whiteskins. In flead of the root there is a bulbe or round head compact of many coars, which often times becomment great in manner. of a Turnep, many times long like an egge. To be briefe, it is concred with very fine skins for the most part of a whitish colour. Spentile of gestiatachopi.

The red Onion differeth not from the former but in the renote and redutifie of the roots, in (other respects there is no difference at all.

ther respects there is no difference at all.

3 There is also a Spanish kindeywhose rood in longer then the other, but in other respects a very little different.

There is also another small kinde of Onion called by Latel and Julianis Antiquerum, or 1 Scallions, this hath but finall roots, growing many together. The leaves are like to Onions, but lesse. It seldome beares either fidlike floure, or feed at is wielt wo be daten in failads, at bollog

LIB. I.

The Place.

The Onion requireth a fat ground well digged and dunged, as Palladine faith. It is cherished everie where in kitchen gardens, now and then fowne alone, and many times mixed with other herbs, as with Lettuce, Parleneps, and Carrets. Palladius liketh well that it should be sowne with Sauorie, because, saith Pliny, it prospereth the better, and is more wholesome.

‡ 4 Ascalonitides.

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The Time.

It is fowne in March or Aprill, and fomtimes in September.

The Names.

The Onion is called in Greeke, Kouques in Latine Cepa, and many times Cepe in the neuter gender: the Shops keepe that name. The old Writers have given vnto this many fyr-names of the places where they grow, for fome are named Cypria, Sardia, Cretica, Samothracia, Afcalonia of a towne in Iud a otherwise called Pompeiana: in English, Onions. Moreouer, there is one named Marisco, which the Countreymen call Vnio, faith Columella; and thereupon it commeth that the French men call it Oignon, as Ruellius thinketh: and peraduenture the Low-Dutch men name it Mueuint, of the French word corrupted. They are called Setania, which are very little and sweet, and these are thought to be those which Palladius nameth Cepulla, as though he called them parva Ce. pa, or little Onions.

There is an Onion which is without an head or bulbe, and hath as it were a long necke, and fpends it felf wholly in the leaves, and it is often cropped or cut for the pot, like the Leeks. This Theophraftus names resum : Of this Pliny also writeth, Lib. 19. Cap. 6. There is with vs two principall forts of Onions, the one feruing for a fauce, or to feason meat with which some call Gethjon, Pállacana: and the other is the headed or common Onion, which the Germanes call Dnion 3 wiel:

the Italians, Cepolla: the Spaniards, Cebolla, Beba, and Cebola.

¶ The Temperature.

All Onions are sharpe, and moue teares by the smell. They be hot and dry, as Galen saith, in the fourth degree, but not so extreme hot as Garlicke. The juice is of a thinne waterie and airie substance: the rest is of thicke parts.

A The Onions do bite, attenuate or make thin, and cause drynesse: being boiled they do lose their sharpnesses, especially if the water be twice or thrice changed, and yet for all that they doe not lose

They also break wind, prouoke vrine, and be more soluble boiled than raw; and rawt hey nourish not at all, and but a little though they be boiled.

They be naught for those that be cholericke, but good for such as are replete with raw and phlegmaticke humors; and for women that have their termes stayed vpon a cold cause, by reason they open the passages that are stopt. Galen writeth, That they prouoke the hemorrhoids to bleed if they be laid vpon them either by

themselves, or stamped with vineger.

The juice of Onions simffed up into the nose, purgeth the head, and draweth forth raw slegmaticke humors.

Stamped with Salt, Rue, and Honey, and so applied, they are good against the biting of a mad

Rosted in the embers and applied, they ripen and breake cold Apostumes, Biles, and such like.

The juice of Onions mixed with the decoction of Penniroyall, and anointed vpon the goutie H member with a feather, or a cloath wet therein, and applied, eafeth the same very much.

The juice anointed vpon a pild orbald head in the Sun, bringeth the haire againe very speedily. I The juice taketh away the heat of scalding with water or oile, as also burning with fire & gun. K pouder, as is fet forth by a very skilfull Surgeon M' William Cloves one of the Queens Surgeon, and before him by Ambrose Parey, in his treatise of wounds made by guu shot.

Onions fliced and dipped in the juice of Sorrell, and giuen vnto the Sicke of a tertian Ague, to L eat, takes away the fit in once or twice fo taking them.

The Hurts.

The Onion being eaten, yea though it be boiled, causeth head-ache, hurteth the eyes, and maketh a man dim fighted, dulleth the fences, ingendreth windinesse, and prouoketh ouermuch sleep, especially being eaten raw.

CHAP. 94. Of Squills or Sea Onions.

‡ 1 Scilla Hispanica vulgaris. The common Spanish Squill.





The Description

He ordinarie Squill or fea Onion hath a pretty large root composed of fundry white coats filled with a certain viscous humiditie, and at the bottome thereof grow forth fundry white and thicke fibres. The leaves are like those of Liflies, broad, thicke, and very greene, lying fpred vpon the ground, and turned vp on the fides. The stalke groweth fome cubit or more high, straight, naked without leaves, beautified at the top with many starre-fashioned floures,

very like those of the bigger Ornithogalum. The feed is contained in chaffie three cornered feedvessels, being it selfe also blacke, smooth, and chassie. It stoures in August and September, and the feed is ripe in October. The leaves spring vp in November and December, after that the seed is ripe and stalke decayed. ‡

a The great sea Onion, which Clussus hath set forth in his Spanish Historie, hath very great and broad leaues, as Diofeorides faith, longer than those of the Lilly, but narrower. The bulbe or headed root is very great, confifting of many coats or fealy filmes of a reddish colour. The floure is sometimes yellow, somtimes purple, and somtimes of a light blew; ‡ Classes saith it is like that of the former, I thinke he means both in shape and colour. ‡

The sea Onion of Valentia, or rather the sea Dassodill, hath many long and fat leaves, and narrow like those of Narciffus, but smoother and weaker, lying you the ground 3 among a which rifeth vp a stalke a foot high, bare and naked, bearing at the top a tust of white stoures, in shape like

vnto our common yellow Daffodill. The feed is inclosed in thicke knobby husks, blacke, fat. and thicke, very foft, in thape like vnto the feeds of Aristolochia long a, or long Birth-wort, The root is great, white, long, and bulbous,

4 Red floured Sea Daffodill or fea Onion hath a great bulbe or root like to the precedent, the leaues long, fat, and sharpe pointed, the stalke bare and naked, bearing at the top fundry faire red floures, in shape like to the last described.

2 Pancratium Clufi. Great Squill or Sea Onion.

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3 Pancratium marinum. Sea Onion of Valentia.





The yellow floured Sea Daffodill or fea Onion hath many thicke fat leaues like vnto the common Squill or sea Onion, among the which riseth vp a tender straight stalke full of juice, bearing at the top many floures like the common yellow Daffodil. The feed and root is like the pre-

6 To these may fitly be added that elegant plant which is knowne by the name of Nanciffus tertius of Matthiolus, and may be called white sea Daffodill. This plant hath large roots, as big sometimes as the ordinarie Squill. The leaves are like those of other Daffodils, but broader, rounder pointed, and not very long. The stalke is pretty thicke, being fometimes round, otherwhiles cornered, at the top whereof grow many large white floures: each floure is thus composed; it hath fix long white leaves, in the midft growes forth a white pointall, which is incompaffed by a welt or cap divided into fix parts, which fix are again by threes divided into eighteen jags or diuifions, a white thred tipt with greene, of an inch long, comming forth of the middle of each divifion. This floureth in the end of May. It is faid to grow naturally about the sea coast of Illyria. ‡

The Place.

The first is found in Spaine and Italy, not far from the sea side.

The fecond also neere vnto the sea, in Italy, Spaine, and Valentia. I have had plants of them brought me from fundry parts of the Mediterranean fea fide, as also from Constantinople, where it is numbred among the kindes of Natciffus.

The third groweth in the fands of the sea in most places of the coast of Narbone, and about Montpellier.

The fourth groweth plentifully about the coasts of Tripolis and Aleppo, neere to the fea, and also in falt marshes that are sandy and lie open to the aire.

LIB. I Of the Historie of Plants:

The Time.

They floure from May to the end of Iuly, and their feed is ripe in the end of August. The Names.

The first is called of the Grecians, wine and of the Larines also Scilla: the Apothecaries name it. Squilla: Diuers, Cepamaris: the Germanes, Weer zinibel : the Spaniards, Cebolla albarrana: the French-men, Oignon de mer : in English, Squill, and Sca Onion.

‡ The second is called, Panjann, and Scillarubra maior.

3, 4, 5. These are all figures of the same plant, but the least (which is the worst) is the figure of the Aduersaria, where it is called Paneratium marinum: Dodonaus calls it Narcissus marinum: and Clusius, Hemerocallis Valentina: and it is judged to be the unessay of Theophrasius, Lib. 6. Hiss. cap. 1. The Spaniards call this, Amores mios : the Turkes, Con zambach : the Italians, Goglio marino, These three (as I said) differ no otherwise than in the colour of their floures.

The fixth is Narcissus tertius, or Constantinopolitanus, of Matthiolus: Clusius calls it, Lilionarcissus Hemerocallidis facie. 1

4 Pancratium floribus rubris. Red floured fea Daffodill.

‡ 6 Narcissus tertius Matthioli. Thewhite fea Daffodill.





The Temperature.

The fea Onion is not in the second degree, and cutteth very much, as Galen faith. It is best when it is taken baked or rofted, for to the vehemency of it is taken away. The Vertues of Squills.

The root is to be coursed with paste or clay, (as Dioferides teacheth, and then put into an onen to be baked, or else buried in hot embers till such time as it be throughly rosted for not being so baked or roued it is very hurtfull to the inner parts.

It is likewife baked in an earthen pot close couered and set in an ouen. That is to be taken elpe-cially which is in the midfi, which being cut in pieces must be boyled, but the water is still to be changed till such time as it is haither bitter nor sharpe: then must the pieces be hanged on a thread, and dried in the shadow, so that no one piece touch another. \$ Thus yied it loseth most of the strength, therefore it is better to vie it lightly dried, without any other preparation. ‡

L 1 B. I.

C These slices of the Squill are vsed to make oile, wine, or vineger of Squill. Of this vineger of Squil is made an Oxymel; the vse whereof is to cut thicke tough and clammy humors, as also to be vsed in vomits.

This Onion rosted or baked is mixed with potions and other medicines which provoke vrine, and open the stoppings of the liver and fpleene, and is also put into treacles. It is given to those that have the dropsie, the yellow jaundise, and to such as are tormented with the gripings of the belly, and is vied in a licking medicine against an old rotten cough, and shortnesses of breath.

One part of this Onion being mixed with eight parts of falt, and taken in the morning fasting, to the quantitie of a spoonfull or two, looseth the belly.

F The inner part of Squilla boiled with oile and turpentine, is with great profit applied vnto the chaps or chilblanes of the feet or heeles.

It driveth forth long and round wormes, if it be given with hony and oile.

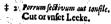
† The Pancratium marinam, or Hemerocallis Valentina (lath Culfius) whenas I lived with Rondeletius at Montpellier, was called Scilla; and the Apothecaries made the trochiftees thereof for the composition of treacle. Afterwards it began to be called Pancratium flore Lilij. Rondeletius also was wont to tell this following story concerning the poylonous and maligne qualitie thereof. There were two sishermen, whereof the one lent vnto the other (whom he hated) his knife, poisoned with the juice of this Hemerocallis, for to cut his meat withall: he suspecting no treacherie, cut his victuals therewith, and so car them, the other abstaining therefrom, and saving he had no stomacke. Some sew dayes after, he that dide at the victuals died: which shewed the strong and deadly qualitie of this plant, which therefore(as Clussus status) cannot be the Scilla Epimevidia of Pliny, which was eatable and without malignitie. ‡

CHAP. 95. Of Leekes.

Headed or set Leeke.

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The Description.

The leaves or the blades of the Leeke be long, formewhat broad, and very many, having a keele or creft in the backfide, in finell and tafte like to the Onion. The flalkes, if the blades be not often cut, do in the fecond or third yeare grow to round, bringing forth on the top floures made vp in a round head or ball as doth the Onion. The feeds are like. The bulbe or root is long and flender, afpecially of the vnfet Leeke. That of the other Leeke is thicker and greater.

† 2 Most Writers distinguish the common Leeke into Parrum espitatum & sectious ; and Lobel gives these two sigures wherewish we here present you. Now both these grow of the large seed, and they differ onely in culture; for that which is often cut solvene who of the kirchen is called Sectious : the other which is headed, is not cut, but spaced, and removed in Autumne: 1

39 The Place.

It requireth a meane earth, far, well dunged and digged. It is very common enery where the other countries, as well as in England

The Time.

It may be fowne in March or Aprill, and is to be remoused in September, or Obtober,

The Grecians call it were the Latines, Porrum. The Emperout Weehad great pleafure in this toot, and therefore he was called in foome, Porruphagus. But Palladius in the masculine gender called it Porrus: the Germanes, Lauth: the Brabanders, 100 testes: the Spaniards, Pauro: the French, Porreau: the English-men, Leeke, or Leekes.

The Leeke is hot and dry, and doth attenuate or make thinne as doth the Onion.

Being boiled it is leffe hurtfull, by reason that it loses a great part of his sharpenesse: and yet being so yed it yeeldeth no good juyce. But being taken with cold heabes his soo hot quality is tempered.

Being boyled and eaten with Ptilana or barley creame, it concoceth and bringeth vp raw hubors that lie in the cheft. Some affirme it to be good in a loch or sicking medicine, to clenfe the pipes of the lungs.

The juyce drunke with hony is profitable against the biting of venomous beasts, and likewise C the leaues stamped and laid thereupon.

The fame juice, with vinegre, trankincense and milke, or oyle of roses, dropped into the eares, D mitigateth their paine, and is good for the novse in them.

Two drams of the feed, with the like weight of myrtill berries drunke, top the fpitting of bloud B which hath continued a long time. The fame ingredients put into Wine keeps it from fouring, and being already foure, amend the fame, as divers write. It cutteth and attendant to groffe and tough humors.

‡ Lobel commends the following Loch as very effectuall against phlegmatick Squinancies, and F other cold catarrhes which are like to cause suffocation. This is the description thereof; Take blanched almonds three ounces, source signs, soft Baellium halse an ounce, suffered Liquorice, two ounces, of sugar sandy dissoluted in a sufficient quantity of juyce of Liecker, and boyled in Baloes to the height of a Syrup, as much as shall be requisit to make the test into the forme of an Es.

It heateth the body, ingendreth naughty bloud, caufeth troublefome and temble dreames, offendeth the eies, dulleth the fight, hurteth those that are by nature hot and molericke, and is noysome to the stomacke, and breedeth windinesse.

Снар. 96.

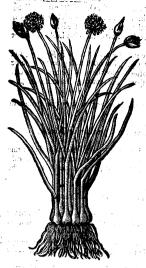
Of Cines or Chines, And wilde Leeke

The Kindes.

There be diners kindes of Leekes, some wilde, and some of the Garage as shall be declared. Those called Giues hatte beene taken of some for a kinde of wilde, on in the but thors that I haue beene acquisinted with, do accord that there is not any tills Onion.

LIB. I.

2 Schenoprason. Ciues or Chiues.



3 Ampeloprason sine porrum siluestre. Wilde Leeke.

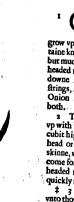
d The



2 Porrum vitigineum.

French Lecks, or Vine Leckes

M The Description.



Lucs bring forth many leaues about a hand-full high, long, flender, round like to little rufhes; amongfi which grow up finall and tender flalkes, fending forth creaine knops with floures like those of the Onion, but much leffer. They have many little bulbes or headed roots fashed together: out of which grow downe into the earth a great number of little strings, and it hath both the smell and taste of the Onion and Leeke, as it were participating of both.

2 The Vine Leeke or French Leeke groweth vp with blades like thofe of Leekes: the flalke is a cubit high, on the top whereof flandeth a round head or button, couered at the firft with a thinne skinne, which being broken, the floures and feeds come forth like thofe of the Onion. The bulbe or headed root is round, hard, and found, which is quickly multiplied by fending forth many bulbes.

† 3 The wilde Leeke hath leaues much like vato those of Crow-garlicke, but larger, and more acride. The floures and seeds also resemble those of the Crow-garlicke, the seeds being about the bignesse of comes of wheat, with small strings comming forth at their ends. ‡

The Place and Time.

r Ciues are fet in gardens, they flourish long and continue many yeares, they suffer the cold of winter: they are cut and polled often as is the vnset Leeke.

2 The Vine-Leeke grows of it felfe in Vineyards and neere vnto Vines in hot regions, wherof it both tooke rhe name Vine-Leeke and French Leeke. It beareth his greene leaues in Winter, and withereth away in the Sommer. It groweth in most gardens of England.

‡ Thus far our Author describes and intimates to you a garden Leek, much like the ordinary in all respects, but somewhat larger. But the following names belong to the wilde Leeke, which here we give you in the third place. ‡

The Names.

Ciues are called in Greeke someston, Shanoprafiam: in Dutch, 28 felloach: as though you should lay Inneum Forrum, or Rush-leeke: in English, Ciues, Chiues, Ciuet, and Sweth: in French, Brelles.

† 2 The Vine-leeke, or rather wilde Leeke, is called in Greeke: Annuagem of the place where it naturally groweth: it may be called in Latine Portum vitium, or Visigineum Portum: in English, after the Greeke and Latine, Vine-leeke, or French Leeke.

The Temperature.

Ciues are like in facultie vnto the Leeke, hot and dry. The Vine-Leek heateth more than doth the other Leeke.

The Vertues.

Ciues attenuate or make thin, open, prouoke vrine, ingender hot and groffe vapors, and are hurt-A full to the eyes and braine. They cause troublesome dreames, and workeall the effects that the Leeke doth.

The Yine-leeke or Ampeloprason provoketh vrine mightily, and bringeth downethe floures. It B cureth the bitings of venomous beafts, as Dioscorides writeth.

The figure of Ampelopasium was in the first place, in the Chapter next but one, by the name of Allium file flee,

11.15

CHAP. 97. Of Garlicke.

The Description.

He bulbe or head of Garlicke is couered with most thin skins or filmes of a very light white purple colour, consisting of many cloues severed one from another, under which in the ground below groweth a tassel of threddy fibres; it hath long green leaves like those deskes, among which riseth up a stalke at the end of the second or third years, whereappeareth round blacke seeds.

‡ 2 There is also another Garlicke which groweth wilde in some places of Germanie and Frapce, which in shape much resembles the ordinarie, but the cloues of the roots are smaller and redder. The sloure is also of a more dusky and darke colour than the ordinarie. ‡

¶ The Place and Time.

¶ The Place and Time.

Perlick is feldome fowne of feed, but planted in gardens of the fmall cloues in November and December, and fometimes in Februarie and Marches.

The Names.

It is called in Latine Allium: in Greeke xiesh. The Apothecaries keepe the Latine name: the Germanes call it **33noblauch**: the Low-Dutch **100b**: the Spaniards, Aios, Albo: the Italians Aglio: the French, Ail or Aux: the Bohemians Czesnee: in English, Gatlick, and poore mans treacle.

Garlicke is very sharpe, hot and dry (as Galen saith) in the fourth degree, and exulcerates the skin by raising blisters.

Acing eaten it heateth the body extremely, attenuateth and maketh thin thicke and groffe humors, cutteth such as are tough and claiming, digestern and consumeth them, also openeth obstructions, is an enemie to all cold poysons, and to the bitings of venomous beasts: and therfore Galen nameth it Theriagum Rustica. Or the Husbandmans Treacle.

It yeeldeth to the body no nourishment at all, it ingendreth naughty and sharpe bloud. There- B

fore such as are of a hot complexion must especially abstaine from it. But if it be boiled in water untill such time as it hath loss sharpenesse, it is the lesse forcible, and retaineth no longer his

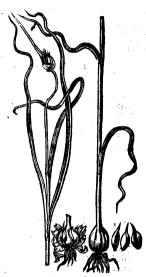
It taketh away the roughnesse of the throat, it helpeth an old cough, it prouoketh vrine, it brea. keth and confumeth wind, and is also a remedie for the Dropsie which proceedeth of a cold cause. It killeth wormes in the belly, and driveth them forth. The milke also wherein it hath bin fod.

den is given to yong children with good fuccesse against the wormes.

z Allium. Garlicke.

‡ 2 Allium fylvestre rubentibus nucleis. Wilde Garlicke with red cloues





It helpeth avery cold fromacke, and is a preferentine against the contagious and pestilent airs. The decoction of Garlicke vsed for a bath to fit ouer, bringeth downe the floures & secondines or after-burthen, as Dioscorides faith.

It taketh away the morphew, tettars or ring-wormes, scabbed heads in children, dandraffe, and fcurse, tempered with honey, and the parts anointed therewith.

With Figge leaues and Cumin it is laid on against the bitings of the Mouse called in Greeke Mercia: in English, a Shrew.

CHAP. 98. Of Crow-Garlicke and Ramsons.

The Description.

He wilde Garlicke or Crow garlick hath small tough leaues like vnto Rushes, smooth and hollow within, among which groweth vpa naked stalke, round, slipperie, bard and found, on the top whereof, after the floures be gon, grow little feeds made up in a round cluster like small kernels, having the smell and taste of garlicke. In stead of a root there is a bulbe or round head, without any cloues at all.

2 Ramsons do send forth two or three broad longish leaves sharpe pointed, smooth, and of a light greene colour. The stalke is a span high, smooth and slender, bearing at the top a cluster of white star fashioned floures. In stead of a root it hath a long slender bulbe, which sendeth down a

multitude of ftrings, and is couered with skins or thicke coats.

† I Allium Sylvestre. Crow Garlicke.

LIB. I.

2 Allium vrfinum Ramfons.





I The Time.

They fpring up in Aprill and May : their feed is ripe in August.

The Place.

The Grow Garlicke groweth in fertile pattures in all parts of England. I found if in great pleutie in the fields called the Mantels, on the backe fide of Inlington by London.

Ramfons grow in the woods and borders of fields under hedges among it the buthes. I found it in the next field unto Boobies barn, under that hedge that bordereth upon the lane, and alfoypon the left hand, under an hedge adioining to a lane that leadeth to Hampfied both places neare your างการเกาะเลือกเลือน ในการเกาะเลือน เกาะเลือน เกาะเลือน เกาะเลือน เกาะเลือน เกาะเลือน เกาะเลือน เกาะเลือน เกาะเล

The Names.

Both of them be wilde Garlicke, and may be called in Latine Allia filvestria: in Greeke. Inigita ipux: the fitst by Dodoneus and Lobel is called Allium filveftre tenuifolium. Ramsons are named of the later practitioners Allium silvestre, or Beares Garlicke : Allium latifa-

lium, and Moly Hippocraticum : in English, Ramsons, Ramsies, and Buckrams.

The Nature.

The temperatures of the wilde Garlicks are referred vnto those of the gardens. The Vertues.

H Wild Garlicke or Crow-Garlicke, as Galen faith, is stronger and of more force than the garden Garlicke.

The leaves of Ramsons be stamped and eaten of divers in the Low-Countries, with fish for a fauce, euen as we do eat green-fauce made with forrell.

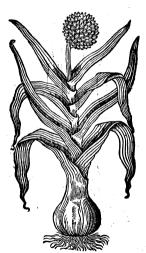
The fame leaves may very well be eaten in Aprill and May with butter, of such as are of a strong constitution, and laboring men.

The distilled water drunke breaketh the stone, and driveth it forth, and provoketh vrine.

CHAP. 99. Of Mountaine Garlicke.

I Scorodoprasum. Great mountaine Garlicke.

‡ 2 Scorodoprasum primum Clusij. Club in his great mountain Garlick.





¶ The Description.

He great mountaine Garlicke hath long and broad leaves like those of Leeks, but much greater and longer, embracing or classing about a great thicke stalks, which is set a greathead bigger than a mans singer, and bare towards the top sypon Onion. The skinne when it commeth to perfection breaketh, and discourreth a great multitude the control of the stalks which is set a greathead bigger than a tennife ball, couered with a skinne after the manner of an offerbirish strong which being and black to discourreth a great multitude. of whitish floures: which being past, blacke feeds follow inclosed in a three cornered huske. The root is bulbous, of the bignesse of a great Onion. The whole plant smelleth very strong like with

Garlicke and is in flew a Leeke, whereupon it was called Scorodoprasam, as if we should say, Garlicke Leeke; participating of the Leeke and Garlicke, or rather a degenerate Garlicke growne monfrous.

I cannot certainely determine what difference there may be betweene the plants expressed by the first figure, which is our Authors, and the second figure which is taken our of Clubus. Now the history which Clusius gives vs to the second, the same is (out of him) given by our Author to the first: for that by this reason they are of one and the same plant. To the which opinion I rather incline; than affirme the contrary with Baubine, who distinguishing them, puts the first amongst the Leekes, under the name of Porrum folio latifimo : following Tabernamomanus, who first gave this figure, vnder the name of Porrum Syriacum.

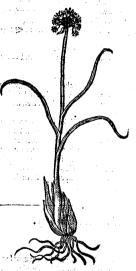
3 This plant is leffer in all the parts than the former; the root is fet about with longer and slenderer bulbes wrapped in b. wnish skinnes; the floures and leaves are like, yet smaller than

Garlicke.

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† 3 Scorodoprasumminus.
The leffer Leeke leaved Garlicke.

A Ophio(coridon.





4. The third, which Cluffur makes his fecond serodoprafum, hath stalkes forme two cubits high; having many leaves like those of Leekes from the bottome of the stalke to the middle thereof; their smell is betweene that of Leekes and Garlicke; the rest of the stalke is naked greene, smooth, furtaining at the top a head composed of many bulbes, couered with a whitish, skinne ending in a long greene point, which skinne by the growth of the bulbe being broken, they show themselves, being first of a purplish, and afterwards of a whitish colour, amongs which are some slowers. The top of the stalke at first twines it selfe, so that it in some sort represents a seriest, then by little it vntwines againe, and beares the head streight vp. The root consists of many cloues much like that of Gastieba. that of Garlicke. ‡

5 The broad leaved mountaine Garlicke, or rather the Mountaine Ramions, rifeth up with a finise a cubit high, a finger thicke, yet very weake, full of a pongroup libitance parte to the bostome of a purplish colour, and greene about, bearing at the gop a multimose of small which floures, forming apping, star fashion. The reases are three or foure, broad ribbed like the fetties of great Gentian, refembling those of familians, but greater. The roos is great and long copered with many feature and hair fetties. with many fealy coats and hairy firings.

5 Allium Alpinum latifolium, seu Victorialis.
Broad leaved Mountaine Garlicke.

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The Place.

The great mountaine Garlicke growes about Constantinople, as faith Clustus. I received a plant of it from M'Thomas Edwards Apothecary of Excester, who found it growing in the West part of England.

Vistorialia groweth in the mountaines of Germany, as faith Carolus Clussus, and is yet a stranger in England for any thing that I do know.

4 The Time.

Most of these plants floure in the months of lune and July.

une and luly.

¶ The Names.

Of the first and second I have spoken already. The third is Secredoprasum minus of Lobel. The fourth is Allium fairvum secundam of Dudonaus, and Secredoprasum secundam of Clustum. The fifth is Allium anguirum of Matthiolus Ophioseoridan of Lobel, and Victorialis of Clustum and others, as also Allium Alpinum. The Germanes call it, Sector 10017.

They are of a middle temper between Leekes and Garlicke.

Their Vertues.

Scorodaprasium, as it partakes of the temper, so also of the vertues of Leekes and Garlicke; that is, it attenuates groffe and tough matter, helpes expectoration, &c.

Pittorialis is like Garlicke in the operation thereof. Some (as Camerarius writeth) hang the root thereof about the necks of their cattell being falne blinde, by what occasion foeuer it happen, and persuade themselues that by this

meanes they will recouer their fight. Those that works in the mines of Germany affirme, That they find this root very powerfull in defending them from the affaults of impure spirits or diuels, which often in such places are troublesome vnto them. Clus.

CHAP. 100. Of Moly, or the Succerers Garlicke.

¶ The Description.

THe first kinde of Moly hath for his root a little whitish bulbe somewhat long, not vulike to the root of the vnset Leeke, which sendeth forth leaves like the blades of at the top whereof commeth forth of a skinny filme a bundle of milke-white floures, nor vnlike to kinde.

The whole plant hath the smell and taste of Garlicke, whereof no doubt it is a kinde.

2 Serpents Moly hath likewise a small bulbous root with some fibres fastned to the bottom, from which rise yp weake grassie leaues of a shining greene colour, crookedly winding and running themselves towards the point like the taile of a Serpent, whereof it tooke his name: the stalle fough, thicke, and full of juyce, at the top whereof standeth a cluster of small red bulbes, like vnto themselves the cloue of Garlicke, before they be pilled from their skinne. And among those bulbes shoure tending to a purple colour: which being past, the bulbes doe fall downe vpon the ground, nitebulbes that the root doth cast old and root, and thereby greatly encrease, as also by the instance of the same of

3 Homers Moly hath very thicke leaues, broad toward the bottome, sharpe at the point, and



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I Moly Dioscorideum,

3 Moly Homericum. Homers Moly.



2 Moly Serpentinum. Serpents Moly.



hollowed like a trough or gutter, iff the bofome of which leaues neese vnto the bottom
commeth forth a certain gound bulbe or half
of a goofe turd greene colour which leng
tipe and fet in the ground, groweth and becommeth a faire plant fuch as is the mother.
Among those leaues rises up a naked smooth
thicke stalke two cubits high, as strong as a
small walking staffe: at the top of the stalke
standeth a bundle of faire whitish shoures, dashed ouer with a wash of purple colour smelling like the slowes of Odions. When they
be ripe there appeareth a black feed wrapped
in a white skin or huske. The root is great
and bulbous, couered with a blackish skin on
the out side, and white wirhin, and of the bigters of great on hot.

Indian Moly hith very thick far short-leaves, that you need, in the bollome, whose of comment for the active he had been belong whose of the shar of Himsel Moly. The shalls is also like the precedent, bearing at the top a cluster of that you has a shall of the process is great, but bous salthier, and fall of usice.

great bulbous root greater than that of the men Moly, and fuller of a flimic fuice; from which do artic since or fouregreat slick and blood leases without a wales at the points. wherein confifteth the difference betweene these leaues and those of *Homers* Moly, which are not so. In the middle of the leaues riseth vpa bunch of smooth greenish bulbes set vpon a tender soot-stake, in shape and bignesse like vnto a great garden Worme, which being ripe and planted in the earth, do also grow vnto a faire plant like vnto their mother.

‡ These two last mentioned (according to Banhine, and I thinke the truth) are but figures of one and the same plant; the later whereof is the better, and more agreeing to the growing of the plant.

6 To these may be fitly added two other Molyes: the first of these which is the yellow Moly, hash roots whits and round, commonly two of them growing together; the leaues which it sends forth are long and broad, and somehat resemble those of the Tulip, and viually are but two in number; betweene which riseth up a stalke a foot high, bearing at the top an umbell of faire yellow star-like stoures tipt on their lower sides with a little greene. The whole plant smelleth of Garlicke.

4 Moly Indicum. Indian Moly.

5 Caucafon. Withering Moly.





7 This little Moly hath a root about the bignesse of an Hasell nut, white, with some fibres hanging thereat; the stalke is of an handfull or little more in height, the top thereof is adomed with anymbel of ten or twelue white slowes, each of which consists of fix leaves, not that ted, but turned round, and pretty large, considering the bignesse of the plant. This plant hath also viaully but two leaves, but those like those of Leekes but far lesse.

† The Place.

† The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

The Place.

Famt and some others, studious in the knowledge of plants.

They fpring forth of the ground in February, and bring forth their floures, fruit, and feed in the

The Name;

Some have derived the name Maly from the Greeke words, Manufarment that is, to drive away diseases. It may probably be argued to belong to a certaine bulbous plant, and that a kinder

LIB. I. Of the Historie of Plants.

of Garlicke, by the words Mainte, and Mainte. The former, Galen in his Lexicon of some of the more difficult words vied by Hippotrates, thus expounds: I wish the same that is, Molyla is a Garlicke having a simple of single head, and not to be parted or diffiguring into cloues. Some terme it Moly: Erotians in his Lexicon expounds it thus: Moly (litth hee) Laufer and Country & Carting and not to be parted into cloues. That is, Molyx is a head of garlick round; and not to be parted into cloues.

¶ The Names in particular. ‡ 1 This is called Moly by Matthiolus: Moly Anguftifolium by Dodonaus; Moly Diofeorideum, by Lood and Clustus.

2 This, Moly Serpentinum vocatum, by Lobel and the Author of the Hift. Lugd.

3 This same is thought to be the Moly of Theophrasius and Pliny, by Dodoneus, Clusius, &c. and fome also would have it to be that of Homer mentioned in the twentieth Odys. Lobel calls it Moly Lilistorum.

4. 5 The fourth and fifth being one, are called Caucafen, and Moly Indicum, by Lobel, Cluftue,

6 This is Moly montanum latifolium flavo flore of Clusius, and Moly luteum of Lobel, Aduers.par. 2.

7 This fame is Moly minus of Clufius. ‡

‡ 6 Moly latifolium flore flaue.

Broad leaved Moly with the yellow floure.

† 7 Moly minus flore albo.

Dwarfe white flour Moly:





The Temperature and Vertues.

These Molyes are very hot, approching to the nature of Garlicke, and I doubt not but in time fome excellent man or other will find out as many good vertues in them, as their stately & come-ply proportion should seeme to be possessed with. But for my part, I have neither proved, nor heard of others, nor found in the writings of the Antients, any thing touching their faculties. Only Dissorbits reporterly. That they are of a maruellous efficacie to bring down the termes, if one of them be stamped with oile of Floure de-luce according to art, and vsed in maner of a pellarie or mother suppositorie:

Q

+ CHAP. 101. Of divers other Molyes.

- DEfides the Garlickes and Molyes formerly mentioned by our Author, and those I have in this edition added, there are divers others, which, mentioned by Clusius, and belong. ing to this tribe, I thought good here to fet forth. Now for that they are more than conueniently could be added to the former chapters, (which are sufficiently large) I thought it not amiffe to allot them a place by themselues.
 - ‡ 1 Moly Narcissinis folijs primum. The first Narcisse-leaved Moly.

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‡ 2 Moly Narcifinis folys secundum The fecond Narciffe-leaved Moly,





The Description.

- His, which in face nighest representeth the Molyes described in the last Chapter, hath a root made of many scales, like as an onion in the vpper part, but the lower part is knotty, and runnes in the ground like as Solomons Seale; the Onion-like part hath many fibres hanging thereat; the leaues are like those of the white Narcisse, very greene and shining, among st which rifeth vp a stalke of a cubit high, naked, firme, greene, and crested. At the top come forth many floures confifting of fix purplish leaves, with as many chiues on their infides : after which follow three-fquare heads, opening when they are ripe, and containing a round
- 2 This other being of the fame kinde, and but a varietie of the former, hath fofter & more ash coloured leanes, with the floures of a lighter colour. Both these floure at the end of June, or in
- This hath flue or fix leaves equally as broad as those of the last described, but not so long, This hath flue or fix leaues equally as broad as those of the last described, but not to keep being fomewhat twined greene, and finning. The stalke is some soot in length, smaller than that of the former, but not less this created, and bearing in a round head many sloutes, in manner of the sound hat shall be soot the sound but of a more elegant our ple colour. In seed and root growing and shape like those of the former, but of a more elegant purple colour. In seed and root

‡ 3 Moly Narcissinis folijs tertium. The third Narcisse-leaved Moly.



‡ 5 Moly montanum fecundum Clufi. The fecond mountain Molv.



‡ 4 Moly montanum latifolium 1 Clusij. The first broad leaved mountain Moly.



it resembles the precedent. There is also avarietie of this kinde, with leaves longer and nar-rower, neither fo much twined, the stalkes weaker, and floures much lighter coloured.

This floures later than the former, to wit, in

Iuly and August.

All these plants grow naturally in Leitenberg and other hils neere to Vienna in Austria. where they were first found and observed by Carolus Clusius.

4 This hath a stalk some two cubits high, which even to the midst is incompassed with leaues much longer and broader than those of Garlick, and very like those of the Leek:on the top of the smooth & rush-like stalke groweth a tuft confifting of many dark purple coloured bulbes growing close together, from among it which come forth pretty long fightes bearing light purple flar fainioned floures, which are succeeded by three cornered feed-veffels. The root is bulbous, large, confifting of many cloues and having many white fibres growing forth therof. Moreover, there grow out certain round bulbes about the root, almost like those which grow in the head, and being planted apart, they produce plants of the same kind. This is Allium, fine Moly montanum laifalium v. Claff.
This hath a fmooth round greene stalke

fome cubit high, whereon doe grow most com-

monly three leaves narrower than those of the former, and as it were graffy. The top of the stalke fustaines a head wrapped in two lax filmes, each of them running out with a sharpe point like two hornes, which opening themselues, there appeare many small bulbs heaped together, among which are floures composed of fix purplish little leaves, and fastned to long stalks. The root is round and white, with many long white fibres hanging thereat. Clustus calls this Allium, five Moly montanam

figured the state of the state forked or horned skin involving the head, which confifteth of many small bulbs of a reddish green to lead of notine skill involving the near, which confined of many man ones of a reducing green colour, and ending in a long green point; among ft which vpon long and flender flalks hang down floures like in forme and magnitude to the former, but of a whitifu colour, with a darke purple streake along it the middle, and vpon the edges of each leafe. The root is round and white like that of the last described. This Clusius giueth under the title of Allium, sive Moly montanum

6 Molymontanum 3. Cluf. The third mountaine Molv.

‡ 7 Moly montani quarti fec. 1.Clus. The fourth mountaine Moly, the first fort thereof.





This also hath three rushy leaves, with a round stalk some cubit high, whose top is likewise adorned with a forked membrane, containing many pale coloured floures hanging on long stalks, each floure confifting of fix little leaues, with the like number of chiues, and a petill in the midt. This ruft of floures cut off with the top of the flalke, and carried into a chamber, will yeeld a plea-fant finel(like that which is found in the floures of the earlier (yelamen) but it quickly decays. After thefe floures are past, succeed three cornered heads containing a black small feed nor much va-like Gillosloure feed. The root is round like the former, sometimes yeelding off-sets. This is

There is another kinde of this last described, which growes to almost the same height, and hath like leaues, and the head ingirt with the like skinny long pointed buskes; but the floures of this are of a very darke colour. The roots are like the former, with off-fees by their fide. This is

Clusime his Moly montani quarti species secunda. The roots of the three last described smel of garlicke, but the leaves have rather an herby or graffe-like smells on the leaves have rather an herby or graffe-like smells on the leaves have rather an herby or graffe-like smells on the leaves have rather an herby or graffe-like smells on the leaves have rather an herby or graffe-like smells on the leaves have rather an herby or graffe-like smells on the leaves have rather an herby or graffe-like smells on the leaves have respectively.

The fift and fixt of these grow naturally in the Styrian and Austrian Alps. The secont growes about Presburg in Hungarie, about Niclaspurg in Morania, but most abundantly about the baths connect a code of cold in the condition

‡ 8 Moly montani quarti species secunda Clussi. mountaine Moly.

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9 This growes to the like height as the former, with a green stalke having few leaves thereupon, and naked at the top, where it carrieth a round head confifting of many flar-like small floures; of a faire purple colour, fastned to short stalks, each floure being composed of six little leaves, with as many chiues, and a pestill in the middle. The root is bulbous and white, having somtimes his off-fets by his fides. The smell of it is like Garlick. This groweth also about Presburgh in Hungarie, and was there observed by Clusius to beare his floure in May and June. He calleth this Allium, feu Moly montanum quintum.

CHAP. 102. "Of White Liftight that Montage of the Chap.

The Little floors 14ay to the end about T

Here be fundry forts of Lillies, whereof force be wilde or of the field, others same or of the garden; some white, others red; some of our own countries growing, others from beyond the das: and because of the variable forts, we wil divide them into chapters, beginning with the wowhite Lillies, which differ little but in the nation place of growth the continued of the

The Description.

"He white Lilly hath long smooth and full bodied leaves of a graftic or light green co. four. The fialks be two cubits high, and formines more, fet or garnished with the like leaves, but growing smaller and smaller toward the top; and you them do grow faire white floures firong of fmell, narrow toward the foot of the stalke whereon they do grow, wide or open in the mouth like a bell. In the middle part of them doe grow small tender pointals tipped open in the month increases. In the innuise part of the nack fide, confifting of fix finall leanes with a dufty yellow colour, ribbed or chamfered on the back fide, confifting of fix finall leanes thicke and fat. The root is a bulb made of fealy cloues, full of tough and clammy juice, wherewith the whole plant doth generally abound.

2 The white Lilly of Constantinople hath very large & fat leaues like the former, but narrower and lesser. The stalke rifeth vp to the height of three cubits, set and garnished with leaves also like the precedent, but much leffe. Which stalke oftentimes doth alter and degenerat from his naturall roundnesse to assat forme, as it were a lath of wood furrowed or chanelled slongst the same, as it werf ribes or welts. The floures grow at the top like the former, fauing that the leaves doe tume thems lues more backward like the Turks cap, and beareth many more floures than our English

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I Lilium album. The white Lilly.



2 Lilium album Bykantinum. The white Lilly of Constantinople.



Our English white Lilly groweth in most gardens of England. The other groweth naturally in Constantinople and the parts adjacent, from whence we had plants for our English gardens, where

The Lillies floure from May to the end of June.

The Lilly is called in Greeke sales. in Latine, Lilium, and also hold lumonis, or Ismo Rose, because it is reported it came up of her milke that fell upon the ground. But the Poets Stepe This Hereic, who labite had by Alemanta, was put to Ismo's breafts whileft face was affected and after the facking there fell away aboundance of milk, and that one part was fpilt in the beauens and the other vpon the earth; and that of this fprang the Lilly, and of the other the circle in the heatens

called Lacteus Circulus, or the Milky way, or otherwise in English Warling street. S. Basil in the explication of the 44 Pfalm faith. That no floure fo lively fets forth the frailty of mans life as the Lillv. It is called in high-Dutch, Well's Bilgen ; in low-Dutch, witte Lillen ; in Italian, Gielio :

Lilly, It is canced in influence of the confidence of the confiden (that they might be the better knowne which kinde of Lilly they meant when they fent Roots of them into these countries) Fa fiora grandi Bianchi: so that Sultan Zambach fa fiora grandi Bianchi is

as much to fay as, Sultans great Lilly with white floures.

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The Nature.

The white Lilly is hot, and partly of a subtill substance. But if you regard the root, it is dry in the first degree and hot in the second.

The Vertues.

The root of the garden Lilly stamped with hony gleweth together sinues that be cut in sunder. A It confumeth or (coureth away the vicers of the head called Achores, and likewife allfeitining) of the beard and face.

The roots stamped with vineger, the leaves of Henbane, or the meale of Barley, cureth the tu- B mors and impostumes of the priuy parts. It bringeth the haire again youn places which haue bin burned or scalded, if it be mingled with oile or grease, and the place anointed therewith,

The same root rosted in the embers, and stamped with some leaven of Rie bread & hogs greafe, C breaketh pestilential botches. It ripeneth apostumes in the flanks, comming of veneric and such

The floures steeped in oile Oliue, and shifted two or three times during Sommer, and set in the D Sun in a strong glasse, is good to harden the softnesse of sinues, and the hardnesse of the matrix.

Florentinus a writer of Husbandry faith, That if the root be curiously opened, and therein be put E fome red, blew, or yellow colour that hath no causticke or burning qualitie, it will cause the floure to be of the fame colour.

Iulius Alexandrinus the Emperours Physitian faith, That the water thereof distilled and drunke, F caufeth easie and speedy deliverance, and expelleth the secondine or after-burthen in most speedy

He also faith, The leaves boiled in red wine, and applied to old wounds or vicers, do much good G and forward the cure, according to the doctrine of Galen, lib, 7, de fimpl, med, facultat.

The root of a white Lilly stamped and strained with wine, and given to drinke for two or three H dayes together, expelleth the poison of the pestilence, and causeth it to breake forth in blisters in the outward part of the skin, according to the experience of a learned Gentleman M William Godo.

rw., Sergeant Surgeon to the Queens Majestic; who also hath cured many of the dropse with the juice thereof tempered with Barly meale, and baked in cakes, and fo eaten ordinarily for some moneth or fix weeks together with meat, but no other bread during that time.

CHAP. 103. Of Red Lillies.

The Kindes.

THere be likewife fundry forts of Lillies, which we do comprehend vider one generall name in English, Red Lillies, whereof some are of our owne countries growing, and others of beyond the feas, the which shall be distinguished severally in this chapter that followeth.

The Description.

"He gold-ted Lilly groweth to the height of two and formines three cubits, and often higher than those of the common white Lilly. The leaves be blacker and narrower, set very thicke about the stalke. The floures in the top be many, from ten to thirty, according to the age of the plant, and fertilitie of the foile, like in forme and greatneffe to those of the white Lilly, but of a white colour tending to a Saffron , fprinckled or poudred with many little blacke specks, like to rude unperfect draughts of certaine letters. The roots be great bulbs, consifting of many cloues, as those of the white Lilly, he will a wiself debug white and

‡ 2 In flead of the Plantain leaved Red Lilly, described and figured in this second place by our Author out of Tabernamontanus, for that I judge both the figure and description counterfeir. I our Authorout of Tacernamonanus, for that I mage both the legitle and description counterfert, I have omitted them, and here give you the many-floured red Lilly in his flead. This hath a root like that of the last described, as also leaves and stalks 5 the floure also in shape is like that of the former, but of a more light colour, and in number of floures it exceedeth the precedent, for fometimes it beares fixty floures vpon one stalke. ‡

† 3 This red Lilly is like vnto the former, but not fo tall; the leaves be fewer in number, broader, and downy towards the top of the stalke, where it bears some bulbes. The sloures in shape are like the former, fauing that the colour hereof is more red, and thicke dasht with black speckes

The root is scaly like the former.

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4 There is another red Lilly which hath many leaves somewhat ribbed, broader than the last mentioned, but shorter, and not so many in number. The stalke groweth to the height of two cubits, and fomtimes higher, whereupon do grow floures like the former: among the foot-stalkes of which floures come forth certaine bulbes or cloued roots, browne of colour, tending vnto rednes, which do fall in the end of August, vpon the ground, taking root and growing in the same place, whereby it greatly encreaseth; for feldome or neuer it bringeth forth seed for his propagation.

1 Lilium aurcum. Gold-red Lilly.



2 † Lilium rubrum. The red Lilly.



5 There is another fort of red Lilly having a faire fealy or cloued root, yellow about, and blowne toward the bottom; from which rifeth vy a faire fiffe flalk crefted or furrowed, of an ouerworne browne colour, fer from the lower part to the branches, whereon the floures do grow, with many leaues, confused by placed without order. Among the branches close by the stem grow forth certaine cloues or roots of a reddifn colour, like vnto the cloues of garlicke before they be pilled: which beeing fallen vpon the ground at their time of ripenesse, doe shoot forth certaine tender strings or roots that do take hold of the ground, whereby it greatly encreaseth. The floures are in shape like the other red Lillies, but of a darke Orange colour, resembling a stame of stresspotted

6 This hath a much shorter stalke, being but a cubit or lesse in height, with leaves blac-

kith, and narrower than those aforesaid. The floures, as in the rest, grow out of the top of the stalk. and are of a purplish Saffron colour, with some blackish spots. The root in shape is like the precedent. ‡

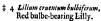
The Place.

These Lillies do grow wilde in the plowed fields of Italy and Languedocke, in the mountaines and vallies of Hetruria and those places adjacent. They are common in our English gardens, as alfo in Germanie.

I The Time. These red Lillies do floure commonly a little before the white lillies, and sometimes together with them.

3 Lilium cruentum latifolium. The fiery red Lilly.

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The Names.

‡ 1 The first of these is thought by some to be the Bulbus cruentus of Hippocrates : as also the Lilium purpureum of Dioscorides. Yet Matthiolus and some others would have it his Hemerocallis . Dodonaus and Bapt. Porta think it the Hyacinthus and Cosmofandalos of the Poets, of which you shal find more hereafter. It is the Martagon Chymistarum of Lobel, and the Lilium aureum majus of Taberna-

2 This is Martagon Chymistarum alterum of Lobel. 3 This is Clusius his Martagon bulbiferum scuadum. 4 Mariagon bulbiferum primum of Clusius. 5 This Dodonaus cals Lilium purpureum tertium, and it is Mariagon bulbiferum tertium of Clusius. 6 This last Lobel and Dodonaus call Li-

lium purpureum minus.

I have thought good here also to give you that discourse touching the Poets Hyacinth, which being translated out of Dodonau, was formerly infitly put into the chapter of Hyacinths, which therefore I there omitted, and have here restored to his due place; as you may see by Dodon. Pemp. 2

† There is a Lilly which Ovid, Metamorph lib. 10. calls Hyacinthus, of the boy Hyacinthus, of whole bloud he feigned that this floure sprang, when hee perished as he was playing with Apollo :

for whole fake he faith that Apollo did print certain letters and notes of his mourning. These are his words :

Ecce cruor,qui fusus humo signauerat herbas, Definit effectuor, Tyrioque nitentier oftro Flos oritur, formamque capit, quam Lilia, si non Purpurem color his argenteus esset in ilis. Furpucau ever no argentae esperatus. Non fait hot Phabo oft, (is enim fuit anttor honoris) Ipfe fuos gemitus foliy inferibit eo at at, Flos habet inferiptum, funestaque litera ducta est.

Which lately were elegantly thus rendred in English by M' Sands :

Behold! the bloud which late the graffe had dy'de Was now no bloud : from whence a floure full blowne, Far brighter than the Tyrian skarlet shone: Which feem'd the fame, or did refemble right A Lilly, changing but the red to white. Nor so contented, (for the youth receiv'd that grace from Phabus) in the leaves he weav'd The fad impression of his fighs, Ai, Ai, They now in funerall characters display.

‡ 5 Lilium cruentum secundum caulem bulbulis denatum. Red Lilly with bulbs growing along ft the stalke.

Lilium purpurtum minus.
The finall red Lilly.





Thescritus also hath made mention of this Hyacinth in Bions Epitaph, in the 19 Eidyl, which Eidyl by some is attributed to Mostins, and made his third. The words are these:

In English thus:
Now lacinth speake thy letters, and once more Imprint thy leaves with Ai, Ai, as before.

Likewife

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Likewife Virgil hath written hereof in the third Eclog of his Bucolicks. Et me Phabus amat, Phabo fua femper apud me Munera funt, Lauri & fuave rubens Hyacinthus. Phæbus loues me, his gifts I alwayes haue, Thee're green Laurel and the Jacinth braue. In like maner also Nemetianus in the 2 Ecloy of his Bucolicks : Te sine memisero mihi Lilia nigravidentur, Pallentesque Rosa, nec dulce rubens Hyacinthus : At fi tu venias & candida Lilia fient Purpurcaque Rofa & dulce rubens Hyacinthus. Without thee Loue, the Lillies blacke do feem. The Roses pale, and Hyacinths I deeme Not louely red. But if thou com'ft to me,

Lillies are white, red Rofe and Iacinths be. The Hyacinths are faid to be red which ovid calleth purple, for the red colour is sometimes termed purple. Now it is thought that Hyacinthus is called Ferrnginess, for that it is red of a ruftie iron colour : for as the putrifaction of braffe is named Arugo, fo the corruption of iron is called Ferruge, which from the reddish colour is stilled also Rubigo. And certainly they are not a few that would have Color ferruginess to be so called from the rust which they thinke Ferruge. Yet this opinion is not allowed of by all men; for some judge, that Color ferruginess is inclining to a blew, for that when the best iron is heated and wrought, when as it is cold againe it is of a colour neere vnto blew, which from Ferrum (or iron) is called Ferrugineus. These later ground themselves youn Virgils authoritie, who in the fixt of his Eneids describeth Charens ferrugineous barge or boat, and presently calleth the same blew. His words are these:

Ipfe ratem conto subigit velifaue ministrat. Et ferruginea subuect at corpora Cymba, He thrusting with a pole, and setting sailes at large, Bodies transports in ferrugineous barge.

And then a little after he addes,

Carulam advertit puppim, ripaque propinquat.

He then turnes in his blew barge, and the shore

Approches nigh to. And Claudius also in his second booke of the carrying away of Proserpina, doth not a little confirme their opinions; who writeth, That the Violets are painted ferrugine dulci, with a sweet iron colour.

Sanguineo (plendore rosas, vaccinea nigro Induit or dulci violas ferrugine pingit. He trimmes, the Rose with bloudy bright. And Prime-tree berries blacke he makes, And decks the Violet with a fweet Darke iron colour which it takes.

But let vs return to the proper names from which we have digreffed. Most of the later herbarists call this plant Hyacinthus Poeticus, or the Poets Iacinth. Paufanias in his fecond booke of Corinthiacks hath made mention of Hyacinthus called of the Hermonians Comofandalos, fetting down the ceremonies done by them on their festivall dayes in honor of the goddesse Chthonia. The Priests (faith he) and the magistrats for that yeare do leade the troupe of the pomp; the women & men follow after; the boyes solemnly leade forth the goddesse with a stately thew they go in white veflures, with garlands on their heads made of a floure which the inhabitants cal Comofandalos, which is the blew or sky-coloured Hyacinth, having the marks and letters of mourning as aforefaid.

The Temperature.

The floure of the red Lilly, as Galen faith, is of a mixt temperature, partly of a thin and partly of an earthly effence. The root and leaves doedry and clense, and moderatly digest and waste or confume away. The Vertues.

The leaves of the herbe applied are good against the stinging of Serpents. The same boiled and tempered with vineger are good against burnings, and heale green wounds B

The root rosted in the embers, and pouned with oile of Roses, cureth burnings, and softneth the C hardnesse of the matrice.

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- The same stamped with honey cureth the wounded sinewes and members out of joint. It takes away the morphew, wrinkles, and deformities of the face.
- away the morphewy minares, and we not mines of the lates of Henbane, and wheat meale, it remoueth hot fwellings of the flones, the yard, and matrice.

 The roots boiled in Wine, faith Pliny, caufeth the comes of the feet to fall away within few
 - daves with removing the medicine vntill it have wrought his effect.
- Being drunke in honied water, they drive out by fiege unprofitable bloud.

CHAP. 104. Of Mountaine Lillies.

¶ The Description.

'He great mountain Lilly hath a cloued bulb or fealy, root like those of the red Lilly, yellow of colour, very small in respect of the greatnesse of the plant; from the which rifeth vp a stalke, somtimes two or three, according to the age of the plant, whereof the middle stalke commonly turneth from his roundnesse into a stat forme, as those of the white Lilly of Conflantinople. Vpon these states and the state of a blackish greene colour, in roun-dles and spaces as the leases of Woodroofe, not vnlike to the leases of white Lilly, but smaller at the top of the stalkes. The sloures be in number infinite, or at the least hard to be counted, very thicke fet or thrust together, of an outerworne purple, spotted on the inside with many smal specks of the colour of rusty iron. The whole sloure doth turne it selfe backward at such time as the sm hath cast his beames upon it, like unto the Tulipa or Turks cap, as the Lilly or Martagon of Conftantinople doth; from the middle whereof do come forth tender pendants hanging thereat, of the

1 Lilium montanum majus. The great mountaine Lilly.



2 Lilium montanum minus, Small mountaine Lilly.



The small mountain Lilly is very like vnto the former in root, leafe, stalk, and floures; differing in these points, The whole plant is lesse, the stalke neuer leaueth his round forme, and beareth fewer floures.

† There are two or three more varieties of these plants mentioned by Clusius; the one of this leffer kinde, with floures on the out fide of a flesh colour, and on the infide white, with blackish foots; as also another wholly white without spots. The third varietie is like the first but differs in that the floures blow later, and finell fweet.

These plants grow in the woody mountaines of Styria and Hungarie, and also in such like places on the North of Francfort, voon the Moene, #

The small fort I have had many yeares growing in my garden, but the greater I have not had til of late, given me by my louing friend M. James Garret Apothecarie of London. The Time.

These Lillies of the mountaine floure at such time as the common white Lilly doth, and sometimes fooner.

The Names.

The great mountain Lilly is called of Tabernamontanus, Lilium Saracenicum, received by M. Garret aforesaid from Liste in Flanders, by the name of Martagon Imperiate : of some, Lilium Saraceni. cummas. It is Hemerocallis flore rubello of Lobel.

The small mountain Lilly is called in Latine Lilium montanum, & Lilium sylvestre: of Dodoneus. Hemerocallis: of others, Martagon: but neither truly, for that there is of either, other plants properly called by the fame names. In high-Dutch it is called Goldmurtz, from the yellownesse of the roots : in low-Dutch, Lilikens van Caluarien : in Spanish, Lirio Amarillo : in French, Lys Sauvage :

The Nature and Vertues.

There hath not bin any thing left in writing either of the nature or vertues of these plants: norwith standing we may deem, that God which gaue them such seemely and beautifull shape, hath not left them without their peculiar vertues, the sinding out whereof we leave to the learned and industrious searcher of Nature.

CHAP. 105. Of the Red Lilly of Constantinople.

1 Lilium ByZantinum. The red Lilly of Constantinople.

in English, Mountain Lilly.

± 2 Lilium Byzantinum flo, purpuro sano uineo. The Byzantine purplish sanguine-coloured Lilly.





of the Venetians, Marocali,

The Description.

He red Lilly of Conftantinople hath a yellow fealy or cloued root like to the moun-tain Lilly, but greater: from the which arileth vp a faire fat flalke a finger thicke, of a tain Lilly, but greater: from the which arifeth vp a faire fat fialke a finger thicke, of a darke purplish colour toward the top; which fometimes doth turne from his naturall roundeness into a flat forme, like as doth the great mountain Lilly: vpon which stalk grow sundry faire and most beautiful floures, in shape like those of the mountaine Lilly: but of faire greater beauty, seeming as it were framed of red wax, tending to a red lead colour. From the middle of thoure comment forth a tender pointal or pestell, and likewise many small chiues tipped with loose pendants. The floure is of a reasonable pleasant sauor. The leaues are consusedly set about the stalk like those of the white Lilly, but broader and shorter.

2 This hath a large Lilly-like root, from which ariseth a stalke some cubit or more high, fet consused with leaves like the precedent. The shoures also resemble those of the last described, but whally more in number and they are of a our possible sanguine colour.

but vsually more in number, and they are of a purplish sanguine colour.

‡ 3 Lilium Byzantinum flo. dilute rubente. The light red Byzantine Lilly.

‡ 4 Lilium Byzantinum miniatum polyanthos. The Vermilion Byzantine many-floured Lilly.





3 This differs little from the last, but in the colour of the floures, which are of a lighter red color than those of the first described. The leaves and stalks also, as Clustus observet, are of a lighter red

4. This may also more fitly be termed a variety from the former, than otherwise for according to Classica, the difference is only in this, that the floures grow equally from the top of the stalk and the control of the stalk and the stalk an the middle flour rifes higher than any of the reft, and fomtimes confifts of twelue leaues as it were a twin, as you may perceive by the figure. ‡

They floure and flourish with the other Lillies.

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The Lilly of Constantinople is called likewife in England, Martagon of Constantinople : of Lie. bel, Hemerocallis Chalcedonica, and likewise Lilium By Zantinum: of the Turkes it is called Zusiniare:

The Temperature and Vertues.

Of the nature or vertues there is not any thing as yet fet down, but it is esteemed especially for the beauty and rarenesse of the floure : referring what may be gathered hereof to a farther consider

t CHAP. 106. Of the narrow leaved reflex Lillies.

¶ The Description.

"He root of this is not much valike that of other Lillies: the stalke is some cubit high or better; the leaves are many and narrow, and of a darker greene than those of the ordinarie Lilly; the floures are reflex like those treated of in the last Chapter, of a red or vermilion colour. This floures in the end of May: wherefore Clufiu calls it Lilium rubrum pracox, The early red Lilly.

‡ 1 Lilium rubrum angustifelium. The red narrow leaved Lilly. ‡ 3 Lilium mont, flore flavo punetato. The yellow mountain Lilly with the spotted floure.





2 This plant is much more beautifull than the last described; the roots are like those of Lillies, the fialke fome cubit and an halfe in height, being thicke fewith finall gaffe deaues. The floures grow out one aboue another, in flape and colour like those of the last deferibed, but often ± 4 Lilium mont, flore flavo non punctato. The yellow mountain Lilly with the vnfpotted floure.



3. This in roots is like those afore defcribed; the stalke is some 2 cubits high. fet confusedly with long narrow leaues, with three conspicuous nerues running a. long them. The floures are at first pale coloured; afterwards yellow, confifting of fix leaues bended back to their stalks,& mar. ked with blackish purple spots.

There is also another, differing from 4. There is also another, differing from the last described only in that the floure is not spotted as that of the former.

The Place.
These Lillies are thought Natiues of the Pyrenæan mountains, and of late yeres are become denizons in some of our English gardens

The first (as I have faid) floures in the end of May : the rest in Iune.

- The Names. I This is called by Glusius, Lilium rubrum pracox.
- 2 Clustus names this, Lilium rubrum pracox 3 angustifol. Lobel stiles it, Hemera-callis Macedonica, and Martagon Pomponcum.

3 This is Lilium flavo flore maculis di-finctum of Clusius: and Lilium montanum flavo flo. of Lobel.

This being a varietie of the last, is called by Cinfi us , Lilisim flavo flore matulu non distinctum.

The Temperature and Vertues. These in all likelihood cannot much differ from the temper and vertues of other Lillies, which in all their parts they so much resemble, ‡

CHAP. 107. Of the Persian Lilly.

The Description.

He Persian Lilly hath for his root a great white bulbe, differing in strape from the other Lillies having one great bulbe firme or folid, full of juice, which commonly each yere setteth off or encreaseth one other bulbe, and sometimes more, which the next yere after is taken of the next yere after its taken of the next yer after its taken of the next yere after its taken of the next ken from the mother root, and so bringeth forth such floures as the old plant did. From this ken from the mother root, and to bringeth forth fuch floures as the old plant did. From unsopportified up a far thicke and flratight flem of two cubits high, whereupon is placed long narrow leaves of a greene colour, declining to blewneff as doet hole of the woad. The floures grow along it the naked part of the flalk like little belsofan ourworth purple colour, hanging down from heads arranged believe to the flalk like little belsofan ourworth purple colour, hanging down from heads, every one having his own footfalke of two inches long; as also his petiell or elapper from the middle part of the floure; which being past and withcred, there is not found any feed at all, as

...This Persian Lilly groweth naturally in Persia and those places adiacent, whereof ir tooke his name, and is now (by the industry of Trauellers into those countries, louers of plants) made a denizon in some few of our London gardens.

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The Time.

This plant floureth from the beginning of May to the end of June.

This Persian Lilly is called in Latine, Lilium Persicum, Lilium Sufianum, Pomacio Persiano, and Pennace Perfiame, either by the Turks themselves, or by such as out of those parts brought them into England, but which of both is vincertain. Alphonsus Pancins, Physician to the duke of Ferrara, when as he fent the figure of this plant vnto Carolus Clusius, added this title, Pennacio Persano ? Pianta bellissima & è specie de Giglio o Martagon, dinerso della corona Imperiale: That is in English, This most elegant plant Pennacio of Persia, is a kinde of Lilly or Martagon, diffeting from the floure called the Crowne Imperiall.

> Lilium Persicum. The Perfian Lilly.





The Temperature and Vertues. There is not any thing known of the nature or vertues of this Perfian Lilly, effected as the for his rarenesse and comely proportion, although (if I might bee to bold with a stranger than the vouchfased to tranell so many hundreds of miles for our acquaint meet) were have in our Experiment. fields many fcores of floures in beauty far excelling it. you would enti-

CHAP. 108. Of the Crowne Imperialli

I un to best being the Defeription.

The Crowne Imperiall hath for his root a thicke firm and folial hatte, covered with a yellow-lift filme or skinne, from the which rifeth up a great thicke for the ket to chaite high, in the bare and hatch part of a darke ouerwone dusky purple colour. The leadings proper in the layer of the white Lilly, but fiarrower: the floures good at the top of the white Lilly, but fiarrower: the floures good at the top of the white Lilly. compating it round; in forme of an Imperial! Crowne, (whereof it too lehis name) hanging their R 3

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Corona Imperialis. The Crowne Imperiall.

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Corona Imperialis cum femine. Crowne Imperiall with the feed.



Corona Imperialis duplici corona. The double Crowne Imperiall.



heads downward as it were bels; in colour it is yellowith, or to give you the true colour, which by words otherwife cannot be expreffed, if you lay sap berries in steep in faire water for the space of two houres, and mix a little faffron in that infusion, and lay it vpoupaper, it sheweth the perfect colour to limne or illumine the floure withall. The back fide of the faid floure is ftreaked with purplish lines, which doth greatly fet forth the beauty therof. In the bottom of each of these bels there is placed fixe drops of most cleare shining sweet water, in taste like sugar, resembling in fhew faire orient pearles; the which drops if you take away, there do immediatly appeare the like:notwithstanding if they may be suf-fered to stand still in the sloure according to his own nature, they will neuer fall away, no not if you strike the plant vntill it be broken. Among these drops there standeth out a cer-tain pestel, as also sundry small chiues tipped with small pendants like those of the Lilly: aboue the whole floures there groweth a tuft of green leanes like those vpon the stalke, but smaller. A fter the floures be faded, there follow cods or feed-veffels fix fquare, wherein is contained flat feeds tough & limmen of the colour of Mace: the whole plant, as well roots as floures do fauor or finell very like a fox. As the plant groweth old, so doth it wax rich; bringing forth a Crowne of floures amongst the vppermost green leaues, which some make a second kinder although in truth they are but one and the felfe fame, which in time is thought to grow to a triple crowne, which hapneth by the age of the root, and fertilitie of the foile, whole figure or tipe I haue thought good to joyne with that picture also which in the time of his infancie it had,

ought good confine that he provides the place.

This plant likewise hath been brought from Constantinople amongst other bulbous roots, and made denizons in our London gardens, whereof I haue great plenty.

The Time. It floureth in Aprill, and sometimes in March, when as the weather is warme and pleasant. The

feed is ripe in Iune. The Names. This rare and strange Plant is called in Latine, Corona Imperialis, & Lilium By Zantinum: the Turks docall it Canale lale, and Tufai. And as divers have fent into these parts of these roots at sundry

times, so have they likewise sent them by fundry names : some by the name Tusai : others, Tousai, and Tuy(chischi, and likewise Turfani, and Turfanda. ‡ Clusius, and that not without good reason, judgeth this to be the Hemerotallis of Diofeorides, mentioned, lib. 2. cap. 120. \$ The Temperature and Vertues.

The vertue of this admirable plant is not yet knowne, neither his faculties or temperature in working.

: Henrevalle of Disfarider, you may finde the vertues thereof specified, page of this Works, where in my ind, ment they are not to firly place to becan here type we at this day henc to knowledge of the physical operation, either of these plans meanioned in that place or of this treat

CHAP. 109. Of Dogs Tooth.

The Description.

Here hath not long fince bin found out a goodly bulbous rooted plant, termed Satyrion, which was supposed to be the true Satyrion of Dioscorides, after that it was cherished, and the vertues thereof found out by the studious searchers of nature. Little difference hath bin found betwixt that plant of Dioscorides, and this Dens Cantums, except in the color, which (as you know) doth commonly vary according to the discription of places where they grow, as it falls out in Squilla, Onions, and the other kinds of bulbed plants. It hath most commonly two leaues, very feldom three; which leafe in fhape is very like to Allum Vrsnum, or Ra nsons, though feates, very feldom three; which leafe in fhape is very like to Allum Vrsnum, or Ra nsons, though far less. The leaues turn down to the groundward; the stalk is tender and slexible like to Cyclamen or Sow-bread, about an handfull high, bare and without leaues to the roor. The proportion of the floure is like that of Saffron on the Lilly floure, full of freams of a purplish white colour the root is big and like vnto a date, with forme fibres growing from it : vnto, the faid root is a small flat halfe

round bulb adioyning, like vnto Gladiolus or Corn-flag.

The fecond kind is far greater and larger than the first, in bulb, stalke, leaues, floure, and cod. It yeeldeth two leaues for the most part, which do close one within another, and at the first they do bide the floure (for fo long as it brings not out his floure) it feemes to have but one leafe like the Tulipes, and like the Lillies, though florter, and for the most part broader; wherefore I have placed tends this kinds next vato the Lillies, before the kinds of Orcha or stores. The leaues which it beareth are spotted with many great spots of a darke purple colour, and narrow below, but by little and little toward the top wax broad, and after that grow to be sharp pointed, in form somewhat neere Ramsons, but thicker and more oleous. When the leaves be wide opened the floure sheweth it felfe won his long weake naked ftalke, howing toward the earth-ward, which floure conflicts of fixvery long leaues of a fine delayed purple colour, which with the heate of the Sun opens it felfe, and bendeth his leaues backe againe after the manner of the Cyclamen floure, within which there are fix purple chiues, and a white three forked fille or peftell. This floure is of no pleafant fmell, but commendable for the beauty. When the floure is faded, there succeedeth a stare four commendable for the beauty. When the floure is faded, there succeedeth a stare four content has been succeeded the start of the commendable for the beauty. When the floure is faded, there succeede the a stare four content has been succeeded the start of the content of t or head wherein are the feeds, which are very like them of Leucoium bullefum pracue, but longer, flenderer, and of a yellow colour. The root is long, thicker below, than about fer with many white fibres, waxing very tender in the vpper part, having one or more off-fert or yong thoose, from which the flalk erifeth out of the ground (as hath bin faid) bringing forth two leaves, and not three, or orly one, faue when it will not floure.

3 The third kind is in all things like the former, faue in the leaues, which are narrower, and in the colour of the floure, which is altogether white, or confifting of a color mixt of purple & white. Wherefore fith there is no other difference, it shall suffice to have faid thus much for the Description.

1 Dens Caninus. Dogs tooth.

2 Dens Caninus flore albo angustioribus foliss. White Dogs tooth.





.... Chap.

Thefe three plants grow plentifully at the foot of certain hils in the greene and moiff grounds of Germany and Italy, in Stiria not far from Gratz, as allo in Modena and Bononia in Italy, & likewise in fome of the choice gardens of this Country.

They floure in Aprill, and sometimes sooners in the middle of March.

This plant is called in Latine, Dens Caninus; and fome have indeed it Salyriam Erythoganium. Matthiolus cals it Pleadohermodatifum: the men of the Country where it groweth call it Action to the physicians about Styria call it Dentali. The second may for distinctions sake be termed Dens caninus flore albo, angustivibus foliys; that is, Dogs tooth with the white floure and narrow leaves.

The Asture.

These are of a very hot temperament, windy, and of an excrementatious nature, as may appear by

A The women that dwel about the place where these growhaue with great profit put the meale of B Being drank with wine it at 1

B Being drank with wine, it bath bin proued maruelloufly to affwage the Colique paffion.

If throughneth and nourifheth the body in great measure, and being drunke with water, it cures children of the falling ficknesse.

Of the Tintone of Lanks,

CHAP. 110. Of Dogs Stones.

The Kindes.

S Tones or Testicles, as Dioscorides saith, are of two forts, one named Cynosorchis, or Dogs Stones; the other, Orchis Serapius, or, Scrapius stones. But because there be many and fundry other forts differing one from another, I see not how they may be contained under these two kunds only: therefore I haue thought good to divide them as followeth; the first kind I haue named Cynosorchis, or Dogs stones: the second, Testiaus Morionis, or Fools stones: the third, Tragorchis, or goats stones: the fourth, Orchis Serapius, or Serapius stones: the site, Testiculus odoratus, or sweet-simelling Stones, or after Cordus, Testiaus Pumilio, or Dwarfe stones.

† 1 Cynesorchis major. Great Dogs stones.

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† 2 Cynosorchis major altera. White Dogs stones.





¶ The Description.

Reat Dogs stones hath foure and sometimes five great broad thick leaves, somewhat like those of the garden lilly, but smaller. The stalk risethypa soot or more in height; at the rop whereof groweth a thick rust of carnation or horse-steph coloured stoures, thick and close thrust together, made of many small stoures sported with purple spots, in shape like to an open hood or helmet. And from the hollow place there hangeth forth a certain ragged chiue or tassel, in shape like to the skin of a dog or some such other source that the other, whereof the highest or vapermost is the smaller, but suller and harder. The lowest is the greatest stightest, and most wrinkled or shriveled, not good for any thing.

2 Whitish Dogs stones hath likewise smooth long broad leaves, but lesser and narrower than those of the first kinde. The stalk is a span long, set with five or six keaves elasping or embracing the same round about. His spiky floure is short, thicke, bushy, compact of many small whitish

purple colored flours, spotted on the infide with many small purple spots & little lines or streaks. The small floures are like an open hood or helmet, having hanging out of everie one as it were the body of a little man without a head, with arms stretched forth, and thighs stradling abroad, after the same maner almost that the little boyes are wont to be pictured hanging out of Saturns mouth The roots be like the former.

3 Spotted Dogs stones bring forth narrow leaves, ribbed in some fort like vnto the leaves of narrow Plaintain or Rib-wort, dasht with many black streaks and spots. The stalke is a cubit and more high, at the top whereof doth grow a tuft or eare of violet coloured floures, mixt with a dark purple, but in the hollownesse thereof whitish, not of the same forme or shape that the others are of, but lesser, and as it were resembling somwhat the sources of Larkes-spur. The roots be like the

4 Marish Dogs stones have many thicke blunt leaves next the root, thicke streaked with lines or nerues like those of Plantain. The floure is of a whitish red or carnation : the stalk and roots be like the former.

† 3 Cynosorchis maculata. Spotted Dogs stones.

4 Cynoforchis palustris. Marish Dogs stones.





‡ 5 This hath flue or fix little leaves: the flalk is some handfull or better in height, set about with somewhat lesse leaves: the tust of sloures at the top of the stalke are of a purple colour, fmall, with a white lip divided into foure partitions hanging downe, which also is lightly spotted with purple: it hath a little four hanging down on the hinder part of each floure. The feed is smal, and contained in fuch twined heads as in other plants of this kinde. The roots are like the former,

These kinds of Dogs stones do grow in moist and fertil medows. The marish Dogs stones grow for the most part in moist and waterish woods, and also in marish grounds. ‡ The fift groweth in many hilly places of Austria, Germany, and England. ‡

They floure from the beginning of May to the end of August.

The Names.

The first and second are of that kinde which Dioscorides calleth Cynosorchie; that is in English. Dogs stones, after the common or vulgar speech; the one the greater, the other the lesser.

I This is Cynosorchis prior of Dodonaus; Cynosorchis nostra major of Lobel.

Dodonaus names this, Cynoforchis altera : Lobel, Cynoforchis maioris fecunda ficies. This Lobel calls Cynosorchis Delphinia, &c. Tabern. Cynosorchis maculata.

Dodonaus cals this, Cynoforchis tertia: Lobel, Cynoforchis maior altera nostras: Tabern. Cynoforchis

This is Clusius his Orchis Pannonica quarta.

\$ 5 Cynoforchis minor Pannonica. The leffer Austrian Dogs stones.

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The Temperature.

These kinds of Dogs stones be of temperature hot and moist, but the greater or fuller stone seemes to have much super wous windinesse, and therefore being drunk it stirreth vp flethly luft.

The second, which is lesser, is quite contrary in nature, tending to a hot and dry temperature : therefore his root is fo farre from mouing venerie, that contrariwise it stayeth and keepeth it back, as Galen teacheth:

He also affirmeth, that Serapias stones are of a more dry faculty, & do not fo much preuaile to ftir vo the luft of the flefh.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides writes, that it is reported, That A if men do eat of the great full or fat roots of these kinds of Dogs stones, they cause them to beget male children; and if women eat of the leffer dry or barren root which is withered or shriveled, they shall bring forth females. These are some Doctours opinions only.

It is further reported, That in Theffalia B the women give the ful and tender root to be drunk in goats milk, to move bodily luft, and the dry to restrain the same.

The Choice.

Our age vieth all the kindes of stones to stirvy venery, and the Apothecaries mix any of them indifferently with compositions serving for that purpose. But the best and most effectual are these Dogs stones, as most have deemed; yet both the bulbs or stones are not to be taken indifferently, but the harder and fuller, and that which containes most quantitie of juice, for that which is wrinkled is lefte profitable, or not fit at all to be vied in medicine. And the fuller root is not alwayes the greater, but often the lefter, especially if the roots be gathered before the plant bath shed, his floure, or when the stalke first commeth up; for that which is fuller of inyce is not the greatest before the feed be perfectly ripe. For feeing that every other yeare by courfe, one from or bulb waxeth full, the other empty and perisheth, it cannot be that the harder and fuller of juice should be alwaies the greater; for at fuch time as the leaues come forth, the fuller then begins to encrease, and whilest the same by little and little encreaseth, the other doth decrease and wither till the seed be ripe: then the whole plant, together with the leaves and stalkes, doth forthwith fall away & perish, and that which in the meane time encreased, remaineth still fresh and full vnto the next yeare.

Thefigures of the first and fecond were transposed in the former edition : the third was of the fragrents Mein manfollowing in the next Chapter-

CHAP.

CHAP. III. Of Fooles Stones.

The Description.

He male Foole stones hath five, somtimes fix long broad and smooth leaves, not vnlike to those of the Lilly, sauing that they are dasht & spotted in sundry places with black spots and streaks. The floures grow at the top, tust or spike fashion, somewhat like the former, but thrust more thicke together, in shape like to a sooles hood or cocks-combe, wide open or gaping before, and as it were crefted aboue, with certain eares standing vp by euery side, and a fmall taile or four hanging downe, the back fide declining to a violet colour, of a pleafant fauour

† I Cynosorchis Morio mas. The male Foole stones.

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2 Cynosorchis Morio famina. The female Foole stones.





The female Fooles stones have also smooth narrow leaves, ribbed with nerves like those of Plantain. The floures be likewife gaping, and like the former, as it were open hoods, with a little home or heele hanging behind eueric one of them, and fmall green leaues forted or mixed among them, refembling cocks-combes with little cares, not flanding flatight vp, but lying flat vpon the them, recentlying connections with interested in the finden view be perceived. The roots are a paire nooned notice, in their total they cannot at the nation view be percented. The foots are expended finall flones like the former. The floures of this fort do vary infinitely in colour, according to the foile or country where they doe grow: fome bring forth their floures of a deep violet colour, fome as white as fnow, fome of a flesh colour, and fome garnished with spots of diuers colours, which are not possible to be distinguished.

‡ 3 This hath narrow frotted leaves, with a stalke some foot or more high, at the top where of grows a tuft of purple floures, in shape much like those of the last described, each floure constfling of a little hood, two small wings or side leaves, and a broad lip or lease hanging downe. \$

‡ 3 Cynosorchis Morio minor. The leffer spotted Fooles stones.

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† The fiell was of Cymforetis maculate, being the third in the former chapter.

The Place.

These kinds of Fools stones grow naturally to their best liking in pastures and fields that feldom or never are dunged or manured.

The Time.

They floure in May and June : their flones are to be gathred for medicine in September, as are those of the Dogs stones.

The Names.

The first is called Cynosorchie Morio: Of Fuch-fiut, Orchie mae angustifolia : Of Apuleius, Suy-rion : and also it is the Orchie Delphinia of Cornelius Gemma.

The fecond is Canoforchis Morio famina of Lobel : Orchis angustifolia fæmin of Fuchsius: Testiculus Morjenis famina of Dodoneus.

This is Cynoforchis minimis & fecundum caulem or maculofis folis, of Lobel. ±

The Temperature.

Fools stones both male and female are hot and most of nature.

The Vertues.
These Fooles stones are thought to have the vertues of Dogs stones, whereunto they are referred.

CHAP. 112. Of Goats stones.

The Description.

He greatest of the Goats stones bringeth forth broad leaves, ribbed in some fort like rie greatent of the Goats nones of ingern forth of oad leauer, indeed in tolle for the vinto the broad leaued Plantaine, but larger the falke growerh to the beight of a cubit, letwith fuch great leaues euen to the top of the falke by equal diffances. The tuff or buth of flouresis finall and flat open, with many tender ftrings or laces comming from the middle part of those finall flours, crookedly tangling one with another like to the finall tenders of the Vine, or rather the Jaces or strings that grow you the herb Sauory. The whole source is of a purple colour. The roots are like the rest of the Orchides, but greater.

2 The male Goats stones have leaves like to those of the garden Lilly, with a stalke a foot long, wrapped about even to the tuft of the floure with those his leaves. The floures which grow in this bush or tust be very small, in form like to a Lizard, because of the twisted or writhen tailes, and flooted heads. Electry of these small sources at the sirch like a round close busk of the bignes of a pease, which when it openeth, there commeth out of it a little long and tender source ratile, white toward the setting of it to the floure; the rest sported with red dathes, having your each side a small thing adjoying onto it like to a little leg or foor; the rest of the faid tails is swifted crooked and the setting of the side of the said tails is swifted crooked and the setting of the said tails. kedly about, and hangeth downward. The whole plant hath a ranke or stinking smell or fattor like the smell of a gost, whereof it tooke his name.

3 The female Goats stones have leaves like the male kinde, saving that they be much smaller having many floures on the tuft resembling the flies that feed upon fich, or sather ticks. In stones or roots and in fmell it is like the former.

1 Tragorchis maximus. The greatest Goat stones.



3 Tragorchis fæmina. The female Goat stones.



2 Tragorchis mas. The male Goat stones.



† 4 Tragorchis miner Batavica. The small Goat stones of Holland.



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‡ 4. This also because of the unpleasant smell may fitly be referred to this Classis. The roots hereof are small, and from them arise a stalke some halfe a foot high, befet with three or source narrow leaves. The tust of sloures which groweth on the top of this stalke is small, and the colour of them is red without, but formwhat paler within; each floure hanging down a lip parted in three. ‡ The Place.

1. 2. 3. These kinds of Goats stones delight to grow in fat clay grounds, and seldom in any other foile to be found.

‡ 4 This grows vpon the sea banks in Holland, and also in some places neere vnto the Hage;‡ The Time.

They floure in May and June with the other kinds of Orchis.

The Names.

† t Some have named this kind of Goat stones in Greeke, 19-1/14: in Latine, Testical Hircinus, and also Orchis Saurodes, or Scincophora, by reason that the floures resemble Lizards.

The second may be called Tragorchis mas, male Goats stones; and Orchis Saurodes, or Scincophora, as well as the former.

The third, Tragorchis famina, as also Coriofinites, and Coriofinora, for that the floures in shape and their vngratefull smell resemble Ticks, called in Greeke strue. †

The Temperature and Vertues.

The temperature and vertues of these are referred to the Fooles stones, notwithstanding they are seldome or neuer vsed in physick, in regard of the stinking and loathsome smell and sauor they are possessed with.

CHAP. 113. Of Fox Stones.

I Orchis hermaphreditica. Butterfly Satyrion.

† 2 Testiculus psycodes. Gnat Satyrion.





The Kindes.

Here be divers kindes of Fox-stones, differing very much in shape of their leaves, as also in floures: fome have floures, wherein is to be feen the shape of fundry forts of living creatures; fome the shape and proportion of flies, in other gnats, some humble bees, others like vnto honey Bees a forme like Butter flies, and others like Wafpes that be dead; some yellow of colour, others white; some purple mixed with red, others of a brown onerworne colour: the which feuerally to diftinguish, as well those here set downe, as also those that offer themselves daily to our view and confideration, would require a particular volume; for there is not any plant which doth offer fuch varieties unto was thele kinds of flones, except the Tulipas, which go beyond all account for that the most singular Simpless that euer was in these later ages, Carolas Clussas (who for his singular industry and knowledge herein is worthy triple honor) hath spent at the least 35 yeares, sowing the feeds of Tulipa's from yeare to yeare, and to this day he could neuer attain to the end or certainty recessor tumps shown yeare to year-gain to this day he come never a same to the card of certainty of their fewerfall kinds of colours. The greatest reason thereof that I can yeeld is this, That if you take the seeds of a Tulipa that bare white floures, and sow them in a pan or tub with earth, you shall receive from that seed plants of infinite colours. Contrativise, if you sow the seeds of a plant that beareth flours of variable colours, the most of those plants will be nothing like the plant from whence the feed was taken. It shall be sufficient therefore to fet downe most of the varieties, and comprehend them in this chapter.

The Description.

T) Vtterfly Orchis or Satyrion beares next the root two very broad leaves like those of the Lilly, seldome three: the floures be white of colour, resembling the shape of a Butterfly: the stalke is a foot high: the root is two stones like the other kindes of Stones or Cullions, but formwhat sharper pointed.

† 3 Testiculus Vulpinus 2 sphegodes. Humble-bee Orchis.

2:2

4 Testiculus Vulpinus major sphegodes. Waspe Orchis.





2 Gnat Satyrion commeth forth of the ground, bearing two dometimes three featues like the 2 Office of the control of the contr orderly fmall floures like in shape to Gnats, and of the same colour. The root is like the former.

The Humble-Bee Orchis hath a few finall weake and fhort leaves, which grow feat teringly about the stalk : the floures grow at the top among the small leaves, resembling in shape the humble Bee. The root confifteth of two stones or bulbes, with some few threds anexed thereunto.

The Waspe Satyrion groweth out of the ground, having stalks small and tendersthe leanes are like the former, but form what greater, declining to a brown or dark colour. The flours be small. of the colour of a dry oken leafe, in shape resembling the great Bee called in English an Hornet.

or drone Bee. The root is like the other.

5 The leaves of Bee Satytion are longer than the last before mentioned, narrower, turning themselves against the Sun as it were round. The stall is round, tender, and very fragile. At the top grow the floures, refembling in shape the dead carkaffe of a Bee. The stones or bulbes of the roots be smaller and rounder than the last described.

6 The Fly Satyrion is in his leaves like the other, faving that they be not of fodark a colour: the floures be smaller, and more plentifully growing about the stalke, in shape like vnto Flies, of &

darke greenish colour, euen almost blacke.

† 5 Orchis Melittias. Bee Orchis.



6 Orchis Mandes. Fly Satyrion.



Yellow Orchis rifeth out of the ground with brown leaves smaller than the last before men tioned : the stalk is tender and crooked : the slowes grow at the top, yellow of colour, in shape tesembling the yellow flies bred in the dung of kine after talife.

8 The finally editor Saryrion hath leauest freed woon the ground at the first committing up; the stender stalker ifeth up in the midst, halfe a hand high; the stource grow scatteringly rowards the top, resembling the flies last before mentioned, dark or talky of colour; the stource for bulbs are very

Birds Orchis hath many large ribbed leaves fored upon the ground like who thore of Plantain among the which rife up tender stalkes coursed even to the tuft of the structure of the structure. said a manage the whiten the vp enour mance scoured even to the thirds. The flours grow at the top, not fo thick fet or think together as the others, purple of colour, like III flags whetheld the spirit their whites forced abroad readward for the roots he like the former. their wings fored abroad ready to fly. The roots be like the former. 110

10: Spotted Birds Satytion hath leanes like wino the former; Jauring that they be dathed or

- fpotted here and there with darke fpots or streakes, having a stalke covered with the like leaves, so that the plants differ not in any point, except the black spots, which this kind is dasht with.

 11 White Birds Satyrion hath leaves rising immediately forth of the ground like vinto the blades or leaves of Leeks, but shorter; among the which risets up a stender naked stalk two hand. blades or reases on tecess, but morter; among the which intend ye active makes make two nand, fulls high; on the top whereof be white floures refembling the flape or form of a finall bird ready to fly, or a white Butterfly with her wings fpred abroad. The roots are round, and finaller than any
- of the former.

 12 Soldiers Satyrion bringeth forth many broad large and ribbed leaves, fpred on the ground like vnto those of the great Plantain: amongst the which rifeth up a fat stalke full of sap or juice, like wind those of the great Patients among the winds from the participant of the colorabed ownspeed in the like leaues even to the tuff of floures, wherepoon do grow little floures refembling a little man hauing an helmet vpon his head, his hands and legs cut off, white vpon the infide, footred with many purple spots, and the back part of the floure of a deeper colour tending
 - † 7 Orchis Myodes Lutea. Yellow Satyrion.







13 Soldiers Cullions hath many leases spread you the ground, but lesser than the souldiers Satyrion, as is the whole plant. The backfide of the floures are somewhat mixed with whiteness,

Satyrion, as is the whole plant. The backfide of the floures are fomewhat mixed with whiteness and fometimes are afth-coloured. The infide of the floure is floured with white likewife.

14. Spider Satyrion hath many thin leaues like vnto thole of the Lilly, featteringly fet vipon a weake and feeble flall; whereupon doth grow fmall floures, refembling as well in flapse as colour, Author of this name, would have faid the afth of a Spider; and therefore I thinke Lobe, who was the transfer of the state of the s

† 15 Thisby right should have in put next the Gnat Satyrion, described in the second place. It hash short, yet pretty broad leaves, and those commonly three in number, besides those small ones set upon the stem. The stoures are small, and much like those of the second sometry described.

‡ 16 Our Author gaue you this figure in the fourteenth place, vader the title of Orthis Astronomy to trachmitis: but it is of the Orchis 16 minor of Tabern, or Orchis Angufifelia of Banbinns. This Orthis Angufifelia of Banbinns. chis is of the kinde of the Mysdes, or Fly Satyrions, but his leaues are farre longer and narround ระบอร์โ

† 9 Orchis Ormithopora. † 10 Orchis Ornishopora folio maculofo.



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† 12 Orebis Strateumatica. Souldiers Satyrion.



than any of the rest of that kind, and therein consists the only and chiefest difference.‡

The Place.

These kindes of Orchis grow for the most part in most medowes and fertile pastures, as also in

The Bee, the Fly, and the Butter-fly Satyrions grow vpon barren chalky hils, & heathy grounds, vpon the hils adjoyning to a village in Kent named Greenhithe, vpon Long-field downs by Southfleet, two miles from the same place, and in many other places of Kent: likewise in a field adioy. ning to a small groue of trees, halfe a mile from S. Albons, at the South end thereof. They grow likewise at Hatsield neere S. Albons, by the relation of a learned Preacher there dwelling, M. Ro. bert Abbot, an excellent and diligent Herbarift.

† 13 Orchis Strateumatica minor. Souldiers Cullions.



† 14 Orchis Andrachustis. Spider Satyrion.



That kind which refembleth the white Butter-fly groweth vpon the declaring of the hill at the end of Hampfied heath, neere to a small cottage there in the way side, a syee from London to Hendena village thereby. It groweth in the fields adioyning to the fold or pin-fold without the gate, at village called High-gate, neere London: and likewise in the wood belonging to a Worthpitull gentleman of Kent named M' Sidley of Southseet where doe grow likewise many other taxons to be found allowed a contraction of the state of th rare and dainty simples, that are not to be found elsewhere in a great circuit,

¶ The Time. They floure for the most part from May to the end of August, and some of them former.

The Names.

These kindes of Orchis haue not bin much written of by the Antients, neither by the late with ters to any purpose; to that it may content you for this time to receive the names set down in their fenerall titles, referuing what elfe might be faid as touching the Greeke, French, or Dutch names. or any generall definition, vntill a further confideration.

t 15 Orchistrifoliaminor. Small Gnat Satyrion.

L 1 B. I.

1 16 Orchis angustifolia. Narrow leaued Satyrion.





The Temperature and Vertues.

The nature and vertues of these kinds of Orchis are referred vnto the others, namely to those of the Pox stones; notwith standing there is no great vse of these in physicke, but they are chiefly regarded for the pleasant and beautifull floures wherewith Nature hath seemed to play and disport her felfe.

ured in this Chapter were formerly much displaced: as thus; The second was of Ochio Ornio-fid. massl being that I Carratan being a varietie of Lysalorish menis formina. The fift was of Ochio Anathira. The fitting of Ordio Anathira. The fitting of Ordio Anathira. The fitting of Ordio Anathira The fitting of Ordio Anathira and Ordio Ana

CHAP. 114. Of Sweet Cullions.

¶ The Kindes.

There be fundry forts of sweet-smelling Testicles of Seques, whereas the first is most sweet and pleasant in smell, the others of Jeste funds or savony differing to some one posses. Some have white floures, others yellow; fome flesh-colored, fome dash typon white with a little reddish wash: fome haue two stones, others three and some soure, wherein their difference consistest.

The Default of the Default of the best with the

"Hefirk kinde of fweet: Stones is a small bale and low plane in respect of all the rest: The leaves be small, inarrow, and short, growing state upon the ground; among the which riseth up a small weake and tender stalke of a singer long, whereupon doe grow

fmall white floures spike-fashion, of a pleasant sweet smel. The roots are two smal stones in shape like the other.

2 Triple Orchis hath commonly three, yet fomtimes foure bulbs or tuberous roots, form hat long, fet with many finall fibres or fhort thred's, from the which roots rife immediatly many flat and plain leaues, tibbed with nerues along fit them like those of Plantain: among the which come forth naked ftalks finall and tender, wherupon are placed certain final white floures, trace-fafthion not to fivere as the former in finel and fauor. ‡ The top of the flalke whereon the floures do grow, is commonly as if it were twifted or writhen about. ‡

is commonly as if it were twifted or writhen about. ‡

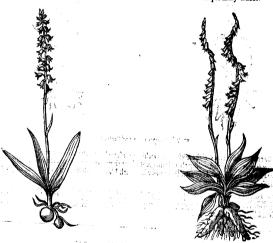
3 Friefeland Lady traces hath two fmall round stones or bulbes, of the bignesse of the pease that we call Rouncislas, from the which rise vp a few hairy leaues lesser those of the Triple Stones, ribbed as the small leased Plantain: among the which commeth forth a small naked stalks fet round about with little yellow floures, not trace-lashion as the former.

4 Liege Lady traces hath for his roots two greater flones, and two finaller; from the which come up two and fomtimes more leanes, furrowed or made hollow in the middeft like to a trough, from the which rifeth up a flender naked flathe, fet with fuch floutes as the last described, saung that they be of an onerwome yellow colour.

1 Testiculus odoratus. Lady-traces.

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2 Triorchis. Triple Lady-traces.



The Place.

Thefe kinds of Stones or Cullions do grow in dry passures of heaths, and likewise voonebalky hils, the which I have found growing plentifully in sundry places; as in the field by Islington near the heath at Barn-elmes, neere vato the head of a conduir that sendeth water to the hoase belonging to the late S: Francis Wassington. They grow in the field next vator a village called This pour has you go from Bransond to her Maiesties should at Richmond; also voon a common heath by a village neere London called Stepney, by the relation of a seemed merchant of Lordon named M' Ismes Cole, exceedingly well experienced in the knowledge of Simples.

Effex, Likewise neer vnto Muche Dunmow in Effex, where they were shewed me by a learned gentleman M. Lames Twaights, excellently well seen in the knowledge of plants,

tleman M' lames Twaights, excellently well feen in the knowledge of plants.

‡ I receiued fome roots of the feeond from my kind friend M' Thomas Walkis of Welminster, the which he gathered at Dartford in Kent, upon a piece of ground commonly called the Brimth: but I could not long get them to grow in a garden, neither do any of the other Satyrions loue to be pent up in such straight bounds. ‡



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4 Orchis Leodiensis.

These kinds of stones do sloure from August to the end of September.

The Names.

The first is called in Latine Testiculus odor atus: in English, sweet-smelling Testicles or stones; not of the sweetnesse of the roots, but of the shoures. It is called also orchis sprain; or anumalis, for that this, as also that which is see forth in the next place, that the top of the stalk as it were theel or twined spire sashion, and for that it comes to flouring in Autumne: of our English women they be called Lady-traces: but enery countrey hath a setterall name; for some call them Sweet-Ballocks, sweet Cods, sweet Cullions, and Stander grasse: in Dutch, anabenceaut, and stonders crains in French, Sayrion.

The second fort is called Triorchis, and also Tetrorchis: in English, Triple Lady-traces, or white Orchis.

The third is called Orchis Frisa in English, Friseland Traces.

The latt of these kindes of Testicles or Stones is called of some in Latine, Orchis Leedichsis, and Orchis lates, as also Basilica minor Scrapius, and Triorchis Agines : in English, yellow Lady traces.

Or this lates, as also Basilica minor Scrapius, and Triorchis Agines : in English, yellow Lady traces.

These kinds of sweet Cullions are of nature and temperature like the Dogs stones, although not vied in physick in times past: not with standing late writers have attributed some vertues vnto them as followeth.

The full and fappy roots of Lady-traces caten or boiled in milke, and drunke, prouoke venerie, A nourish and strengthen the body, and be good for such as be fallen into a Consumption or Feauer Hedique.

Of Satyrion Royall. CHAP. 115.

The Description.

'He male Satyrion Royal hath large roots, knobbed, not bulbed as the others, but branched or cut into fundry fections like an hand, from the which come up thicke and fat stalks set with large leaves like those of Lillies, but lesse; at the top whereof growth a tuft of floures spotted with a deep purple colour.

1 Palma Christimas. The male Satyrion royall.

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2 Palma Christi famina. The female Satyrion royall.





2 The female Satyrion hath clouen or forked roots, with some fibres ioyned thereto. The leaues be like the former, but smaller and narrower, and confusedly dashed or spotted with blacks spots : from which springeth vpa tender stalke, at the top whereof groweth a tust of purple floures in fathion like wnto a friest sood, changing and varying according to the folleand clymat, fometimes red, fometimes white, and fometimes light carnation or fleth colour.

3 This in roots & leaves is like the former, but that the leaves want the black fpots, the falk

is but low, and the top thereof hath floures of a whitish colour, not spotted: they on the foreside refemble gaping hoods, with ears on each fide, and a broad lip hanging down; the backe part ends in a broad obtuse spur. These sloures smell like Elder blossoms.

The Royal Satyrions grow for the most part in most and fenny grounds, medowes, and Woods that are very moift and finadowie. I have found them in many places, especially in the midft of a wood in Kent called Swainescombe wood neere to Grauesens, by the village Swainescombe, and likewise in Hampsted wood soure miles from London.

They floure in May and Iune, but feldome later.

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‡ 3 Orchis Palmata Pannonica 8. Cluf. The Austrian handed Satyrion.



The Names.

Royal Satyrion or finger Orchis is cal-I hoyal satyrion or anger Orchis is cal-led in Latine Palma Christi; notwithstanding there is another hearbe or plant called by the famename, which otherwise is called Ricinus. This plant is called likewife of fome, Satyrium Basilicum, or Satyrium regium. Some would have it to be Buzeiden, or Buzidan Arabum. But Avicen faith, Buzeiden is a woody Indian medicin : and Serapio faith, Buzeiden be hard white roots like those of Behen album, and that it is an Indian drug: but contrariwise the roots of Palma, Christi are nothing lesse than woody, so that it cannot be the fame Matthiolis would have Satyrion royal to be the Digiti Citrini of Anicen; finding fault with the Monkes which fet forth Commentaries vpon Mesus Compositions, for doubting, and leaving it to the indgement of the discreet Reader. Yet do we better allow of the Monks doubt, than of Matthielus his af-fertion: for Avicens words be these: What is Afabafafra Or Digiti Citrini? and answering the doubt himfelfe, he faith. It is in floure or thane like the palm of a mans hand, of a mixt colour between yellow and white, and it is hard, in which there is a little fweetnesse, and there is a Citrine fort dufty & without sweetnesse. Rhafis also in the last booke of his Continent calls thefe, Digiti Crocei, or Saffron fingers; and hee faith it is a gum or vein for Diers. Now these

roots are nothing leffe than of a Saffron colour, and wholly vnfit for dying. Wherefore doubtleffe these words of Avicen and Rhasis in the eares of men of judgement do confirme, That Satyrion roiall, or Palma Christi, are not those Digiti Citrini. The Germans call it Creutsburn : in low Dutch. Dandekens crupt : the French, Satyrion Royal.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The roots of Satyrion royall are like to Cynoforchis, or Dogs stones, both in fanor and taste, and therefore are thought by some to be of like faculties. Yet Nicolaus Nicolaus, in the Chapter of the cure of a quartan Ague, faith, That the roots of Palma Christi are of force to purge vpward & downward, and that a piece of the root as long as ones thumbe framped and given with wine before the fit commeth, is a good remedie against old Quartans after purgation; and reporteth, That one Baliolus after he had endured 44 fits, was cured therewith.

† This frightip of purging and vomiting which our Author got of Delence, and he out of Nielde, give of the root of Pelent (with, I doubt is millaken & put he wrong place: for I used gives belon 50 the Rives, which also is called Pelent (with 15 to this Nielde Jish a piece of 1000 mall be taken as long as ones mbest now the whole cost of this plant is not 6 long. A belief, Rives as known to lause a vomincity large factury.

CHAP. 116. Of Serapia's stones.

The Kindes.

There be fundry forts of Scrapia's stones, whereof some be male, others female; some great, and some of a smaller kind, varying likewise in colour of the stource, whereof some be white, others purple, altering according to the folie or clymat, as the greatest part of bulbons roots do. Moreo-uer, fome grow in marshie and fenny grounds, and some in 1971 passures lying open to the Sunya-rying likewise in the shape of their sloures; retaining the form of slies butterslies, and gnats, like those of the Fox-stones.

1 Serapias candido flore. White handed Orchis.



3 Serapias palustris latifolia. Marish Satyrion.



2 Serapias minor nitente flore. Red handed Orchis.



4 Serapias palustris leptophylla. Fenny Satyrion.



† 5 Serapias Montana. Mountaine Satyrion.

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7 Serapias castrata. Gelded Satyrion.



† 6 Serapias Gariophyllata cumrad & fem. Sweet-fmelling Satyrion, with the root and feed express at large.

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† 8 Serapins

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The Description.

"He whitehanded Orchis or Satyrion hath long and large leaves, spotted and dashed with blacke spots, from the which doth rife vp a small fragile or brittle stalke of two hands high; having at the top a bush or spoky tust of white floures, like in shape vnto those of Palma Christi, whereof this is a kinde. The root is thicke, fat, and full of inyce, fashioned like the hand and fingers of a man, with some tough and fat strings fastened vnto the vpper part

2 Red handed Satyrión is a fmall low and bafe herb, hauing a fmall tender ftalk fet with two or three fmall leaues like vnto those of the Leeke, but shorter. The floure groweth at the top tustfashion, of a glistering red colour, with a root fashioned like an hand, but lesser than the former.

Scrapia's flones or marish Satyrion hath a thick knobby root, divided into fingers like those of Palma Christiswhereof it is a kind: from which rise thick fat and spongeous stalks set with broad leaues like those of plantain, but much longer, even to the top of the tuft of floures, but the higher they rife toward the top, the smaller they are. The sloure consists of many small hooded floures fomewhat whitish, spotted within with deep purplespots; the back side of these little floures are Violet mixt with purple.

1 8 Serapias Batrachites. Frog Satyrion.

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‡ 9 Serapias Batrachites altera. The other Frog Satyrion.





4 Fenny Satyrion(or Serapia's stones) differeth little from the former sauing that the leaves are smaller, and somewhat spotted, and the tust of sloures hath not so many greene leaues, nor so long, mixed with the floures, neither are they altogether of fo dark or purplish a colour as the former. The roots are like those of the last described.

5 Mountaine Orchis or Satyrion hath thicke fat and knobby roots, the one of them for the most part being handed, and the other long. It growes like the former in stalks, leaves, and floures, but is somewhat bigger, with the leaues smoother and more shining.

6 Cloue Satyrion, or fweet-finelling Orchis, hath flat and thicke roots divided into fingers

like those of Palma Christi, saving that the fingers are longer, smaller, and more in number: from the which rife up long and narrow leaves like those of Natciffus or Daffodil : among which commuch fortha fmall tender stalke, at the top whereof groweth a purple tuft compact of many small shoures resembling Flies, but in sauor and smell like the Cloue or Cloue Gillossoure; but far sweeter and pleafanter, as my felfewith many others can witnesse now living, that have both seene and fmelt them in my garden. ‡ After the floure is past, come many seed-vessels filled with a small feed, and growing after the manner as you fee them heere at large expressed in a figure, together with the root also fet forth at full, #

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Gelded Satyrion hath leaves with nerves and finues like those of Daffodill, set vpon a weak and tender stalk, with floures at the top white of colour, spotted within the floure, and in shape they are life gnats and little flies. The stalk is gelded as it were, or the stones and hands cut off, leaving for the root two long legs or fingers, with many firings fastned vnto the top.

8 Frog Satyrion hath final flat leaves fet vpona flender weak flem : at the top wherof growes a tuft of floures compact of fundry small floures, which in shape do resemble little frogs, whereof it took his name. The root is likewise gelded, only reserving two small mishapen lumps, with certaine fibres anexed thereto.

‡ 9 This also may fitly be added to the last described, the root shewing it to be of a kinde between the Serapia's and Orchis. It groweth to the height of the former, with short leaues ingirting the stalke at their setting on. The sources on the top resemble a Frogwith their long leaves; and if you looke upon them in another posture, they will somewhat resemble little sies; wherefore Lobel calls it as well Myodes, as Batrachites. \$

The Time.

These plants flourish in the moneth of May and Iune, but seldome after, except some degenerar kinde, or that it hath had some impediment in the time when it should have floured, as often hap-

The Names.

We have called these kindes Scrapia's stones, or Scrapiades, especially for that fundry of them do bring forth shoures resembling slies and such like fruitful and laseiuious Insects, as taking their name from Serapias the god of the citifens of Alexandria in Egypt, who had a most famous temple at Canopus, where he was worshipped with all kind of lascinious wantonnesse, and dances; as Canopus, where he was worthing as the arms of natural or natural or annual or and as as as as a saw may read in Strade, in his feuenteenth booke, Appleius confounds the Orchides and Serapiades, under the name of both the Satyrions; and withall faith it is called Ematico, Panien, and of the Latines, Testiculus Leporinus: in English wee may call them Satyrions, and finger Orchis, and Hares stones.

The Temperature and Pertues.

Serapia's stones are thought to be in nature, temperature, and vertues like vnto the Satyrion roiall; and although not fo much vied in phylicke, yet doubtleffe they worke the effect of the other

CHAP. 117.

Of Fenny stones.

The Description.

His hath cleft or divided roots like fingers, much like vnto the roots of other Palma Christs, whereof this is a kinde: from the which rifeth vp a stalke of a foothigh, for here and there with very faire Lilly-like leaues, of colour red, the which doclipor embrace the stalkes almost round about, like the leaues of Thorow-wax. At the top of the stalke groweth a faire bush of very red sloures, among the which sloures do grow many small sharpe pointed leaues. The seed I could neuer observe, being a thing like dust that slieth in the winde.

2. The other marish handed Satyrion differeth little from the precedent, but in the leaues and floures, for that the leaues are smaller and narrower, and the floures are saire white, gaping wide open; in the hollownesse whereof appeare certain things obscurely hidden, resembling little helmets, which setters horth the difference.

- † I Serapias Dracontias palustris. Marish Dragon Satyrion.
- † 2 Serapias palustris leptophylla altera.
 The other marish handed Satyrion.





3 This third handed Satyrion hath roots fashioned like an hand, with some strings fashed to the vpper part of them; from which riseth vp a faire stiffe stalke armed with large leaues, very no-stalke standeth a faire tuff of purple sources, with many greene leaues mingled amongs the same, which maketh the bush or tust much greater. The seed is nothing elsebut as it were dust, like the other of his kinde: ‡ And it is contained in such twined vessels as you see express apart by the did of the figure; which vessels are not peculiar to this, but common to most part of the other Satyrions. ‡

4. The creeping rooted Orchis or Satyrion without tefticles, hath many long roots differing themfelues, or creeping far abroad in the ground, contrarie to all the reft of the Orchides: which diatly doth rife fource or fue broad finooth leaves like those of Sope-wort; from the which immefhooteth up a small and tender stalke, at the top whereof groweth a pleasant finky care of a whiting small, for the colour, forted on the inside with little speckes of a bloudy colour. The seed also is verie

‡ 5 This from handed roots like others of this kinde fendeth up a large flalke, formtimes attaining to the height of two cubits 3 the leaues are much like vnto those of the marish Satyrious, the floures are of an elegant purple, with little hoods like the top of an helmet (whence Geometric Comments of the comments of

3 Palma Christi palustris. The third handed marish Satyrion.

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† 5 Palma Christi maxima.
The greatest handed Satyrion.



4 Palma Christiradice repente. Creeping Satyrion.



termed the plant, Cynoforch, conoplas; and from the height he called it Macrotaules.) These floures smell sweet, & are succeeded by seeds like those of the rest of this kindred.

It delights to grow in grounds of an indifferent temper, not too moift nor too dry. It flours from mid May to mid-Iune. ‡

The Place.

They grow in marish and fenny grounds, & in shadowie woods that are very moist.

dowie woods that are very moist.

The fourth was found by a learned Preacher called M. Robert Abbst, of Bishops Hatfield, in a boggie groue where a conduit head doth stank, that sendeth water to the queens house in the same towne.

It trigrows also plentifully in Hampshire, within a mile of a market towne called Peters-field, in a moist medow named Wood-mead, neere the path leading from Peters-field toward Beryton.

The Time.

They flour and flourish about the months of May and June.

‡ & The Names.

‡ I This is Cymoforchis Dracuntias of Lobel and Gemma.

2 This

- 2 This is Cynosorchis palustris altera Leptaphylla Of Lobel : Testiculus Galericulatus, Of Tabernamon
- Lobell and Gemma terme this, Cynoforchis palustris altera Lophodes, vel nephelodes,
- This is Orchis minor radice repente of Camerarius.

 This by Lobel and Gemma is called Cynoforchis macrocaulos, sino Conopsa.

The Nature and Vertues.

There is littlevse of these in physicke; only they are referred vnto the handed Satyrions, wherof they are kinds: notwithstanding Dalescampins hath written in his great volume, that the marish

Orthis is of greater force than any of the Dogs stones in procuring lust.

Camerarius of Noremberg, who was the first that described this kind of creeping Orchis, bath fet it forth with a bare description only; and I am likewise constrained to doe the like, because as yet I have had no triall thereof.

CHAP. 118. Of Birdsneft.

1 Satyrium abortivum, sive Nidus avis. Birds neft.

The Description.

Plrds neft hath many tangling roots platted or croffed one ouer another very in. tricately, which refemble tha Crows nest made of sticks; from which rifeth vpa thicke fost groffe stalk of a browne colour, fet with small short leaves of the colour of a dry oken leafe that hath lien under the tree all the winter long. On the top of the stalke groweth a spiky eare or tust of floures, in shape like vnto maimed Satyrion, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde. The whole plant, as well slickes, leaues, and sloures, are of a parched brown colour.

‡ I received out of Hampshire from my often remembred friend M' Goodyer, this following de-feription of a Nidus avis, found by him the 29 of Iune, 1621.

A Midus avis flore & caule violaceo pur pareo colore; an Pseudoleimodoron Clus.hist.rar.plant.pag.270.

This rifeth vp with a stalke about nine inches high, with a few finall narrow sharpe pointed short skinny leaues fet without order, very little or nothing at all wrapping or inclosing the stalk, having a fpike of floures like those of Orebanche, without tailes or leaues growing among fi them: which fallen there fucceed fmall feed-veffels. The lower part of the stalkewithin the ground is not round like Ora-banche, but slender or long, and of a yellowish white

neath confusedly, wrapped or folded together like those of the common Nidas avis. The whole colour, with many small brittle roots growing underplant as it appeareth aboue ground, both italkes, feaues, and floures, is of a violet or deepe purple colour. This I found wilde in the border of a field called Marborne, neere Habridge in Haliborn, a mile from a towne called Alton in Hampshire, being the land of one William Baldon. In this place also groweth wilde the thiftle called Corona fratrum. Ioh. Goodyer.

The Place.

This baftard or vakindely Satyrion is very feldome feene in these Southerly parts of England.

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It is reported, that it groweth in the North parts of England, neere vnto a village called Knaesborough. I found it growing in the middle of a wood in Kent two miles from Grauefend, neere vnto a worthipfull gentlemans house called M. William Swan, of Howcke green. The wood belongs to one M. John Sidley. Which plant I did neuer fee elsewhere; and because it is very rare, I am the more willing to give you all the markes in the wood for the better finding it, because it doth grow but in one piece of the wood: that is to fay, The ground is coursed all ouer in the same place neere about it with the herb Sanicle, as also with the kind of Orchis called Hermaphroditica, or Buttersiv Saturion.

The Time.

It floureth and flourisheth in June and August. The dusty or mealy feed (if it may bee called feed) falleth in the end of August : but in my judgment it is an unprofitable or barren dust, and no

The Names.

It is called Satyrium abortivum: of some, Nidus avis: in French, Nid d'oifeau: in English, Birds neft, or Goofe neft : in Low-Dutch, Monels neft : in High-Dutch, Margen brehen.

The Nature and Vertues.

It is not yied in physicke, that I can finde in any authoritie either of the antient or later writers, but is esteemed as a degenerat kind of Orchis, and therefore not vsed.





THE SECOND BOOKE THE HISTORIE OF PLANTS.

Containing the Description, Place, Time, Names, Nature, and Vertues of all sorts of Herbes, for meat, medicine, or sweet-smelling vse, oc.



E. It have in our first booke sufficiently described the Grasses, Rushes, Flags, Corne, and bulbous rooted Plants, which for the most part are such as with their brave and gallant floures deck and beautisite gardens, and seed rather the cies than the belly. Now there remain certain other bulbs, where of the most, though not all, serue for soo so which we will also discourse in the first place in this booke, dividing them in such sorter, the hand-limit the same and the same such as the same such ing thefe and fuch as next fucceed them, we find treat of divers, year the most part of those herbs that the Greeks call by a generall name Asyen: and the Latines, Olera: and we in English, Sallet-herbs. When we have past ouer these, we shall speake of other plants, as they shall have resemblance each to other in their

CHAP. 1. Of Turneps.

The Kindes.

 $T^{\rm Here be furidry}$ forts of Turneps, fome wild, fome of the garden; fome with round roots globe fashion, other outll or peare-fashion; and another fort longish or fomewhat like a Radish; and of all these there are fundry varieties, some being great, and some of a smaller fort.

He Turnep hath long rough and greene leaues, cut or fnipt about the edges with deepe gashes. The stalke dividesh it solds into sundry branches or armes, bearing at the top small sources of a yellow colour, and sometimes of a light purple which being past, there do succeed long cods full of small black in the cold like Rape seed: the toot is round like a bowle, and sometimes a little stretched out in length, growing very shallow in the ground, and often friewing it felfe about the face of the earth.

‡ 2 This is like the precedent in each respect, but that the root is not made soglobous or bowle-fashioned as the former, but slenderer, and much longer, as you may perceive by the figure

3 The small Turnen is like vnto the first described, fauing that it is lesser. The root is much fiveeter in taste, as my selfe haue often proued.

4 There is another fort of small Turnep faid to have red roots; ‡ and there are other-some whole roots are yellow both within and without; fome also are greene on the out-fide, and other-

The Place. The Turnep prospereth well in a light loose and fat earth, and so loose, as Patrue Crescentius faith, that it may be turned almost into dust. It groweth in fields and divers vineyards and hop-gardens in most places of England.

The small Turnep growes by Hackney in a sandy ground, and those that are brought to Cheap. fide market from that village are the best that ever I tasted.

Turneps are fown in the spring, as also in the end of August. They floure and feed the sccond yeare after they are sown: so those that floure the same yeare that they are sown, are a degenerate kind, called in Cheshire about the Namptwich, Madneps, of their euill qualitie in causing frense and giddinesse of the brain for a season.

I Rapum majus. Great Turnep, 1 2 Rapum radice oblonga.
Longith rooted Turnen.





The Names,

The Turnep is called in Latine, Rapum: in Greek, p_2Nh_2 : the name commonly yfed in (hops and energy where, is Rapa. The Lacedemonians call it p_2m : the Boëtians, Q_2mn_3 , as Q_3 in Airbenness reported: in high-Dutch, Q_3 in Spanish, Nabo: in English, Turnep, and Rape.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The bulbous or knobbed root, which is properly called Rapam or Turnep, and hath given name to the plant, is many times eaten raw, effecially of the poore people in Wales, but most commonly boiled. The raw root is windy, and engendreth gross and to bloud; the boiled doth coole less, and so little, that it cannot be perceived to coole at all, yet is it most and windy.

B It availeth not a little after what maner it is prepared; for being boiled in water, or in a certain broth, it is more moift, and fooner descendent, and maketh the body more soluble; but being rossed or baked; it dieth, and ingendreth lesse winde, and yet it is not altogether without wind: but how foeuer they be dressed, they yeeld more plenty of nourishment than those that are eaten raw; they does not reason the interest make in womens bress, and natural seed, and also promote wrine.

The decocition of Turneps is good against the couple and hoarsenesse of the voice, being strunke in the euening with a little sugar, or a quantitic of clarified hony.

Dissortions writeth, That the Turnep it selfebeing stamped, is with good successe applied your results.

mouldy or kibed heeles, and that also oile of Roses boiled in a hollow turnep vider the hot embers doth cure the same.

The yong and tender shoots or springs of Turneps at their first comming forth of the ground, E boiled and eaten as a sallad provoke vrin.

The feed is mixt with Counterpoifons and Treacles, and beeing drunke it is a remedie against F

They of the Low-countries do give the ollewhich is preffed out of the feed, against the after. G throwes of women newly brought to bed, and also minister it to yong children against the worms, which it both killeth and dirute the orth-

The oile washed with water doth allay the servent heat and ruggednesse of the skin.

CHAP. 2. Of wilde Turneps.

The Kindes.

There be three forts of wild Turneps, one our common Rape which beareth the feed whereof is made Rape oile, and feedeth finging birds: the other the common enemy to corn, which we call Charlock, whereof there be two kinds, one with a yellow or els purple floure, the other with a white floure: there is also another of the water and marifn grounds.

1 Rapum sylvestre. Wilde Turneps. 2 Rapistrum arvorum. Charlock or Chadlock.





The Description.

Ild Tumeps or Rapes haue long broad and rough leaues like those of Turneps, but not so deeply gas shed in the edges, The stalks are stender and brittle, some hat hairly, of two cubits high diuding themselues at the top into many arms or branches, whereon doe grow little yellowish floures: which being; past, there doe succeed small long cods which containe the seed like that of the Turnep, but smaller, somewhat reddish, and of a fiery bot

and biting taste as is the mustard, but bitterer. The root is small, and perisheth when the feed is

- 2 Charlocke or wild Rape hath leaves like vnto the former, but leffer, the stalk and leaves being also rough. The stalks be of a cubit high, slender and branched: the floures are sometimes purplish, but more often yellow. The roots are flender, with certaine threds or strings hanging voon
- ‡ There is also another varietie hereof, with the leaves lesse divided, and much smoother than the two last described, having yellow floures and cods not so deeply joynted as the last described: this is that which is set forth by Matthiolou under the name of Lamplana.
- 2 Water Chadlock groweth vp to the height of three foot and fomwhat more, with branches flender and smooth in respect of any of the rest of his kinde, set with rough ribbed leaves deepely indented about the lower part of the leafe. The floures grow at the top of the branches, vmble or tuff fashion, fometimes of one colour, and fometimes of another. ‡The root is long, tough, and full of strings, creeping and putting forth many stalks: the seed-vessels are short and smal, Baubine hath this vnder the title of Raphanus aquations alter. ‡

2 Rapistrum arvense alterum. Another wilde Charlocke.



2 Rapistrum aquaticum. Water Chadlocke.



The Place.

Wilde Turneps or Rapes doe grow of themselues in fallow fields, and likewise by high wayes necrevate old walls, ypon ditch banks, and necre vato towns and villages, and in other varoiled and

The Chadlocke groweth for the most part among corn in barren grounds, and often by the borders of fields and fuch like places. Water Chadlock groweth in moist medowes and marish grounds, as also in water ditches and fuch like places.

I The Time.

These do floure from March, till Summer be far spent, and in the mean season the seed is ripe-

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The Names.

Wilde Tutnep is called in Latine, Rapifrum, Rapun fifvefire; and of some, Sinapi fifvefire, or wilde mustard: in high-Dutch, Specifit; in Low-Dutch, Specifit; in French, Velar: in English, Rape and Rape feed. Rapistrum arworum is called Charlock, and Carlock.

¶ The Temperature.

The feed of these wild kinds of Turneps, as also the water Chadlock, are hot and dry as mustard. feed is. Some have thought that Charlock hath a drying and clenfing qualitie, and somehatdi-

The Vertues. Diuers vie the feed of Rape in fread of Muftard feed, who either make herof a fauce bearing the name of Mustard, or else mix it with mustard seed; but this kind of sauce is not so pleasant to the tafle, because it is not so bitter.

Galen writeth, That these being eaten ingender euill bloud; yet Dioscorides faith, they warm the B ftomacke, and nourish somewhat.

CHAP. 3. Of Nauewes.

¶ The Kindes.

There be fundry kinds of Nape or Nauewes degenerating from the kinds of Turnep; of which, fome are of the garden, and other wild or of the field.

The Description.

Auew gentle is like vnto Turneps in stalks, floures, and seed, as also in the shape of the leaues, but those of the Nauew are much smoother; it also differs in the root: the Turnep is round like a globe, the Nauew root is somewhat stretched forth in length.

Nauew gentle.

† 2 Bunias fylvestris Lobelij. Wilde Nauew.





2 The small or wilde Nauew is like vnto the former, saving that it is altogether lesser. The root is small, somewhat long, with, threds long and tough at the end thereof. The

¶ The Place.

Nauew-gentle requireth a loofe and yellow mould euen as doth the Turnep, and prospers in a Nauew-gentle requireth a loofe and yellow mould euen as dont the Turnep, and protpers in a fruitfull foile; it is fowne in France, Bauaria, and other places, in the fields, for the feeds fake, asis likewife that wilde Colewort called of the old writers Crambe; for the plentifull encrease of the feeds bringeth no finall gain to the husbandmen of that country, because that being prefied they yeeld an oile, which is vied not only in lamps, but also in the making of fope; for of this oile and a lie made of certain afthes, is boiled a fope which is vsed in the Low-Countries euerie where to fcoure and wash linnen cloathes. I have heard it reported, that it is at this day sowne in England for the same purpose.

This wilde Nauew groweth vpon ditch banks neere vnto villages and good townes, as also vpon fresh marshie banks in most places.

The Time.

The Nauew is fown, floureth, and feedeth at the fame time that the Turnep doth. The Names.

The Nauew is called in Latine Napus, and Bunius: in Greeke, Bonne: the Germanes call it Street hruben : the Brabanders, Stecktopen : in Spanish, Naps : in Italian, Nauo : the Frenchmen, Naveau : in English, Nauew gentle, or French Naueau. The other is called Napus (plvestris, or Wild

¶ The Temperature and Vertues. The Nauew and the Turnep are all one in temperature and vertues, yet fome suppose that the Nauew is a little drier, and not so soone concosted, nor passeth downe so easily and doth with all ingender lesse winde. In the rest it is answerable vnto the Turnep.

The feeds of these taken in drinke or broth are good against poyson, and are viually put into antidotes for the same purpose.

† The figure that was in the first place is a kinde of the long Turney, described by me in the second place of the first chapter of this second books. And

CHAP. 4. Of Lyons Turnep or Lions leafe.

Leontopetalon, Lions Leafe

The Description.

Ions turnep or Lions leafe hath broad leaves like vnto Coleworts, or rather like the Pro-nies, cut & diuided into fundry great gather: the stalke is two foot long, thick, and full of juice, dividing it felfe into divers branches or wings, in the tops whereof there stand red flours:afterward there appeareth long cods, in which lie the feeds, like vnto tares or wild Chichs. The root is great, bumped like a Turnep, and black without.

The Place.

It groweth among corn in diuers places of Italy, in Candy alfo, and in other prouinces towards the South and East. The right noble Lord Zouth brought a plant hereof from Italy at his returne into England, the which was planted in his garden. But as far as I know it perished,

¶ The Time. It floureth in winter, as witneffeth Petrus Bells-

The Grecians call it Assentiates that is, Leonis folium, or Lyons Leafe. Pliny doth also call it Leontopetalon : Apuleius, Leontopodion : yet there is another plant also called by the same name. There be many bastard names given vntoit, 45 Raveium Papauerculum, Semen Leoninum, Pes Leoninus, and Brumaria: in English, Lions lease, & Lions Turneo.

The Mature.

Lions Turnep is of force to digeft, It is hot and dry in the third degree, as Galen teacheth.

The Vertues.

The root (faith Diofcorides) taken in wine, helpeth them that are bitten of Serpents, and speedi-Iv allaieth the paine. It is put into Clifters which are made for them that be tormented with the

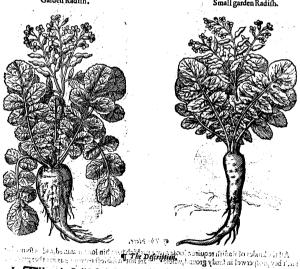
CHAP. 5. Of Radiffe.

The Kindes.

Herebe fundry forts of Radifh, whereof fome be long and white, others long and black, fome round and white, others round or of the form of a peare, and blacke of colour; fome wild or of the field, and some tame or of the garden; whereof we will treat in this present chapter.

† I Raphanus sativus. Garden Radish.

† 2 Radicula sativa minor. Small garden Radifh.





The garden Radish sends forth great and large leases, greene, rough, cut on both sides with deepe gathes not vollike to the garden Turnep, but greater. The stalks be round, and partied into many branches, out of which the large man to the stalks be round tour, made of fourte little leases; and when they be pair, there come in place may be pair, there come in place may be pair, there come in place may be pair, there come in good the stalk child of spungeous bubliance wherein as companied the seed of light brown colour, somewhat greater than the seeds of Turneps or Colewors, if the root is grosse, long, and white both within and without, and of a sharp taste.

2 The small garden Radish hath leaves like the former, but smaller, and more brittle in handling. The stalke is two cubits high, whereon be the floures like the former. The feed is smaller, and not sofharpe in taste. The root is small, long, white both within and without, except a little that thewes it felfe aboue the ground of a reddiff colour.

3 Radish with a round root hath leaues like the garden Turnep: among which leaues springs vp a round and smooth stalke, dividing it selfe toward the top into two or three branches, whereon grow small purplish floures made of source leaves apiece: which beeing past, there come in place fimall cods puft up or bunched in two and fometimes three places, full of pith as the common Radiff, wherein is contained the feed, fomewhat fimaller than the Colewort feed, but of an hotter tafte. The root is round and firme, nothing waterish like the common Radish, more pleasant intast, wholfomer, not causing such stinking belchings as the garden radish doth.

The Radish with a peare-fashioned root groweth to the height of three or foure cubits of a bright reddish colour. The leanes are deepely cut or jagged like those of the Turnep, somewhat rough. The floures are made of foure leaves of a light carnation or flesh colour. The feed is contained in small bunched cods like the former. The root is fashioned like a Peare or long Turnep, black without, and white within, of a firme and folid substance. The tast is quick and sharp, biting

the tongue as the other kinds of Radish, but more strongly.

3 Raphanus orbiculatus. Round Radifh.

4. Raphanus pyriformis, fineradicentera. The blacke or Peare-fathion Radith.





The Place.

All the kindes of Radish require a loose ground which hath bin long manured, and is somewhat fat. They prosper wel in sandy ground, where they are not so subject to worms as in other grounds.

I The Time. These kinds of Radish are most fitly sown after the Summer soldies, in Inne or July for being fown betimes in the fpring, they yeeld not their roots fo kindely nor profitably, for the other for the most part quickly run vp to the stalk and seed, where otherwise they do not floure and stalk the next spring following. They may be sown ten moneths in the years but as I faid, the best some is in sume and July. ाम देलें जीवाम died bein क्षेत्र का

The Names.

Radish is called in Greek, of Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Galen, & other old writers in thoos. Raphanus and Sativa radicula : in high Dutch, Bettich : in low Dutch, Badus : in French, Raifort in Italian, Raphano: in Spanish, Rauano: in English, Radish, and Rabone: in the Bohemian tongue, Raenfem, Calius affirmeth, that the feed of Radish is called of Marcellus Empericus, Bacanon: and fo allo of Actius, lib. 2. cap. 2. of his Tetrabible : yet Cornarius doth not reade Bacanen, but Cacanon. The name of Bacanum is also found in N. Myrepfus, in the 255 Composition of his first booke.

The Temperature.

Radish doth manifestly heat and dry, open and make thin by reason of the biting qualitie that ruleth in it. Galen makes them hot in the third degree, and dry in the second, and sheweth that it is rather a fauce than a nourishment.

The Vertues.

Radish are caten raw with bread in stead of other food; but in that manner they yeeld very little A nourishment, and that faulty and il. But for the most part they are vied as sauce with meats to procure appetite, and in that fort they ingender leffe bad bloud, than eaten alone or with bread only: but seeing they be of harder digestion than meats, they are oftentimes troublesom to the stomack; neuerthelesse they serue to distribute and disperse the nourishment, especially beeing eaten after meat: taken before meat, they cause belchings, and ouerthrow the stomacke.

Before meat they cause vomiting, especially the rind; which as it is more biting than the inner B fubstance, so doth it with more force cause that effect, if it be given with Oxymel, a syrrup made

with vineger and hony.

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Moreouer, Radish prouoketh vrine, and dissolueth cluttered sand, driuing it forth, if a good C draught of the decoction thereof be drunke in the morning. Pliny and Diescorides write, That it is good against an old Cough, and to make thinne, thicke and groffe flegme which sticketh in the

In stead whereof, the Physicions of our age vie the distilled water, which likewise procures vrin D mightily, and driues forth stones in the kidnies.

The root fliced and laid ouer-night in white or Rhenish wine, and drunke in the morning, drives E out vrine and grauell mightily, but in taste and smell it is very loathsome.

The root stamped with honey and the pouder of a sheepes heart dried, causeth haire to grow in F

The feed caufeth vomit prouoketh vrin and being drunke with horied vineger, it killeth & dri. G ueth forth wormes.

The root stamped with the meale of Darnel and a little white wine vineger, takes away all black H and blew spots, and bruised blemishes of the face.

The root boiled in broth, and the decoction drunke, is good against an old cough; it moves wo- I mens fickneffe and caufeth much milke.

Thologiques that were in the first and second place were varieties of the long Turnep, described in the second place, Cop. 1 of this second books.

CHAP. 6. Of wilde Radish.

The Description.

Tilde Radish hath a shorter narrower lease than the common Radish, & more deeply cut or jagged, almost like the leaves of Rocket, but much greater. The stalke is flender and rough, of two cubits high, divided toward the top into many branches. The floures are small and white, the cod is long, slender, and jointed, wherein is the seed. The root is a finger thick, white within and without, of a sharp and biting taste.

a The water Radifi hath long and broad leaves deepely indented or cut even to the middle rib. The stalke is long, weake, and leaneth this way and that way, being not able to stand vpright without a prop, informuch that ye shall neuer find it, no not when it is very yong, but leaning down you the mud or mire where it groweth. The floures grow at the top made of four simally yellow leaues. The root is long, fet in fundry spaces with small sibres of threds like the rowell of a spurre, hot and burning in tafte more than any of the garden Radishes.

The first growes upon the borders of banks and ditches cast up, and in the borders of fields.

The fecond growes by ditches, standing waters, and rivers; as on the stone wall that bordereth voon the river Thames by the Sauoy in London.

1 Raphanus (ylvestris. Wilde Radifh.

2 Raphanus aquaticus. Water Radifh.





They floure in Iune, and the feed is ripe in August. The Names.

The first of these is Rapistrum flore albo Eruca folys of Lobel: Armoratia, or Rapistrum album of

Tabern, and Raphanus filvestris of our Author: in English, Wilde Radish.

The second is Radicula stress of Dodonaus: Raphanus aquaticus or palustris of others: in English,

¶ The Temperature.

The wild Radishes are of like temperature with the garden Radish, but hotter and drier. The Vertues.

Disserving the pot-herbes, as also the boiled root, which, as he faith, doth heate, and prouoke vrine.

CHAP. 7. Of Horse-Radish.

Orle Radish brings forth great leaues, long, broad, sharpe pointed, and shipt about the edges of a deepe greene colour like those of the great garden Dock, called of some, Monks Rubarb, of others Patience) but longer and rougher. The stalke is slighted and carries at the ron small white sources which being and these following and where the stalkers are of the stalkers and a stalkers are stalkers and a stalkers and the stalkers and the stalkers are stalkers. ¶ The Description. brittle, bearing at the top finall white floures; which being paft, there follow final cods, wherein it the feed. The root is long and thick, white of colour, in tall that p, and very much biting the top gue

2 Dittander or Pepperwort hath broad leaves long and fharpe pointed, of a blewish greene colour like Woad, fomewhat fniptor cut about the edges like a Saw. The stalke is round and

tough: vpon the branches whereof grow little white floures. The root is long and hard, creeping farabroad in the ground, in such fort that when it is once taken in a ground, it is not possible to root it out for it will under the ground creep and shoot up and bud forth in many places far abroad. The

roughlo is that pe and bitech the tongue like pepper, whereof it tooke the name Pepperwort.

† 3 This which we give you in the third place hath a small shoots root, the stalke groweth up to the height of two cubits, and it is divided into many branches furnished with white floures; after which follow feeds like in shape and taste to Thlaspi or Treacle mustard. The leaues are somewhat like those of Wood. This is nourished in some gardens of the Low-Countries and Lobel was the first that gaue the figure hereof, and that under the same title as we here give you it. 1

1 Raphanus Rusticanus: Horfe-Radifh.

LIB. 2.

2 Raphanus Sylvestris Offic, Lepidium Agineta Lob. Dittander, or Pepperwort.





The Place.

Horle Radish for the most part groweth and is planted in gardens; yet haue I found it wilde in fundry places, as at Namptwich in Cheshire, in a place called the Milne eye; as also at a small village neere London called Hogsdon, in the field next to a farme house leading to Kings-land, where sage neere London called Hogldon, in the field next to a farme notice leading to kings-land, where my very good friend M' Berdene, practioner in phis(cke, a learned and diligent fearcher of fungles, and M'. William Martin one of the fellow flip of Barbers Surgeons, my deare and louing friend, in company with him found it, and gaue me knowledge of the place, where it flourishes to this day. Dittander is planted in gardens, and is to be found wild all foi in fundry places of England, as at Clare by Ouenden in Estex, at the Hall of Brinne in Lancashire, and never to Exceler in the West that the first the state of the state o

parts of England. It delighteth to grow in fandy and shadowie places somewhat moist.

The Time.

Horse-Radish floureth for the most part in Aprill or May, and the seed is ripe in August, & that fo rare or feldome feen, as that Petrus Placentius hath written, that it brings forth no feed at all. Distander floures in Iune and Iuly.

Horse-Radish is commonly called Replanur rusticanus or magnus, and of divers simply Raphanus

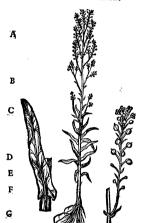
filvesfirā: of the high-Dutch men, **Metrettich, Krain**, or **Aren**; in French, Grand Raifort: in low-Dutch, **Metradug**; in English, Mountain Radish, great Raifort, and Horse Radish, it is called in the North part of England, Redcole.

Divers thinke that this Horse-Radish is an enemy to Vines, and that the hatred between them is fogreat, that if the root hereof be planted neere to the Vine, it bendeth backward from it, as not willing to have fellowship with it.

It is also reported, That the root hereof stamped, and cast into good and pleasant wine, turneth it forthwith to vineger. But the old writers doe ascribe this enmittie to the Vine and Brassica, our

Coleworts, which the Antients have named is seen. Pliny, lib. 19. cap. 9, describes Dittander by the name of Lepidium; and Agineta also names it for in thops, Raphamus filvestria, and Piperitis : the Germans call it 30festretaut : the low-Dutchmen, 49epper trupt : in English, Dittander, Dittany, and Pepperwort.

> 3 Lepidium Anuum. Annual Dittander.



The Nature.

These kinds of wilde Radishes are hot and dry in the third degree : they have a drying and clenfing qualitie, and fomewhat digefting. The Vertues.

Horfe Radish stamped, with a little vinegerput thereto, is commonly vsed among the Germanes for sauce to eat fish with, and such like meats, as we do mustard : but this kind of sauce doth heat the stomack better, and causeth better digestion than mustard.

Oxymel, or fyrrup made with vineger & hony, in which the rinds of horse Radish haue been infused three daies, causeth vomit, and is commen-

ded against the quartan ague.
The leaves boiled in wine, and a little oile 0liue added thereto, & laid vpon the grieued parts in manner of a pultis, doe mollifie and take away the hard swellings of the liuer and milt; & being applied to the bottome of the belly is a remedie for the strangurie.
It profiteth much in the expulsion of the se-

condine or after-birth.

It mitigateth and affwageth the paine of the hip or haunch commonly called Sciatica.

It profiteth much against the colique, strangurie, and difficultie of making water, vied in flead of Mustard as aforesaid.

The root stamped and given to drinke killeth the worms in children. The juice given doth the fame. An ointment made thereof doth the like,

being anointed upon the belly of the childe. being anointed upon the Deliy of the entide.

The leaues of Pepperwort, but especially the roots, be extreme hot, for they have a burning and bitter taffe. It is of the number of foorching and bilifting simples, faith plin, 116, 20, esp. 17, and therefore by his hot qualitie it mendeth the skin in the face, and taketh away scabs, scars, & mangineffe, if any thing remain after the healing of vicers and fuch like.

CHAP. 8. Of Winter-Cresses.

¶ The Description.

THE Winter-Creffes hauemany greene broad smooth and stat leaues like vnto the common floures; whose stalkes be round and full of branches, bringing forth at the top small yellow states them follow small cods, wherein its contained small reddish seed,

Of the Historie of Plants. L1B. 2:

Barbarea. Winter Creffes.



The Place.

It groweth in gardens among pot herbes, and very common in the fields neere vnto paths and highwaies almost every where.

This herbe is greene all winter long, it floureth in May and feedeth in Iune. The Names.

Winter Creffe is called of the Latines, Cardamum or Nasturtium Hibernum : of some, Barbarea, and Pfeudobunium : the Germans call it ... Barberen kraut : in Low-Dutch, mainter

It feems to be Diefcorides his wassome that is to fay, falfe or baftard Bunium : in English, winter Cresses, or herb S. Barbara. The Nature.

This herbe is hot and dry in the fecond de-

The feed of Winter Creffe caufeth one to A

make water, and driveth forth gravell, and helps the strangurie.

The juyce thereof mundifieth corrupt and B filthy vicers, being made in form of an vinguent with wax oile and turnentine.

In winter when falad herbes be scarce, this C herbe is thought to be equall with Cresses of the garden, or Rocket.

This herbe helpeth the feuruy, being boiled D among feuruy graffe, called in Latine Cochlearia, caufing it to worke the more effectually.

CHAP. 9. Of Mustard.

M The Description.

The tame or garden Mustard hath great rough leaves like to those of the Turnep, but rougher and lesser: the stalke is round, rough, and hairy, of three cubits high, divided into many branches, whereon do grow small yellow floures, & after them succeed cods slender and rough, wherin is contained round feed bigger than Rape feed, of colour yellow, of tast sharpe and biting the tongue, as doth our common field mustard.

‡ 2 Our ordinarie Mustard hath leaues like Turneps, but not so rough, the stalks are smooth and grow sometimes to three source or flue cubits high, they have many branches, and the leaues voon these branches, especially the vppermost are long and narrow, and hang downeward on small stalks; the cods are short, and lie flat and close to the branches, and are somwhat square: the seed is reddish or yellow. ‡

3 The other tame Mustard is like to the former in leaues and branched stalks, but lesser, and

they are more whitifh and rough. The floures are likewife yellow, and the feed browne like Rape feed, which is also not a little sharp or biting.

‡ 4. This which I giue you here (being the Sinapi stativum alterum of Lobel, and the Sinapi album of the shops) growes but low, and it hath rough crooked cods, and whitish feeds; the stalkes, floures, and leaves are much like the first described. ‡

5 The wilde Mustard hath leaves like those of Shepheards purse, but larger, and more deeply indented, with a stalke growing to the height of two foot, bearing at the top small yellow floures made of two leanes: the cods be small and slender, wherein is contained reddish feed, much smaller than any of the others, but not fo sharpe and biting.

Li B. 2.

† I Sinapi fatroum. Garden Mustard.



‡ 4 Sinapi album. White Mustard.



† 2 Sinapi fativum alterum, Dod. Field Mustard.



† 5 Sinapi Tylvestre minus. Small wild Muftard



The Place .

Our ordinarie Mustard (whose description I have added) as also the wilde and small grow wilde in many places of this kingdome, and may all three be found on the banks about the backe of Old freet, and in the way to Islington. \$

The Time.

Mustard may be sowne in the beginning of the Spring : the seed is rise in July or August . It commeth to perfection the same yeare that it is sowne.

The Names.

The Greekes call Mustard, onar : the Athenians called it rim the Latines, Sinapi : the rude and barbarous, Sinapium : the Germans, Senff : the French, Senene, and Mouftarde : the low Dutchmen. Apoltaett fact : the Spaniards, Moftaza, and Moftalla: the Bohemians, Horcice : Pliny calls it Thlabi. whereof doubtleffe it is a kind : and some have called it Saurion.

t These kinds of Mustard haue been so briefly treated of by all writers, that it is hard to give the right distinctions of them, and a matter of more difficultie than is expected in a thing fo vulgarly knowne and vsed. I will therefore endeauor in a few words to distinguish those kinds of Mu-

stard which are vulgarly written of.

1 The first is Sinapi primum of Matthiolus and Dodonaus: and Sinapi sativum Eruca aut Rapi folio

2 The second I cannot justly refer to any of those that are written of by Authors : for it hath not a cod like Rape, as Pena and Lobel describe it, nor a feed bigger than it, as Dodoneus affirmeth; yet I suspect, & almost dare affirm, that is is the same with the somer mentioned by them, though much differing from their figures and description.

nuch directing from their ngues and description.

3 The third(which also I (uspect is the same with the fourth) is Sinapi alterum of Mathiolus; and Sinapi agresse Api, aut poitus Lauris folio of Lobel: and Sinapi saivum alterum of Dedonaus.

4 The fourth is by Lobel called Sinapi alterum saivum; and this is Sinapi album officinarum, as Pena and Lobel assume. Advers. pag. 68.

5 The fift is Sinapi folio spreed bodonaus: and Sinapi spreed minus Bursa passors folio, of Lobel. It is much like Rocker, and therefore Bankine fitly calls it Sinapi Eruca solio: in English it may be called son with the Model. called fmall wilde Mustard. #

The Temperature.

The feed of Mustard, especially that which we chiefely vse, doth heate and make thin, and also draweth forth. It is hot and dry in the fourth degree, according to Galen.

I The Vertues.

The feed of Mustard pound with vineger is an excellent sauce, good to be eaten with any grosse A meats either fish or flesh, because it doth help digestion, warmeth the stomacke, and prouoketh ap-

It is given with good successe in like manner to such as be short winded, and are stopped in the B brest with tough slegme from the head and brain.

It appealeth the tooth-ache, being chewed in the mouth.

They vie to make a gargarisme with hony, vineger, and mustard seed, against the swelling of the D uvula, and the almonds about the throat and root of the tongue.

Mustard drunke with water and hony prouoketh the terms and vrin.

The feed of mustard beaten and put into the nosthrils causeth sneesing, and raiseth women sicke F of the Mother out of their fits. It is good against the falling sicknesse, and such as have the Lethargie, if it be laid plaisterwise G

vpon the head (after shauing) being tempered with figs. It helpeth the Sciatica or ache in the hip or huckle bone: it also cureth all maner of pains pro-

ceeding of a cold cause.

It is mixed with good successe with drawing plaisters, and with such as wast and consume nodes. I

It helpeth those that have their haire pulled off; it taketh away the blew and black marks that K

come of bruifings. ‡ The feed of the white mustard is vied in some Antidotes, as Electuarium de ovo, &c.

† The three figures in the former edition were all falle : the first was of Barbares, described in the precedent chapter : the second of Srace agastics mains of Ta

CHAP. 10. Of Rocket.

The Kindes.

There be fundry kinds of Rocket; some tame or of the garden; some wild or of the field, some of the water, and of the sea.

† I Eraca fativa. Garden Rocket.

2 Eruca Sylvestris. Wilde Rocket.





The Description.

Arden Rocket or Rocket gentle hath leaves like those of turneps, but not neer so great

I nor rough. The stalks rise vp of a cubit and somtimes two cubits high, weak and brittle; at the top whereof grow the floures of a whitifh colour, and fomtimes yellowish: which being paff, there fueceed long cods which containe the feed, not valike to Rape feed, but

 The common Rocket, which fome keepe in gardens, and which is viually called the Wild Rocket, is leffer than the Roman Rocket, or Rocket gentle, the leaves and fialks narrower and more jagged. The floures be yellow, the cods also flenderer, the feed thereof is reddish, and bireth the

This kind of Rocket hath long narrow leaues almost such as those of Tarragon, but thicker This sind on Access the trong manow reases among the note of 1 arragon, out time-and fatter, refembling rather the leaues of Myagrum, altogether vnlike any of the reft of the Roc-kets, faning that the branch, floure, and feed are like the garden Rocket.

4 There is another kinde of Rocket, thought by that reuerend and excellent herbarift Carolas Clustus to be a kind of Creffes, if not Creffes it felfe, yet coufin germane at least. Vnto whose centure Lobel is indifferent, whether to call it Rocket with thin and narrow leases, or to joine it with the kindes of Creffes, having the tafte of the one, and the shape of the other. The leaves are much

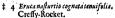
There is awilde kinde of sea-Rocket which hath long weake and tender branches trailing

vpon the ground, with long leaues like vnto common Rocket, or father Groundswell, having small and whitish blew floures; in whose place commeth small cods, wherein is contained seed like that

± 6 Besides these there is another plant, whose figure which here I giuewas by our Author formerly fet forth in the precedent Chapter, under the title of Sinapi filuefire; together with a large kinde thereof, under the name of Sinapi fativum alterum. Now I will onely describe the later, which I have fometimes found in wet places: the root is wooddy: the stalke some foot long, crested, and having many branches lying on the ground : the leafe is much divided, and that after the manner of the wilde Rocket : the floures are of a bright yellow, and are succeeded by short crooked cods. wherein is contained a yellowish seed, ‡

† 3 Erucafyluestris Angustifolia. Narrow leaued wilde Rocker.

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o will hope

The Place.

ورور درورون العطام المعاولات والمنافرات والمعارف Romane Rocket is cherished in gardens. Common or wilde Rocket groweth in most gardens of it selfe : you may see most brick and stone

Common of whice Rocker growers in mon gaincins of the chinkes and crenifes of from walls among the morter. I found it as you go from Lambeth bridge to the village of Lambeth, vnder a small bridge that you must palle quer hand by the Thames side.

I found Sea Rocker growing vpon the lands neere vnto the lea in the Ifle of Thaner, hard by a house wherein Sir Hamy Criffe did Cometimes dwell called Queakes house.

And the best to make the other than The Time . was a gain of the visite of the contract of the

These Kindes of Rocket floure in the moneths of Tune and Tuly, and the feed is ripe in Sep-

The Romane Rocket dieth enery yeare, and recovereth it felfe againe by the falling of his owne feed. The The Names,

Rocket is called in Greeke : woner in Latine, Eruca : in high Dutch, Mauchenbraut : in French. Roauette : in Low-Dutch, Babette : in Italian, Ruchetta : in Spanish, Oruga; in English, Rocket, and Racket. The Poets do oft times name it Herbafalax: Ernea doth fignifie likewife a certaine canker worme, which is an enemy to pot-herbes, but especially to Coleworts.

The first is called Eruca sativa, or Hortensis major : Great Garden Rocket.

The fecond, Eruca fluctivis. Wilde Rocket.

This third-is by Lobel called Eruca fluctivis angulifolia: narrow leaved wilde Rocket.

Clusius fitly calls this, Nafturium fluctive: and hee reprehendeth Lobel for altering the name into Eruca Nasturtio cognatatenuifolia : Creffy-Rocket.

The fifth is Erucamarina, (thought by Lobel and others to be Cakile Serapionis,) Sea Rocket. Erucaaquatica: Water Rocket.

‡ 5 Erucamarina. Sea Rocket.

† 6 Eruca aquatica. Water Rocket





Q. The Temperature.
Rocket is hot and dry in the third degree, therefore faith Galen it is not fit nor accussomed to be

The Vertues.

Rocket is a good fallet herbe, if it be eaten with Lettuce, Purflane, and such cold herbes; for being fo eaten it is good and wholefome for the stomacke, and causeth that such cold herbes doe not ouer-coole the same: otherwise, to be eaten alone, it causeth head-ache, and heatest too much.

The vie of Rocket stirreth vp bodily lust, especially the seed.

It pronoketh vrine, and causeth good digestion.

Pliny reporteth, That who focuer taketh the feed of Rocket before he be whipt, shall be for hardened, that he shall easily indure the paines.

The root and feed flamped, and mixed with vineger and the gall of an Oxe, taketh away freckless lentiles, blacke and blew spots, and all such deformities of the face,

i Sport that we in the third place, rader the take of Ernes fol septificie, is of the tire place that in the Chapter of Tomin is called Consider, miner 30th Accessed of a large. And then in the first place in Explanes formation of Lebers and I coefficies a herbest is between it supplies the new of supplication was.

CHAP

CHAP. 11. Of Tarragon.

Draco herba. Tarragon.

LIB.2.

The Description.



Arragon the fallade herbe hath long and narrow leaues of a deep green colour, greater and longer than those of common Hysfope, with slender brittle round stalkes two cubites high: about the branches whereof hang little round floures, neuer perfectly opened, of a vellow colour mixed with blacke, like those of common Wormewood. The root is long and fibrous, creeping far abroad under the earth, as doe the roots of Couch-graffe, by which forouting forth it increaseth, yeelding no seed at all, but as it were a certaine chaffie or dustie matter that flieth away with the winde.

The Place.

Tarragon is cherished in gardens, and is encreafed by the young shoots: Ruellius and such others have reported many strange tales hereof scarce worth the noting, saying, that the seed of flax put into a Raddish root or sea Onion and so fet, doth bring forth this herbe Tarragon.

The Time. It is greene all Summer long, and a great part of Autumne, and floureth in Iuly.

¶ The Names. It is called in Latine, Draco, Dracunculus hortenfis, and Tragum vulgare by Clufius; of the Ita-

lians, Dragoncellum, in French, Dragon, in English, Tarragon. It is thought to be that Tarchen which Anicen mentioneth in his 686. chapter: but he writeth fo little thereof, as that nothing can certainly be affirmed of it. Simen Sethi the Greeke also maketh mention of Tarchen.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Tarragon is hor and dry in the third degree, and not to be caten alone in fallades, but joyned with other herbs, as Lettuce, Purslain, and such like, that it may also temper the coldnesse of them, like as Rocket doth neither do we know what other vie this herbe hath.

CHAP. 12. Of Garden Cresses.

The Description.

Arden Creffes or Towne Creffes hath fmall narrow jagged leaues, fharpe and burning in

Trafte. The flalkes be round, a cubite high, which bring forth man finall white floures, and after little flat husks or feed veffels, like to thole of fhepheards putfe, wherin are contained feeds of a browne reddith colour. The root dieth when the feed is ripe.

There is another kinde in tafte like the former, but in leaues far different, which I recousted of feeds, fent me from Bobissa dwelling in Paris. The flalkes rife vy to the height of a foot, garnified with manybroad leaues deeply cut or indented about the edges the middle of the leafe is deepen to the control of the state of the leafe is deepen to the control of the leafe is the leafe is the control of the leafe is the le ked and garnished with many little small leaves or rather shreds of leaves, which make the same like a curlde fanne of feathers. The feed is like the former in thape.

3 Spanish Cresses i letter forth of the ground like vnto Basill; afterwards the leaves grow larger and broader, like those of Marigolds; among it the which rifeth up a crooked lymmer stalk, where

whereupon doe grow small tufts or spokie rundles of white floures. The feed followeth, browness colour, and bitter in tafte. The whole plant is of a loathfome fmell and fauour.

Stone-Cresse groweth state on the ground, with leaves jagged and cut about the edges 4 Stone-Create growth natyon the ground, with Raucs pagged and the about the edges like the Ok-leafe, refemb ling well the leaues of Shepheards purfe. I have not feene the floure, and therefore they be not express in the figure, notwith standing it is reported with one, that they be some contained in small population. ches or feed veffels, like those of Treacle mustard or Thlaspi.

The Place. Creffes are fowne in gardens, it skils not what foile it be; for that they like any ground, especial. ly if it be well watered. I M. Bowles found the fourth growing in Shopshire in the fields about Birch in the parish of Elestmere, in the grounds belonging to M. Richard Harbert, and that in great plenty. As also on the further side of Blacke heath, by the highway side leading from Greene. wich to Lufam. ±

The Time. It may be sowne at any time of the yeare, vnlesse it be in Winter; it groweth vp quickely, and bringeth forth betimes both stalke and seed: it dieth enery yeare, and reconcreth it selfe of the fallen or shaken seed.

1 Nafturtium hortenfe. Garden Creffes.

The Names.



Cresses is called in Greeke whom: in Latine Nafturtium : in English, Cresses: the Germans cal it kettle : and in French, Creffon : the Italians No. furtio, and Agretto: of fome, Towne Creffes, and garden Karffe. It is called Maftartium, as Varro and garden Name. Its cancer 2 (ajurenam, as , are and Pluny thinke, à narribus torquendis, that is to fay, of writhing the nofibrils, which also by the loathwriting the nominity which and by the name fome finell and fharpeneffic of the feed doth early faceting. ‡ The first is called Naflartium hortan. f., Garden Cresses. 2 Nashartium hortans Crissus, Garden Cresses with crisse, or crisses. furtum Hiffanicum, or Laifolium Spanish Cresses or broad leaved Cresses. 4 This is Nasturium p. traum of Tabernament anus (and not of Lobel, asour Author termed it.) Stone Creffes. ‡

The herb of Garden Creffes is sharpe and biting the tongue; and therefore it is very horand drie, but leffe hor whileft it is young and tender, by reason of the waterie moisture mixed therewith, by which the sharpnesse is somwhat allaied.

The feed is much more bitting than the herbe, and is hot and dry almost in the fourth degree.

Galles faith that the Creffes may be eaten with bread Veluti obsonium, and so the antient Spartanes viually did; and the low Country men many times do, who commonly vie to feed of Creffes with bread and Butter. It is eaten with other fallade herbs, as Tarragon and Rocket: and forthis caule

It is good againft the difeafe which the Germanes call Scotbuch and Scotbupe ; in Lauise, Scribius: which we in England call the Scurnie, and Scurby, and voon the feas the Skyrby: it is as good and as effectuall as the Scurnie graffe, or water Creffes,

Disseriate [aith, if the feed be stamped and mixt with hony, it cureth the hardnesse of the milt: with vineger and Barley meale parched it is a remedy against the Sciatica, and taketheway hard feellings and inflammations. It feoureth away tettars mixed with brine: it ripeneth felons fealled in Greeke, Aben, it forcibly cutteth and raileth vp thicke and tough humors of the cheft is it. be mixed with things proper against the sussing of the lungs.

Disserted faith it is hurfull to the stomacke, and troubleth the belly.

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> 4 Nafturtium petraum. Stone Creffés.



2 Nasturtium Hispanicum

Spanish Cresses.



It driveth forth wormes, bringeth downe the floures, killeth the childe in the mothers wombe, E and prouoketh bodily luft.

Being inwardly taken, it is good for fuch as have fallen from high places: it diffolueth clutte- F red bloud, and preuenteth the fame that it do not congeale and thicken in any part of the body: it procureth sweat, as the later Physitians haue found and tried by experience.

CHAP. 13. Of Indian Cresses.

The Description.

Redes of India have many weake and feeble branches, rifing immediatly from the ground, di-iperfing themselves far abroad; by meanes whereof one plant doth occupie a great circuit of ground, as doth the great Bindeweede. The tender stalks divide themselves into sundry branches grailing likewite voon the ground, somewhat bunched or fwollen vp at euery joint of knee, which are in colour of a light red, but the spaces betweene the joints are greene. The leaues are round likewill peniwort, called Cotyledon, the soot-stalke of the lease commeth forth on the backefide almost in the middest of the leafe, as those of Frogbit, in taste and smell like the garden Creffes. The flours are dispersed throughout the whole plant, of colour yellow, with a crossed star Orenes. I ne nours are outpersed unrougnout me whose plant, or colour year, or what has a taile outperstant the infide, of a deepe Orange colour; vinto the backe-part of the fame doth hang a taile or fourte, fuch as harth the Larkes heele, called in Latine Compilata Regalis, but greater, and the four or heele longer; which beeing past there fucceed bunched and knobbed coddes or feed veffells, wherein is contained the ford, rough, browne of colour, and likeymothe feeds of the beete, but

men bere a nice the off and act Civiles. The flance he ver The feeds of this rare and faire plant came from the Indies into Spaine, and thence into Franco and Flanders, from whence I received feed that bore with mee both floures & feed, especially those

I receited from my louing friend Isha Robin of Paris.

The feedes must be fower at the beginning of Aprill, vpon a bed of hot horse dung, and some fine

fine fifted earth cast thereon of an handful thicke. The bed must be covered in fundry places with hoopes or poles, to fustaine the mat or such like thing that it must be covered with in the night. and laied open to the Sunne in the day time. The which being formg vp, and basing gotten three leaves, you must replant them abroad in the hottest place of the garden, and most fine and fertile mold. Thus may you do with Muske-Melons, Cucumbers, and all cold fruits that require haste; for that otherwise the frost will overtake them before they come to fruit-bearing.

They may also be sowne in good mold like as other seeds, and vsually are. \$

Nasturtium Indicum cum flore & semine. Indian Creffes with floure and feed.





¶ The Names.

This beautifull Plant is called in Latine, Nafurtium Indicum in English, Indian Cresses, Although fome have deemed it a kind of Convolution or Binde-weed yet I am well contented that is retaine the former name, for that the smell and taste shew it to be a kinde of Cresses. The Nature and Vertues.

We have no certaine knowledge of his nature and vertues, but are content to referre the the kindes of Cresses, or to a further consideration.

CHAP. 14. Of Sciatica Creffes.

Ciatica Creffes hath many flender branches growing from a stalk of a cubit highwith finall long and narrow leaues like those of Garden Crestes. The floures be very small, and yellow of colours the feed veffels be little flat chaffic buskes, wherein is the feed of a reddiffi gold colour, tharp and very bitter in tast. The root is small, tough, white within and with

 The plant whose figure I here give you in stead of that with the narrower leaves of our Avenue. thor, hath leaves fomowhat like Rocket, but not fo deep cut in, being only faipt about the edges: the voper leaves are not fript, nor divided at all, and are narrower. The floures decking the tops of the branches are small and white, the feed vessels are lesse than those of Cresses, and the feed it selse exceeding small, and of a blackish colour; the root is wooddy, sometimes single, otherwhiles divided into two branches. 1.

The Place.

It groweth voon old wals and rough places by high waies fides, and fuch like: I have found it in come fields about Southfleet neare to Grauesend in Kent.

Iberis Cardamantica, Sciatica Cteffes.

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The Time.

It floureth according vnto the late or early fowing of it in the fields in June and July. The Names.

Sciatica Crestes is called in Greeke Kou, and westuranzi : in Latine Iberis : of Pling, Heberis, and Nafturtium fylueftre, and in like manner alfo Lepidium : There is another Lepidium of Pling : in English, Sciatica Cresse. \$ The first described may bee called Iberis Cardimantica tenuifolia. Small leaved Sciatica Creffes. The fecond, 1beris latiore folio, broad leaved Sciatica Cref-

The Nature.
Sciatica Creffe is hot in the fourth degree, and like to Garden Creffes both in smell and in

The Vertues.

The roots gathered in Autumne, faith Diof. A corides, doe heat and burne, and are with good fuccesse with swines grease made up in manner of a plaister, and put vpon such as are tormented with the Sciatica: it is to lie on the grieued place but foure houres at the most, and then taken away, and the patient bathed with warme water, and the place afterwards annointed with oile and wooll laied on it; which things Galen in his ninth booke of medicines, according to the

place grieued, citeth out of Democrates, in cortaine verses tending to that effect.

CHAP. 15: Of Banke Cresses.

The Description.

BAnke Creffes hath long leaves, deeply cut or jagged vpon both fides, not vnlike to those of Rocket, or wilde mustard. The stalkes be small, limber, or pliant, yet very tough, and will twift and writhe as doth the Ozier or water Willow, whereupon do grow small yellow floures, which being past there do succeed little slender cods, full of small seeds, in raste sharpe biting the tongue as those of Cresses.

2 The second kinde of banke Cresses hath leaves like vnto those of Dandelion, somewhat refembling Spinach, The branches be long, tough, and pliant like to the other. The floures be yellowifh, which are fucceeded by fmall long cods, having leaves growing among it them: in the fccods is contained fmall biting feed like the other of this kinde. The fmell of this plant is very viii.

The Place. Banke Creffes is found in stonie places among rubbish, by path waies, vpon earth or mud walls, and in other vntoiled places.

The second kinde of banke Cresses groweth in such places as the former doth: I found it grow. ing at a place by Chelmes ford in Effex called little Baddowe, and in fundry other places.

If our Author meant this which I have described and given you the figure of, (as it is pro. bable he did) I doubt he scarce found it wilde: I have seen it in the Garden of Master Parkinson, and it groweth wilde in many places of Italy. ‡

The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly, and the feed is ripe in August and September.

The Names.

Banke Creffes is called in Latine Irio and Eryfimum: in Greeke in mum, and of fome, autora according to Dioscorides: Theophrastus hath another Erysimum. ‡ The first is called Irio, or Erysimumby Matthiolus Dodonaus, and others, Turner, Futhfius and Tragus call it Verbena famina or recta. The fecond is Irio alter of Matthioliu, and Saxifraga Romanorum, Lugd. It may bee called Italian Banke Creffes: or Romane Saxifrage, ±

1 Erysimum Dioscoridis, Lobely. Bancke Creffes.







The Nature. The feed of bancke Creffes is like in tafte to garden Creffes, and is as Galen faith of a feetie temperature, and doth extreamly attenuate or make thinne.

¶ The Vertues.

- A The feed of banke Creffes is good against the rheume that falleth into the cheft, by rotting the fame.
- It remedieth the cough, the yellow jaundife, and the Sciatica or ache of the huckle-bones, if it be taken with hony in manner of a lohoch, and often licked.
- be taken with nonly in mainter of a force name of the first addeth; and beeing made vp in application and beeing made vp in application with water and bony and applied it is a remedy against hidden cankrous apositumes behind the ears, hard (wellings and inflammations of the paps and stones.
- The feeds of the Italian Banke Creffes, or Roman Saxifrage taken in the weight of a dram.

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in a decoction of graffe roots, effectually clenfe the reins, and expel the stone, as the Author of the Hift. Lugd. affirmeth. \$

† The figure that was here in the fecond place was of the Sandous file nier, or Libraris Theophrafis flerilis of Tabers. You find find mention of it among the San

CHAP. 16. Of Dock-Creffes.

† Lampfana. Dock-Creffes.



The Description.

Ock-Creffes is a wilde Wort or potherbe, having roughish hairy leaves of an ouerworn green colour, deepely cut or indented vpon both fides like the leaves of fmall Turneps. The stalkes grow to the height of two or three cubits, and fomtimes higher, dividing themselues toward the top into sundry little bran-ches, whereon grow many small floures like those of Hieracium or Hawk-weed; which decaying, are fucceeded by little crefted heads containing a longifh fmall feed fomewhat like Lettice feed but of a yellowish colour: the plant is also milky, the stalk woody, and the root small, fibrous, and white.

The Place.

Dock-Creffes grow cuery where by highwayes, vpon walls made of mud or earth, and in ftony pla-¶ The Time.

It floureth from May to the end of August: the feed is ripe in September.

The Names.

Dock-Creffes are called in Greeke, August in Latine, Lampfana, and Napium, by Dodonem: Taber-namontanus calls this, Sonchus filvations: Camerarius affirmeth, That in Pruffia they call it Papillaris.

The Temperature. Dock-Creffes are of nature hot, and fomwhatabstersive or clensing.

Taken in meat, as Galen and Diofeorides affirme, it ingendreth euill juice and bad nourishment. A ‡ Camerarius affirmeth, That it is vsed with good successe in Prussia against vicerated or sore B breafts. ±

† The figure thre was here, was of the R. griftens account deferibed in the fecond chapter of this booke 3 and the true figure of this plant here deferibed, was \$2.31. under the name of Suchus filozopes.

CHAP. 17.

Of water-Parsenep and water-Cresses.

Reat water Parsenep groweth vpright, and is described to have leaves of a pleasant sa-uor, sat and full of juice, as those of Alexanders, but somewhat lesse, resembling the garden Parfenep : the ftalke is round, finooth, and hollow, like to Kex or Cashes: the root confisher of many small strings or threds fastened vnto the stalke within the water or myric 1 Sium majus latifolium. Great water-Parfenep.



‡ 4 Sium alterum Olufatri facie.



† 2 Sium maius anoustifolium The leffer water Parinep,



ground: at the top doe grow many white flours, in spoky rundles like fennel which being bruised, doe yeeld a very strong sa-uour, smelling like Petroleum, as doth the

uour, mening incerciocum, as uous infector the plant.

‡ 2 This plant much refembles the laft deferibed, and groweth vp fome cubit and a halfe, with many leaves finely faipt about the edges, growing vpon one ribbe, and commonly they frand bolt vpright. The vmbel confifts of little white floures: the root is small, and consisteth of many ftrings.

‡ 3 There is another very like this, but they thus differ; the stalks and leaves of this later are leffe than those of the precedent, and not so many vpon one rib: the other grows vpright, to some yard or more high: this neuer growes vp, but alwayes ereepes,& almost at euery joint puts forth anymbel of floures.

4 To these may be added another, whose root consists of aboundance of writing the state of these states of the state of th then and small blacke fibres. The stalkes are like Hemlock, some three cubits high; the leaues are long, narrow, and inipped

about the edges, growing commonly two or three together: the vmbel of floures is commonly of a vellowish green: the feed is like parsly feed, but in taste some hat resembles Cumin, Dancin Creticus and the rind of a nomegranar.

5 Water-Creffe hath many fat and weake hollow branches trailing vpon the grauell & earth where it groweth, taking hold in fundry places as it creepeth; by means whereof the plant spreads ouer a great compaffe of ground. The leaves are likewife compaft, and winged with many small leaves in the point leaves are likewife compaft, and winged with many small leaves in the point leafe, which stands by it lesse, as doth that of the ash, if it grow in his naturall place, which is in a grauelly spring. The vpper face of the whole plant is of a browne colour, and greene woder the leaues, which is a perfect marke to know the physicall kinde from the others. The white floures grow along the stalkes, and are succeeded by cods wherein the feed is contained. The root is nothing elfe but as it were a thrum or bundle of threds.

† 5 Nasturtium aquaticum, fine Cratena Sium. Common water-Creffes.

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\$ 6 Sium Matthioli er Italorum. Italian Water-Creffe.





6 There is also another kinde hereof having leaves growing many on one stalke, shipt about the edges being in shape betwint the garden Cresses and Cuckow sources: the stalk is crested and divided into many branches, the sloures white, and are succeeded by cods like those of our ordinarie water-Creffe laft deferibed.

The Place.

† 1 The first of these I hade not found growing nor as yer heard of within this kingdome.

2 The second I first found in the company of M. Robert Lerbin, going betweene Redrifte and Deptiond, in a rotten boggy plate on the right hand of the way.

3 The third grows a lamb in steary watery place about London.

4 This is more tare, and was found by M. Goodyer in the poinds about Moore Parke; and by M. Goodyer in the clinches about Ellestiners and in distress ponds in Film-Lerie.

5 The fifth is as frequent as the third, and commonly they grow neere together.

6 This Lood stath he found in Piemont in riuclets among the hills: I have not yet heard that its processes with u...

that it growes with vs. ‡

The Time.

They fpring and wax green in Aprill, and floure in Iuly.

The water-Creffe to be eaten in fallads sheweth it felf in March when it is best, and floureth in Summer with the reft.

The Names.

‡ The first of these is Sium majus latifolium of Tabernamontanus.

This is Sion odoratum Tragi; Sium of Matthiolus, Dodonaus, and others: it is taken to be Sium or Lauer of Dioscorides. Lobel calls it also Pastinaca aquatica, or water Parsenep.

3 This may be called Sium umbellaum repens, Creeping water Patienep. Of this there is a reafonable good figure in the Hif. Lugdaurnits, pag. 1092, valder the title of Sium verum Matthioli; but the description is of that we here give you in the fixt place.

4 This is Sium alterum of Dedoneus: and Sium alterum Olafari fatie of Lobel.

Many judge this to be the Sifymbrium alterum, or Cardamine of Dioscorides : as also the Sion of Crateuas : and therefore Lobel termes it Sion Cratina eruca folium. It is called by Dodonaus, and vul-

garly in shops known by the name of Masterium aquaticum, or water Cresses.

6 This is called Sium vulgare by Matthielus: Lobel also termes it Sium Matthieli & Italorum, This was thought by our countryman D' Turner to be no other than the second here described: of which opinion I must confesse I also was; but you better consideration of that which Lobel and Baubine have written. I have changed my mind.

The Temperature. Water-Creffe is cuidently hot and dry.

The Vertues.

Water-Creffe being boiled in wine or milke, and drunke for certain daies together, is very good against the Scuruy or Scorbute.

Being chopped or boiled in the broth of flesh, and eaten for thirty daies together at morning, noone, and night, it provoketh wrine, wasts the stone, and driveth it forth. Taken in the same manner it cureth yong maidens of the green ficknesse, bringeth down the termes, and sendeth into the face their accustomed lively colour lost by the stopping of their Menstrua.

CHAP. 18. Of wilde water-Creffes or Cuckow-floures.

The Description.

He first of the Cuckow flours hath leaues at his springing up somwhat round, at those that spring afterward grow jagged like the leaues of Greek Valerian, among which tifeth vp a flalk a foot long, fet with the like leaves, but fmaller and more jagged, refembling those of Rocket. The floures grow at the top in small bundles, white of colour, hollow in the middle, refembling the white fweet-lohn : after which come fmall chaffie huskes or feed-veffels, wherein the feed is contained. The root is small and threddy.

2 The second fort of Cuckow floures hath small jagged leaves like those of the small Valerian, agreeing with the former in stalks and roots: the floures be white, overdasht or declining to-

ward a light carnation.

The leaves and stalks of this are like those of the last described, nor are the floures which first shew themselves much valike them; but when as they begin to faile, in their middle tife vp heads of pretty double floures made of many leaues, like in colour to these of the single.

4. The fourth fort of Cuckow floures growth creeping you the ground, with final! thready flalks, whereupon grow leaues like those of the field Clauer or three-leaued Graffe: among which docome yo final! and tender falks two handfuls high, basing floures at the top in greater quantitie than any of the reft, of colour white; and after them follow cods containing a final! feed. The

root is nothing elfe but as itwere a bundle of thrums or threds.

5 Milk white Lady-fmock bath flalks rifing immediatly from the root, diniding the nelbes into fundry small twiggy and hard branches, set with leaves like those of Serpillum. The floures grow at the top, made of four leaues of a yellowish colour; the root is tough and wooddy, with from fibres anexed thereto. ‡ This is no other than the first deferibed differing only therefrom in that the floures are milke white, as our Author truly in the title of his figure made there. Yet forgetting himselfe in his description, he maketh them yellowith, contrary to himselfe, and the

6 Mountaine

r Cardamine. Cuckow floures.

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2 Cardamine altera. Ladies fmocks.



‡ 3 Cardamine altera flore plene. Double floured Lady-smocke.



Cardamine trifolia. Three leaved Lady-smocke.





Ϋ́з

6 Car-

6 Cardamine Alpina, Mountain Lady-fmock.



8 Cardamine pumila Bellidis folio Alpina. The dwarfe Daifie-leaued Lady-fmock of the Alps.



‡ 7 Sium minus impatiens. The impatient Lady fmocke.



6 Mountain Lady-smock hath many roots, nothing elie but as it were a bundle of threddy ftrings, from the which doe come forth three or foure small weake and tender leaves, made of fundry fmal leaues, in thew like to those of smal water Valerian. The stalks be smal and brittle; whereupon doe grow small floures like the first

‡ 7 I should be blame-worthy if in this place I omitted that prety conditioned Sium which is kept in divers of our London gardens, and was first brought hither by that great Treasurer of Natures rarities, M' Iohn Tradescant. This Plant hath leaves fet many on a rib like as the other Sium described in the second place bath, but are cut in with two or three pretty deep gafles. The flalke is some cubit high, & diuided into many branches, which have small white floures growing vpon them:after these floures are past, there follow small long cods containing a smal white feed. Now the nature of this plant is such, that if you touch but the cods when the feed is tipe, though you doe it never fo gently, yet will the feed fly al abroad with violence, as disdaining to be touched: whence they viually call it Nolime tangere; as they for the like quality name the Pawhat admirable, for if the feeds, as I faid, be fully

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ripe, though you put but your hand neere them, as profering to touch them, though you doe not, yet will they fly out vpon you, and if you expect no such thing, perhaps make you a fraid, by reason of the suddennesse thereof. This herbe is written of only by Prosper Alpinus, vnder the title of Sium minimum; and it may be called in English, Impatient Lady-smock or Cuckow floure. It is an annual and yearely fowes it felfe by the falling feeds. ‡

\$ The leaves of this somewhat resemble those of Daisies, but lesse, and lie spred you the † 8 Inc leaves of this foundational technical transfer and share some the same and a special pound, among twhich tiles up a weak can diender falke fet with three or four leaves at certain diffances, it being fome handful highting top is adorned with small white flours confishing of source Jeanes apiece, after which follow large and long cods, confidering the smalnesse of the plant: within these in a double order is contained a smal reddish seed of somwhat a biting tast. The root creepeth ypon the top of the ground, putting up new buds in divers places. Classus found this growing ypon the rocks on the Etscherian mountain in Austria, and hath given vs the historic and figure of it under the name of Plantula Cardamines emula, and Sinapi pumulum Alpinum.

¶ The Place and Time.

That of the Alpith mountains is a franger in these cold countries: the rest are to be found eueric where as a foresaid, especially in the castle ditch at Clare in Essex. ‡ 7 This grows naturally in some places of Italy: also I found it and the eighth about Bath & other parts of this kingdome. ‡ These floure for the most part in Aprill and May, when the Cuckow begins to sing her pleasant

notes without stammering.

The Names.

They are commonly called in Latine Flos Cuculi, by Brunfelius and Dodonaus, for the reason beforesaid; and also some call them Nasturtium aquaticum minus, or lesser water-Cresse : of some, Cardamine, and Silymbrium alterum of Dioscorides : it is called in the Germane tongue mofilercres; in French, Pafferage fauvage: in English, Cuckow-flours: in Norfolk, Canturbury bels: at the Namptwich in Cheshire my native country, Lady-smockes; which hath caused me to name it after their

The Nature and Vertues.

These herbs be not and dry in the second degree: wee have no certaine proofe or authoritie of their vertues, but surely from the kinds of water-Cresse they cannot much differ, and therefore to them they may be referred in their vertues.

† The figure that was in the fourth place, being of the fame plant that is described in the fielt place; the counterfeir flakes and heads being taken away, as author flakly hath obstrated as also the description thereos, which (as many other) our Author frames by looking your heafigure, and the fletength of his owne seed, I have omitted as imperiment.

CHAP. 19. Of Treacle Mustard.

¶ The Description.

The Degraphon.

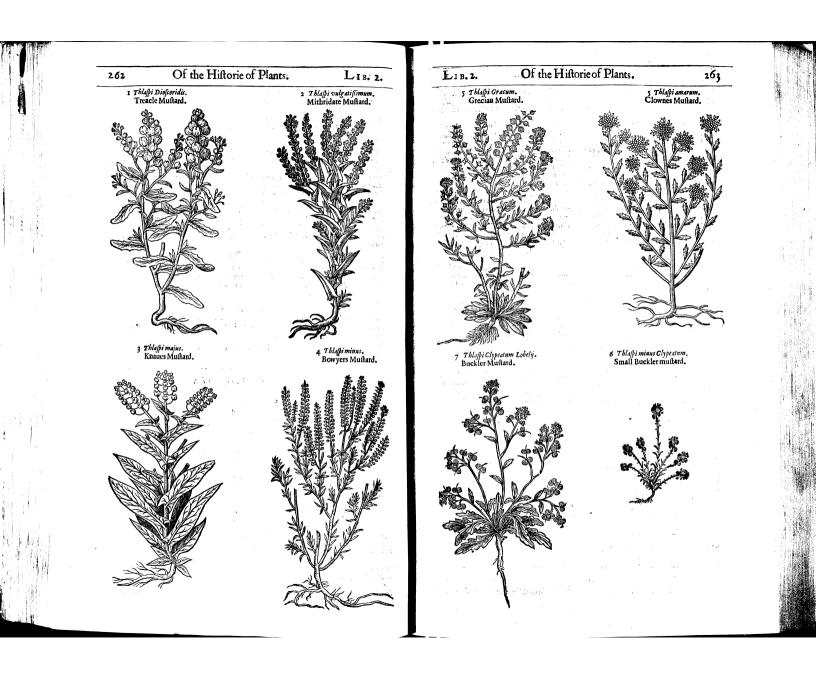
Reacle multard hath long broad leaues, especially those next the ground, the others lesser, slicetilly those next the ground, the others lesser, slicetilly indented about the edges like those of Dandelson. The stalks be long and brittle, divided into many branches even from the ground to the top, where grow many small idle flours tust-fashion: after which succeed large flat thin chaffie husks or feed vessels heart-fashion, wherein are contained brown flat seeds, sharp in tast, burning the tongue as doth mustard feed, leaving a tast or favor of garlick behind for a farewell.

Mithridate mustard hath long narrow leaves like those of Woad or rather Cow Basil. The stalks be inclosed with small snipt leaves even to the branches, pyramidis fashion, that is, smaller and smaller toward the top, where it is divided into fundry branches, whereon do grow smal flours: which being past, the cods, or rather thin chassie husks do appeare, full of sharpe seed like the former. The root is long and flender.

3 The third kind of Treacle mustard, named Knaues mustard (for that it is too bad for honest men) hath long fat and broad leaues like those of Dwale or deadly Nightshade, in taste like those of Vnlvaria or stinking Orach, set vpon a round stalke two cubits high, divided at the top into smal arms or branches, whereon grow small foolish white spoky stoures. The seed is contained in slat pouches like those of Shepheards purse, brown, sharp in taste, and of an ill sauor.

4 Bowyers mustard hash the lower leaues resembling the ordinarie Thlaspi, but the upper are very small like Tode-slaw, but smaller. The leaues be small, slender, and many; the floures be small and white, each confisting of foure leaues: the feeds be placed upon the branches from the lowest part of them vnto the top, exceeding tharp and hot in tafte, and of a yellowish colour. The root is

5 Grecian mustard hath many leaves spred upon the ground, like those of the common Daifie, of a darke greenish colour : from the middest whereof spring vp stalkes two foot long, divided



into many small branches, whereupon grow small white floures composed of 4 leaves, after which fucceed round flat husks or feed veffels, fet vpon the stalke by couples, as it were fundry paires of spectacles, wherein the feed is contained, sharpe and biting as the other. This is sometimes seene with yellow floures.

† 6 Clownes mustard hath a short white fibrous root, from whence ariseth vp a stalke of the height of a foot, which a little aboue the root divides it selfe into some four or five branches, and these again are subdituided into other smaller, so that it resembles a little shrub: longish narrow leaves notched after the manner of Sciatica Cresses by turnes garnish these branches, and these leaves not as a bitter as the smaller Centaurie. The floures stand thick together at the tops of these branches in manner of little vmbels, and are commonly of a light blew and white mixed together. being feldome only white or yellow. After the flours succeed seed-vessels after the maner of other plants of this kind, and in them is contained a small hot seed. †

7 Buckler mustard hath many large leaves fired you the ground like Hieracium or Hawke-weed, somewhat more toothed or shipt about the edges: among which comes vp stalks small and brittle, a cubit high,garnished with many small pale yellowish slours: in whose place succeed many round flat cods or pouches, buckler-fashion, containing a feed like vnto the others.

8 Small Buckler multafourker-taining arter in the forest and the following whitth leaues like those of wild Time, see you fmall weake and tender branches. The floures grow at the top like the other Buckler multard. The seed-wessels wilke, not so round, somewhat sharp pointed, sharp in tast, and burning the tongue. The whole plant lieth flat you the ground like wild Tyme.

The Place. Treacle or rather Mithridate multard growes wild in fundry places in corne fields, ditch banks, and in fandy dry and barren ground. I haue found it in corn fields betwirt Croidon and Godftone in Surrey, at Southfleet in Kent, by the path that leads from Harnsey (a small village by London) vnto Waltham croffe, and in many other places.

The other grow under hedges oftentimes in fields, and in ftony and untoiled places. They grow plentifully in Bohemia and Germany: they are seen likewise on the stony banks of the river Rhine. They are likewife to be found in England in fundry places wilde, the which I have gathered into mygarden. ‡ I have found none but the first and second growing wilde in any part of England as yet; yet I deny not, but that some of the other may be found, but not all. #

¶ The Time.

These Treacle mustards are found with their flours from May to July, and the seed is ripe in the end of August.

The Names.
The Grecians call these kinds of herbs, the same time, There is your of the husk or feed-veffell, which is like a little shield. They have also other names which be found amongst the bastard words: As Scandulaceum, Capfella, Pes gallinaceus. Neither be the later writers without their names, as Nafturtium tectorum, and Sinapi rusticum : it is called in Dutch, 120 the sette : in French, Seneue fauvage: in English, Treacle mustard, dish Mustard, Bowyers mustard : of some, T blass, after the Greeke name, Churles mustard, and wild Cresses.

t I This is Thlaspi Dioscoridis Draba, aut Chamelina folio of Lobel : Thlaspi Latius of Dodonaus : and the fecond, Thlashi of Matthiolus.

2 This, Thalis wilg aiffirmum vaccarie folio of Lobel: the first Thalis of Matthiolus, and the second of Dodoness; and this is that Thalis whose seed in shops.

This is The firmajus of Tabernamontanus.

This is Thlashi minus of Dodonaus, Thlashi angustifolium of Fuchsius: Thlashi minus hortense O-4. Inis is I night minus of Deameus, incipt any unique of vertical is a major minus vertent of fridis files, cr. of Lobel: and Nashurium splvesser of Thalius.

5. This is Abyson of Matthiolus: Thalph Gracum polygonati solio of Lobel and Tabern.

6. This the Author of the Hist. Lugd. calls Nashurium splvesser: Tabern. calls it Thalph amarum.

7. Lobel termes this Thalph paroum Hieracifolium, and Lunaria lutea Monspelienssum.

This is Thlaspi minus clypeatum Serpillifolio of Lobel. ‡

† The figures of these two last mentioned were transposed in the sormer edition

The Temperature.

The feeds of the fe kinds of Treacle mustards be hot and dry in the end of the third degree.

The feed of Thlaspi or Treacle mustard eaten, purgeth choler both vpward and downward, prouoketh floures, and breaketh inward apostumes.

The same vsed in clysters helpeth the Sciatica, and is good vnto those purposes for which Muftard feed ferueth.

The Danger.

The feeds of these herbes be so extreme hot and vehement in working, that beeing taken in too

great quantitie, purgeth and seoureth euen vnto bloud, and is hurtfull to women with childe and therefore great care is to be had ingiuing them inwardly in any great quantitie.

CHAP. 20. Of Candy Mustard.

The Description.

Andy Mustard excelleth all the rest, as well for the comely floures that it brings forth for the decking up of gardens and houses, as also for that it goeth beyond the rest in his physical vertues; it rifeth vp with a very brittle stalke of a cubit high, which divideth it selfe into fundry boughs or branches fet with leaues like those of flock gillifloures of a gray or overworn green colour. The floures grow at the top of the stalk, round, thick chistering together, like shose of Scabious of Diuels bit, fomtimes blew, often purple, carnation, or horse-sless, but seldome white for any ons or Differs Ort, nontrines of expected purposes and the following that I have feen, varying according to the follow or clymat. The feed is reddiff, sharp, and biting the rongue, wrapped in little husts fathioned like an heart. † There is a lefte varietie of this, with white well finelling floures, in other respects little differing from the ordinarie. ‡

Thlaspi Candia. Candy Mustard.

I B. 2.

t Thlashi Candia parvum flore albo. Small Candy Mustard with a white floure.





The Place.

This growes naturally in some places of Austria, as also in Candy, Spain, and Italy, whence I receiued feeds of the right honorable the lord Ed. Zouch, at his return into England from those parts: ‡ Clustus found the later as he trauelled through Switzerland into Germany. ‡

It floureth from the beginning of May to the end of September, at which time you shall have floures and feeds upon one branch, fome ripe, and fome that will not ripen at alf. The Names.

† This plant is called by *Dodonam* (but not rightly) Arabis and Draba; as also Thlaspi Candia: which last name is retained by most writers: in English, Candy Thlaspi, or Candy Mustard. †

The feed of Candy Mustard is not and dry in the end of the second degree, as is that called Sec. rodothlashi, or Treacle mustard.

CHAP. 21. Of Treacle Muftard.

The Description.

Ound leaved Mustard hath many large leaves laid flat on the ground like the leaves Offind feating multiful many large features fature at on the ground that the features of the wild Cabbage, and of the same colour; amongst which rife up many slender stalks of some two handfulls high or thereabours, which are set with leaues fat valike thole next the ground, enclosing or embracing the flatks as doe the leaues of Perfolaum, or Thorow-wax. The floures grow at the top of the branches, white of colour: which be ing paff, there do fucceed flat husks or pouches like to those of Shepheards purse, with hot seed biting the rougue.

I Thlaspirotundifolium. Round leaved Mustard.

2 Thlaspi Pannenicum Clusij. Hungary Mustard.





5 Yellow

2 Hungary Mustard bringeth forth slender stalkes of one cubit high: the leaues which first appeare are stat, somewhat round like those of the wild Beer; but those leaues which after doe garnish the stalks are long and broad like those of the garden Colewort, but lesser and soften green on the vyper side, and wader declining to whitenesses, similarly like Garlicke. The slowers be small and white, constituting of foure small leaues, which in a great rust or whield do grow thicke thrust together; which being pass, there followes in every small buske one duskish feed and no more, bitter, and sharpe in tasse. The root is white and small, creeping under the ground far abroad like the root of Couch-graffe; preparing new shoots and branches for the yeare following, contrarie to all the rest of his kind, which are encreased by seed, and not otherwise.

3 Churles mustard hath many small twiggy stalks, slender, tough, and pliant, set with small leaues like those of Coucheyed or Lauander, with small white sloures, the busks and seeds are small, sew, sharpe, bitter, and valauorie; the whole plant is of a whirth colour.

4 Peasants mustard hath many pretry large branches, with thin and jagged leaues like those of

Peafants mustared hath many pretry large branches, with thin and jagged leaues like those of Cressess ut finaller, in four and taste like to the ordinarie Thiash: the floures be whitish, & grow in a small spoky tust. The seed in taste and sauor is equall with the other of his kind and countrey,

2 Thlashi Narbonense Lobeli. Churles Mustard.

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4 Thlashi vmbellatum Narbonense. Peasants Mustard of Narbone.



3 Yellow Mustard hath an exceeding number of whitish leaves spred your the Mumber of whitifu leaues ipred upon the ground in manner of a turfe or haffocke, from the midft whereof rifeth up an upright stalke of three foot high, putting forth many small brasiehes or armes 1 at the top wheteof grow many small yellow floures like those of the wall-stoure, but much lesses when he wall-stoure, but much lesses when he wall-stoure, but much lesses were stalked to the wides of the wester is the superscript of the put when the stalked to the wides of the wester is the superscript of th appeare flat, pouch-fashion, wherein is the seed like Treacle-Mustard, that palso

and biring.

6 White Treacle Mustard bath leaves fored upon the ground like the other, but smaller; the stalks rife up from the mid-dest thereof, branched, set with leaues fmaller than those that lie you the ground even to the top, where groweth a tuft of white floures in fathion like to those of the other Thlaspies; the seedis like the other : ‡ The cods of this are fometimes flat, and otherwhiles found : the floures also grow sometimes pikefathion, otherwhiles an vmbel. I have given you two figures expressing both thefe varieties. ‡

6 Thlaspi album supinum,& eius varietas White Treacle Mustard.



Clufin his fmall Muftard.



Thlasti vetraum minus Small Rock Mustard.





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This small kinde of mustard hath a few small leaves spred upon the ground like those of 7 This small kinde of muttard hath a few small leaves spred vpon the ground like those of the lesser Daisse, but of a blewisher green colour: from which rise vp small slender stalkes set with three, and fomtimes foure small sharpe pointed leaves; the floures grow at the top, smal & white: the cods are flat, pouch, fashion like those of Shepheards purse, and in each of them there is contained two or three yellowish feeds.

8 To these we may fitly adde another small mountain Thlaspi, first described by that diligent and learned A pothecary Iohn Pona of Verona, in his description of mount Baldus. This from a threddy root bringeth forth many small whitish leaues lying spred you the ground, and a little nicked about their edges. Among these riseth vpa stalke some two or three handfulls high, diuaricated toward the top into divers small branches, ypon which grow white little floures consisting of fourcleaues apiece; which fading, there follow round seed-vessels like vnto those of Myagram; whence Pona the first describer thereof calls it Thlashi petraum Myagrodes. The feed is as sharpe and biting as any of the other Thlaspies. This growes naturally in the chinks of the rocks, in that part of Baldus which is termed Vallis frigida, or the cold Valley.

The Place.

These kinds of Treacle mustards grow upon hils and mountains in corne fields, in stony barren and grauelly grounds.

The Time. These floure in May, June, and July. The seed is ripe in September.

The Names.

‡ 1 This is Thlashi oleraceum of Tabernamontanus : Thlashi primum of Daleschampius : Thlashi mitius rotundifolium of Columna. Our Author confounded it with that whose figure is the first in the enfuing chapter, and called it Thlashi incanum.

2 Thispi mont num peliatum of Chipir 3 and Thispi Pannonicum of Lobel and Tabern.
3 Thispi Narbourne contuncula angulifolio of Lobel: and Thispi maritimum of Daleschamp.
4 Thispi Narbourne contuncula angulifolio of Lobel: and Thispi maritimum of Daleschamp.
4 Thispi vanbellatum Nashuri hortensis solio Narbourne of Lobel. The figures of this and the precedent were transposed in the former edition.

Thialpi suprimum luteum of Lobel. Our Authors sigure was a varietie of the next following.
Thialpi album suprimum of Lobel: Thiaspi montanum secundum of Clussus.

Thlashi pumilum of Clusius : Thlashi minimum of Tabern,

Thiafis petraum Myagrodes of Pona . Thiafis tertium faxatile of Camerarius, in his Bost. of Matthiolus. ±

The Temperature and Vertues.

The feeds of thefe churlish kinds of Treacle mustard have a sharp or biting qualitie, breake inward apostumes, bring down the flours, kil the birth, and help the Sciatica or pain in the hip. They purge choler vpward and downward, if you take two ounces and a halfe of them, as Dioscorides writeth. They are mixed in counterpoisons as Treacle, Mithridate, and such like compositions.

CHAP. 22.

Of wooddy Mustard.

The Description.

Ooddy mustard hath long narrow leaues declining to whitenesse, like those of the flock Gillostoure, very like the leaues of Rosemary, but somewhat broader, with rough stalks very tough & pliant, being of the substance of woods the flours grow at the top, white of colour the seeds follow, in talte sharp and biting. The busks or feed-vesses are round and somewhat longish.

2 Small wooddy mustard growes to the height of two cubits, with many stalks set with smal narrow leaves like those of Hyssop, but rougher; and at the top grow shoures like those of Treacle mustard or Thlaspi. The whole plant groweth as a shrub or hedge-bush.

3 Thomy mustard groweth up to the height of four ecubits of a wooddy substance like unto a hedge-bush or wild shrub, with stalks beset with leaues, sources, and seeds like the last before mentioned; agreeing in all points, faue in the cruell pricking these thorax wherewith this plant is armed; the other not. The root is tough, woody, and fome firings or fibres anexed thereto.

I Thiafpi frutico fum incanum. Hoary wooddy mustard.



3 Thlashi shinosam. Thorny Mustard.



2 Thiaspi fruticosum minus. Small wooddy Mustard.



‡ 4 Thlaspi fruticosum folio Leucos marini. Bushy Mustard.



‡ 5 Thlaspi hederacium. Ivy mustard.

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4 There is another fort of wooddy mustard growing in shadowy and obscure mountaines and gowing in many and outer mountaines and rough flony places, refembling the latt deferribed; fauing that this plant hath do prickes at all, but many final branches fer thicke with leaues, refem-bling those of the lefter fea Leucium: the floures are many and white : the feed like the other Thia. ipies: the root is wooddy and fibrous.

There is (faith Lobel) in Portland and about Plimouth, and vpon other rockes on the fea coast of England; a creeping little herbe having small red crested stalkes about a spanne high: The leaues are thicke, and fashioned like Ivy: the white sloures and small seeds do in tast and shape resemble the Thlaspies. ‡

The Place.

‡ 1 The first of these groweth about Me-

2. 3. 4. These plants grow vpon the Alpish and Pyrene mountaines: in Piemont and in Italy, in flony and rocky grounds.

The Time.

They floure when the other kinds of Thlaspies do; that is, from May to the end of August.

The Names.

‡ I This Cliffins and Lobel call Thlashi incanum Mechliniense: Bauhine thinks it to be the Iberis prima of Tabernamontanus, whose figure retained this place in the former edition.

This is Thlass state alterum of Lobel : Thlass 5 Hispanicum of Clussus. Lobel calls this, Tolass squiscosum spinosum. Camerarius calls this, Thlass scenerovirens bistorum solio Leucos, &c. Lobel, Thlass stuciosum solio Leucon &c.

This Lobel calls Thlafti bederaccum. †

The Nature and Vertues.

I finde nothing extant of their nature or vertues; but they may be referred to the kinds of Thla-fpies, whereof no doubt they are of kindred and affinitie, as well in facultie as forme.

CHAP. 23. Of Toures Mustard.

The Description.

I Towers Mustard hash bin taken by some for a kind of Mustard, and referred by them to it to frome, for one of the Mustards, and so placed among it the Thiaspies as a kinde thereof; and therefore my selfemust needs bestow it somewhere with others. Therefore I haue with classes and Lobel placed it among the Thiaspies as a kind thereof. It comes out of the ground with many long and large rough leastes like those of Hounds to songe, especially those next the ground: among which rifeth up a long stakes a cubic or more high, set about with shape pointed leaues like those of Woad. The slowers grow at the top, if I may terme them slowers, but they are as it were a little dustly chaffed riven you the leaues and branches with the winde: after which come very small cods, wherein is small reddish feed like unto that of Chameline or English Worm seed, with a root made of a tust full of innumerable threats or litings.

‡ 2 This fecond kinde hath a thicker and harder root than the precedent, having also sewer fibres; the leaves are bigger than those of the last described, somewhat curled or sinuated, yet lesse rough, and of a lightist green: in the mid 2 of these there rise up one or two stalkes or more, ystally some two cubits high, duilded into some branches, which are adorned with leaves almost ingirting them round at their setting on. The shoures are like those of the former, but somewhat larges, & the colour is either white, or a pale yellow: after these succeed many long cods filled with a feed somewhat larger than the last described. ‡

3 Gold of pleature is an berbe with many branches fet vpon a freight flalke, round, and diuided into fundry wings, in height two cubits. The leaues be long broad and fharp pointed, formwhat fnipt or indented about the edges like those of Sow. Thisfles. The floures along the stalkes are white: the feed contained in round little vessels is fat and oily.

1 Turritis, Towers Mustard,

‡ 2 Turritis major.
Great Tower Mustard.





4 Treacle Wormfeed rifeth up with tough and pliant branches, wherupon grow many fmal yellow floures; after which come long flender cods like Flix. weed or Sophia, wherein is contained fmall yellowish feed bitter as wormfeed or Colliquintida. The leaues are fmall, & dark of color, fhaped like those of wild flock Gillouers, but not fo thick nor fat. The root is fmall and fingle.

The Place.

Towers Treacle groweth in the West part of England, vpon dunghils and such like places. I haut likewife seene it in fundry other places, as at Pyms by a village called Edmonton neere London, by the city walls of West-Chester in corn fields, and where flax did grow about Cambridge. The second is a stranger with vs.yet I am deceiued if I haue not seen it growing in M. Parkinson. #

The other grow in the territoric of Leiden in Zeeland, and many places of the Low-countries, and likewife wild in fundry places of England.

Thefe herbs do floure in May and Iune, and their feed is ripe in September.

This is Turritu of Lobel : Turrita vulgatior of Clusius.

This is Turrita major of Clusius; who thinks it to be Brassica virgata of Cordus.

3 Matthiolus calls this, Pfeudomy agrum: Tragus calls it, Sefamum: Dodonaus, Lobel, and others call it Magrum.

4 This Lobel calls Myagrum thingi effigie. Tabernamontanus hath it twice; first under the name of Erifimmon tertium. Secondly, of Myagrum framdum. And to also our Author (as I formerly noted) had it before under the name of Eruca films in gustifolia; and here under the name of Camslina.

Gold of pleasure.

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4 Camelina. Treacle Worme-feed.





These plants be not and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

It is thought, faith Disforides, That the roughnesse of the skinne is polished and made smooth A with the oilse farnesse of the seed of Myagrum.

Ruellim teacheth. That the juice of the herbe healeth vicers of the mouth; and that the poore B pealant doth we the oile in banquets, and the rich in their lamps.

The feed of Camelins stamped, and giuen children to drinke, killeth the Wormes, and driueth C them forth both by siege and womit.

The two Drabaes here omitted are treated of at large in the following Chapter.

+ CHAP. 24. Of Turky Creffes.

Vr Author did briefely in the precedent Chapter make mention of the two plants wee first mention in this Chapter; but that so briefely, that I thought it conucement to discourse more largely of them, as also to adde to them other two, being by most Writers adjuged to be of the same Tribe or kinded. The vertues of the first were by our Author out of Dedoneus formerly put to the This last icanalis. Chapter 20. from whence I have brought them to their proper place, in the end of this present Chapter.

q The Defirition.

† The first hath crested slender, yet firme stalkes of some soot long; which are set with leaues of some inch in length, broad at the setting on, sinuated about the edges, and sharpe pointed; their colour is a whittin greene, and tafte acride; the leaves that are at the bottome of the flatt are many, and larger. The tops of the flatkes are divided into many branches of an vnequall length, and fustaine many floures:each whereof confifts of foure little white leaves, fo that together they much resemble the vmbell of the Elder when it is in floure. Little swolne seed vessels divided into two cells follow the fading floures; the feed is whitish, about the bignesse of Millet, the root also is white flender and creeping.

is white, nender and creeping,

1 This hath creeping roots, from which arife many branches lying vpon the ground heere
and there, taking root also: the leaues, which vpon the lower branches are many, are in forme and
colour much like those of the last described, but lesse, and more what finite about the suggest.

The states are about a handfull high, or somewhat more round, green, and hairy, haining some less
growing vpon them. The source grow spoke fashion at the top of the stalks, white, and constituting of foure leaves: which fallen, there follow cods containing a small red feed:

1 Draba Dioscoridis. Turkie Creffes.

‡ 2 Draba prima repens. The first creeping Cresse.





The

From a small and creeping root risevp many shoots, which while they are young have many thicke juicy and darke green leaues rofe fashion adorning their tops, out of the raidst of which fpring out many flender stalkes of some foot high, which at certaine spaces are incompassed (as it were) with leaves somewhat lesser than the former, yet broader at the bottome: the sources, cods, and feed are like the last mentioned.

There is a plant also by some referred to this Classis: and I for some reasons thinke good to make mention thereof in this place. It hath a strong and very long root of colour whitish, and of as sharpe a taste as Cresses: the stalkes are many, and oft-times exceed the height of a man, yet slender, and towards their tops divided into some branches, which make no vmbell, but carry their floures dispersed, which consist of foure small yellow leaves: after the floure is past there follow long flender cods containing a small, yellowish, acride seed. The leaves which adorne this plant are long, sharpe pointed, and snipt about the edges, somewhat like those of Saracens Consound, but that these towards the top are more vnequally cut in,

‡ 3 Draba altera repens.
The other creeping Creffe.

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The Place.

None of these (that I know of) are found naturally growing in this kingdom, the last excepted, which I thinke may be found in fome pla-

The first of these floure in May and the beginning of June: the 2 and 3 in Aprill. The fourth in June and July.

The Names. I This by a generall confent of Matthiolus, Anguillara, Lobel, Gre. is judged to be the Arabis, or Draba of the Antients.

2 Draba altera of Clufius

Draba tertia succulento folio of Clusius . Ernca Muralis, of Daleschampius.

This by Camerarius is fet forth under the name of Arabis quorundam, and hee affirmes in his Hor. Med. that he had it out of England vnder the name of Solidage. The which is verie likely, for without doubt this is the very plane that our Author mistooke for Solidago Sarracenica, for hee bewraies himselfe in the Chapter of Epimedium, whereas hee faith it hath cods like Sarracens Confound, when as both he, and all other give no cods at all to Sarracens, Confound. My very good friend M. John Goodyer was the first . I

thinke, that observed this mistake in our Author; for which his observation, together with some thinke, that objectives this minute in our rather is a wall and the property of the period of the period is a wall and the period is a wall and the period is a wall and the period of t

Dioscorides faith, that they vie to out the dried feed of this herbe with meat, as we do pepper, especially in Cappadocia.

They vie likewife to boyle the herbe with the decoction of Barley, called Prifana; which bee- B ing fobbiled, concodeth and bringeth forth of therchest tough and raw fleagme which sticketh

The rest are hot, and come neere to the vertues of the precedent. ‡

CHAP. 25. Of Shepheards purse.

I The Description.

"He leaves of Shepheards purfe grow up at the first long, gashed in the edges like those of Rocket, fixed you the ground a from these spring up very many little weake stalkes divided into study branches, with like leastes growing on them, but lesser, at the top whereof are orderly placed small white floures : after these come up little seed vessels, flat, and cornered, narrow at the stemme like to a certaine little pouch or purse, in which litth the seed. The root is white not without firings. I There is another of this kinde with leaves not finuated or cut

2 The small Shepheards purse commeth forth of the ground like the Cuckow stoure, which I have Englished Ladie smockes, having small seaves deepely indented about the edges; among states. which rife vp many small tender stalkes with floures at the top, as it were chasse. The huskes and feed is like the other before mentioned.

The Place.
These herbes doe grow of themselves for the most part, neere common high waies, in desart and yntilled places among rubbish and old walls.

1 Burfa pastoris.
Shepheards purse.

2 Bursa Pasteria minima. Small thepheards purfe.





The Time:

They floure, flourish and feed all the Summer long.

The Namet.

Shepheards purse is called in Latine, Passars for Pera passars: in high Dutch, Specifiest; in low-Dutch, Southering crupt: in French, Boars as depasters on Card: in English, Shepheards purse or ferip of some, Shepheards pouch, and poore mans Farmacetie: and in the North part of English. The more Dick pour and Color with the Color of the Passars of

They are of temperature cold and dry, and very much binding after the opinion of Ruellins, Mathielm, and Dodomeus; but Lobel and Panhold them to be hot and dry, indging the fame by their sharpe tast: which hath caused me to insert them here among the kindes of Thlaspi, considering the fashion of the leaues, cods, seed, and taste thereof: which do so wel agree together, that I might very well haue placed them as kindes thereof. But rather willing to content others that haue written before, than to please my selfe, I haue followed their order in marshalling them in this place, where they may stand for consine germanes. The Vertues.

Shepheards purse flaieth bleeding in any part of the body, whether the inice or the decoction thereof be drunke, or whether it be vied pultefle wise, or in bath, or any other way else. In a Clyster it cureth the bloudy flix is the alterh greene and bleeding wounds: it is maruellous good for instammations new begun, and for all disease which must be checked backe and cooled. The decoction doth stop the laske, the spitting and pissing of bloud, and all other fluxes of bloud,

CHAP. 26. Of Italian Rocket.

The Description.

Talian Rocket hath long leaues cut into many parts or diuisions like those of the ash tree, resembling Rueslius his Bucks horne: among which rise vp stalkes weake and tender, but thicke and grosse, two soot high; garantished with many small yellowish slowers like the middle part of Tantie sloures, of a naughty sauro or smell: the feed is small like fand or dis, in tast like Rocket seed, whereof in truth we suspect it to be a kinde. The root is long and wooddy.

Rheseda Pliny. Italian Rocket.

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2 Rhefeda maxima. Crambling Rockets





2 Crambling Rocket hath many large leaues cut into fundry fections, deeply divided to the middle rib, branched like the horns of a flag or hart: among which rife up long fat & flefhy flalks two cubits high, lying flat upon the ground by reason of his weake and feeble branches. The flours grow at the top, clustering thicke together, white of colour, with brownish threds in them. The feed is like the former: ‡ Lobel assumes it growes in the Low-countrie gardens with writhen stalks, sometimes ten or twelve cubits high, with leaves much divided. ‡

The Place .

Thefe plants grow in fandy, frony, grauelly, and chalky barren grounds. I have found them in fundry places of Kent, as at Southfleet vpon Long, field downes, which is a chalky & hilly ground very barren. They grow at Greenhith vpon the hils, and in other places of Kent. † The first grows also vpon the Wolds in York shie. The second I have not seen growing but in gardens, and much could be about the chalk of the second I have not seen growing but in gardens, and much doubt whether it grow wild with us or no. \$1.00 \ \\ \text{2.5} \\ \text

The Names.

The first is called of Pliny, Resede, Ernes persorina, & Ernes Canadrics: in English, Italian Rocket.
The second is called Resed maxima: of _anguillars, Pignocomon: whereof I finde nothing extant worthy of memorie, either of temperature or vertues.

CHAP. 27. Of Groundsell.

The Description.

"He stalke of Groundsell is round, chamfered and divided into many branches. The leaues be green, long, and cut in the edges almost like those of Succorie, but lesse, like in a manner to the leaves of Rocket. The floures be yellow, and turn to down, which is caried away with the wind. The root is full of firings and threds.

1 Erigerum. Groundfell.

2 Erigerum tomentolum. Cotton Groundfell.





2 Cotton Groundsel hath a straight stalke of a brown purple colour, couered with a fine cotton or downy haire of the height of two cubits. The leaves are like those of S. James wortor Ragwort; and at the top of the stalke grow small knops, from which come stoures of a pale yellow co-lour; which are no sooner opened and spred abroad, but they change into down like that of the thifile, even the same houre of his flouring, and is carried away with the winde: the root is small and

3 There is another with leaues more jagged, and finelier cut than the last described, soft also addowny: the source are sewer, lesse and paler than the ordinarie, but turne speedily into down like as the former, ±

The Place.

These herbs are very common throughout England, and do grow almost enery where.

They flourish almost every moneth of the yeare.

LIB. 2.

Of the Historie of Plants

The Names.

1 3 Erizeron tomentofum alterum. The other Cotton Groundfell.



Grounfel is called in Greeke, in Latine, Senecio, because it waxeth old quickly: by a bastard name Herbutum : in Germany , Creufgwurts : in low-Dutch, Crups crupt, and Crupthen crupt: in Spanish, Terva cana: in Italian, Cardoncello, Speliciefa: in English, Groundsel.

Cotton Groundfel feems to be all one with The. ophrastus his Aphace : he maketh mention of Aphace Lib.7. which is not onely a kinde of pulse, but an herbe alfo, vnto which this kinde of Groundfell is very like. For as Theophrasus faith, The herbe A-phace is one of the pot-herbs & a kind of Succorie; adding further, That it floureth in hafte, but yet foon is old, and turneth into down; and fuch a one is this kind of Groundfell. But Theophrassus saith further, That it floureth all the winter, and fo long as the fpring lafteth; as my felfe haue often feene this Groundfell do.

The Nature.

Ground fel hath mixt faculties: it cooleth, and

Grounded nath mixt faculties: it cooleth, and withall digefleth, as Paulus As Jeineta writeth.

If the Persus.

The leaves of Groundfel boiled in wine or wa. A ter, and drunke, heale the paine and ach of the flomacke that proceeds of Choler.

The leapes and floures flamped with a little B hogs greate ceale the burning heat of the flones and fundament. By adding to a little Saffron or falt it helpeth the Struma or Kings cuill.

The leaves framped and frained into milke and drunke, helpe the red gums and frets in Chil- C

Disserides faith, That with the fine pouder of Frankincense it healeth wounds in the sinues. The D

like operation hath the downe of the floures mixed with vineger.

Boiled in alswith a little hony and vineger, it prouoketh vomit, especially if you adde thereto a E few roots of Alarabacca.

CHAP. 28. Of Saint Iames his Wort.

The Kindes.

The herb called Saint Iames his Work is not without cause thought to be a kind of Groundsel:

Of which there be fundry forts, some of the pasture, & one of the sea; some sweet smelling, and some of a loathsome sayor. All which kinds I will fet downe.

The Description.

C Aint lames his wort or Rag-wort is very well known enery where, and bringeth forth at the first broad leaves gashed round about like to the leaves of common Wormewood, but broader, thicker, not whitish or soft of a deep green colour, with a stalke which riseth vp about a cubic high, chamseed, blackish, and somwhat red with all. The armes or wings are set with leffer leaves like those of Groundstell or wilde Rocket. The fibures at the top be of a vellow colour like Marigolds, as well the middle button, as the small sources that stand in a pale roundsbout, which turne into downe as doth Groundsel. The root is threddy.

This hath stalks some cubit high, crested, and set with long whitish leaves; the lower leastes are the thorten but the voper leasts the longer, yet the fastrower rat the top of the flalke grow fome foure or fine floures as in an vmbell, which are of a dayler red colour before they open

I Iacobaa, Rag-wort.

1 2 Iacobea angustifolia. Narrow leaved Ragweed



‡ 3 lacobes latifolia. Broad leaved Rapwood





Sea Rag-weed.



themselues; but opened, of a bright golden colour, and those are ingitt by fifteene or more little themetures out operations a originary gottom country and the first might by fitterned or more little leaues, which are of a flame colour about and ted vinderneath. The floures file away in downe, and the feed is blacklift, and like that of the former. The roots are made of many firings like those of the precedent.

This broad leaved Rag-weed hath stiffo crested stalkes, which are set with broad wrinckled that pe pointed leaues, of a greene colour : the bottome leaues are the larger and rounder. the top leaues the leffe, and more divided. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, in shape and colour like those of the common Rag-weed, but much biggers They also turne into downe as the for-

4. ScaRag-wort groweth to the height of two cubits: the stalkes be not reddish as the other. 4 Scanage work growers to the stage of the s away with the winde.

vay with the winde.

I the Place.

Land Rag, wort groweth cuery where in yighled pastures and fields, which are somewhat moist especially, and near cento the borders of fields.

especially, and near ento the borders of fields.

‡ 2:3 The figure veou the Austrian and Heluctian Alpes. ‡
The fourth kinde of Ragwort groweth neere the sea side in fundry places: I have seen it in the field by Margate, by Queakes, house, and by Byrchenton in the Isle of Tener: likewise it groweth neere the Kings terry in the Isle of Shepey, in the way leading to Shirland house, where S: Edward Hobby dwelleth: and likewise at Queenborough castle in the same Isle; and in other places. ‡ Hobby dwelleth: and likewise at Queenborough castle in the same Isle; and in other places are the stormer at the some grant atterior these places to sinde out plants, yet could I not see this plant. It growes in the garden of M. Raspb. Taggy, but I feare hardly wilde in this kingdome. ‡

They floure in Iuly and August, at which time they are carried away with the Down.

The first is called in Latine, Herba S. Jacobi, or S. Jacobi flos, and Jacobaa: in high Dutch, Sant Jacobs bloumen : in low-Durch, Sant Jacobs crupt : in French, Fluer de S. lacques : in Enghith, S. Iames his Wort: the countrey people doe call it Stagger wort, and Staner-wort, and also Rag-wort, ‡ and Rag-weed. In Holdernesse in York-shire they call it Seggrum. The fecond is Iacoban Pannonica 2.01 Clufius.

The third is his Isabbaslatifolia. Ceftor calls it ConiZamontana. ‡
The fourth is named Cineraria or Ash. coloured S. Iames Wort: some call it Erizeron Marijum, or Sea Groundsell : offme, Artemisia marina. ‡ And by Prosper Alpinus, Artemisia alba. ‡ The Temperature.

S. James wort is hot and dry in the second degree, and also clensing, by reason of the bitternesse which it hath.

The Vertues.

It is commended by the later Physitians to bee good for greenewounds, and old filthy vicers A which are not feoured, mundified, and made cleane; it also healeth them, with the juyce heere-oftempered with honey and May Butter, and boiled together vnto the forme of an Vnguent or

It is much commended, and not without cause, to helpe old aches and paines in the armes, hips, B and legs, boiled in hogs greafe to the forme of an ointment.

Moreover, the decoction hereof gargarifed is much fet by as a remedy against swellings and im- C

Moreoner, the decorronment gargan tent and the part at the total and the postumations of the throat, which it wasteth away and throughly healeth.

The leases stamped very small, and boiled with some hogs greate vnto the consumption of the D luyee, adding thereto in the end of the boyling a little Masticke and Olibanum, and then strained, taketh away the old ache in the huckle bones called Sciatica.

† The Ægyptians (laith Profer Alpinus) vie the Sea Rag-wort, for many things: for they com- E mend the decoction made with the leaves thereof against the stone in the kidnies and bladder, as also to helpe the old obstructions of the inward parts, but principally those of the wombe; as also the coldnesse. Strangulation, barrennesse, inflation thereof, and it also brings downe the intercepted courses: wherefore women troubled with the mother are much eased by baths made of the leanes and floures hereof. ‡

CHAP. 29. Of Garden Succorie.

The Kindes.

There be fundry forts of plants comprehended vnder the title of Gichoraeca, that is to fay, Cicho.

Title, Endiue, Dandelion, &c.d.iffering not fo much in operation and working, as in fnape and forme, which hath caufed many to deem e them divers, who have diffinguifhed them vnder the titles aforefaid: of cuery which kinde there he divers forts, the which shall be divided in their severall chapters, wherein the differences shall be exprest.

The Description.

Arden Succory is of two forts, one with broad leaues, and the other with narrow, deeply cut and gashed on both sides. The first hath broad leaues somewhat hairie, not much volke to Enduice, but narrower, among st which do rise up stalkes, whereon are placed, the like leaues, but smaller. The stalke divideth it selfe toward the top into many branches, whereon do grow little blew floures constiting of many small leaues, after which followeth white seed. The root is tough, long, and white of colour, continuing many years; from the which as from every part of the plant doth issue for the bitter and milkie juice. The whole plant is of a bitter take likewise.

Garden Succorie.

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3 Intybus fativa. Garden Endiue.





2 The fecond kind of Succorie is like vnto the former, but greater in euery point. That which caufeth the difference is, that this beareth floures white of colour tending to blewneffe, the others blew, as I have faid.

3 Garden Endiue bringeth forth long leaues, broad, smooth, more greene than white, like almost to those of lettuce, something nicked in the edges. The stalke groweth vp among the leaues, being round an hollow, divided into branches; out of which being broken or cut there is study in the branches consist of many leaues, in colour

‡ 5 Cichorium spinosum.
Thorny Succorie.



commonly blew, seldome white. The root is long; white, with strings growing thereat, which withers after the seed is ripe.

4 Curled Endine bath leaves not valike those of the curled or Cabbage Lettuce, but much greater; among which rise up firong and thicke flakes; fet with the like leaves, but lesse, and not so notably curled or crisped. The shoures grow at the top, blew of colour! The root perishen, as doth the whole uplant, when it hath brought forth his ripe seed.

‡ 5 To to the feinay fitly be added the thorny or prickly Succorle of Candy, being of this kindred, and there weld in defed of the true Succory, in flead therof. The root is pretty long, white, with few fibres hanging thereat: the flalk is hard, wooddy, & diudaticated into many branches, which commonly end in two or three pricks like hornes. The leaues are bitter, long, natrow, and harpe pointed, and lie flyed upon the ground, and are a little finuated or cut about the edges. The floures, which visually grow upon little footfalkes, at the diuffens of the branches, are much like those of the ordinarie Succory, setz much leffe, confiding of 9 blew leaues with yellow chiues in the middle. The fee d is like those of the common Succory. It floureth in July and August. ‡

This Succorie and these Endiues are only sowne

Endiue being fowne in the firing quickly commethyp to floure, which feedeth in haruest, and afterward dieth. But being sowne in Iuly, it remai-

terward dieth. But being fowne in Iuly, it remaineth till winter, at which time it is taken vp by the roots, and laid in the fun or aire for the space of two houres; then will the leaues be tough, and easily endure to be wrapped vpon an heap, and burded in the earth with the roots ypward, where no earth can get within, (which if it did would cause rottennessite) the which so coured, may be taken up at times convenient, and vsed in fallads all the winter, as in London and other places is to be seen; and then it is called white Endiue: Whereof Pliny seemeth not to be ignorant, speaking to the same purpose, it is called white Endiue: Whereof Pliny seemeth not to be ignorant, speaking to the same purpose, it is called white Endiue.

The Names.

These herbs be called by one name in Greeke, whose: notwithstanding for distinctions sake they called the garden Succorie, who was and the wilde Succorie, who was a way for Play nameth the Succorie, Hedypowis, and the bitterer Diosevides calls was: in Latine, Intybum splous free, Intybum agresse, Intybum erraticum, and Cichorium: in shops it is called Cichores, which name is not onely allowed of the later Physicions, but also of the Poet Horace, lib. 1. Ode 31.

—— Me pafcunt Oliua, Mc Cichorea, leuc que malua.

With vs. faith Pliny, lib. 20, cap. 8. they have called it Intybum erraticum, or wilde Endiue, Ambugia, (Others reade Ambubeia) and fome there be that name it Rolfrum porcinum: others, as Gulicimus Placeminus and Petrus Crefemius terme it Sponfa folis: the Germanes call it megumaters, which is as much to fay, as the keeper of the waies: the Italians, Cichovea: the Spaniards, Almerones: the Engglith, Cichory, and Succery: the Bohemians, Czakanha.

Endiue is named in Greeke, 24th 160-21 Inthibum fairoum of fome, Endius of Avicen and Serapio, Taraxacon of the Italians, Seariola, which name remaineth in most shops, also Seriola, as though they should fitly call it Seris obut not so well Serrola, with a double of the seriola is La-structure of the seriola in Seriola, with a double of the seriola is La-structure of the seriola in Seriola, seriola in English, Endiue, Se Seariola when it hath bin buried in the earth as aftersaid, it is called white Endiue.

† 5 This was first set forth by Clustus, under this name, Chondrylla genius elegans carales flore: fince, by Lobel and Baubine, by the title we give you, to wit, Cichorium spinosum, Honorius Bellus writes, that in Candy whereas it naturally groweth, they vulgarly terme it concern, that is, Hydrie spinather.

Pitcher-Thorne, because the people fetch all their water in stone pots or pitchers, which they stop with this plant, to keepe mice and other fuch things from creeping into them : and it groweth fo round, that it feems by nature to be prouided for that purpose. ‡

The Temperature.
Endine and Succorie are cold and dry in the fecond degree, and withal fomewhat binding; and because they be something bitter they do also clense and open.

because they be something buter they are alreading, and by reafon of these qualties, they are thought to be excellent medicines for a hot liver, as Galen hath written in his 8 booke of the compolition of medicines according to the places affected.

¶ The Versus.

These herbs being green have vertue to coole the hot burning of the liver, to help the slopping of the gall, yellow jaundite, lacke of fleep, flooping of wine, and hot burning feuers.

A fyrrup made thereof and fugar is very good for the difeafer afore faid.

The diffilled water is good in porions, cooling and purging drinks.

The diffilled water of Endiue, Plantain, and Rofes, profiteth against the extoriations in the conduit of the yard, to be in jeded with a fysinge, whether the hurt came by vncleannesse, or by final stones and grauell issuing forth with the vrine; as often hath been seen.

These herbs caten in sallads or otherwise, especially the white Endiue, doth comfort the weake and feeble stomacke, and cooleth and refresheth the stomacke one much heated.

The leaves of Succorie bruifed are good against inflammation of the eies, being outwardly applied to the grieued place.

CHAP. 30.

Of wilde Succorie.

† 1 Cichorium fylvestre. Wilde Succorie.

† 2 Cichorium luteum. Yellow Succorie.





Of the Historie of Plants.

The Kindes.

N like manner as there be fundry forts of Succories and Endiues, fo is there wildekindes of either of them.

The Description.

7 Ilde Succoric bath long leaves fomewhat fnipt about the edges like the leaves of Sow thiftle, with a falk growing to the height of two cubits, which is divided toward the top into many branches. The floures grow at the top, blew of colour: The root is tough and wooddy, with many strings fastned thereto.

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- 2 Yellow Succorie hath long and large leaues deeply cut about the edges like those of Hawk-weed: the stalke is branched into fundry arms, wheron grow yellow floures very double, refembling the floures of Dandelion or Piffe-abed; the which beeing withered, it flieth away in down with every blast of winde.
- 3 Wilde Endiue hath long fmooth leaues fleightly fnipt about the edges. The stalke is brittle and full of milky inice, as is all the rest of the plant : the floures grow at the top, of a blew or sky colour : the root is tough & thred-
- 4 Medow Endiue, or Endiue with broad leaves, hath a thick tough and woody root with many ftrings fastened thereto; from which rife vp many broad leaues fored vpon the ground like those of garden Endiue, but lesser, & somewhat rougher; among which rife vp many stalks immediatly from the root; every of them are diuided into fundry branches, whereupon grow many floures like those of the former but smal-

The Place.

These plants grow wilde in fundry places of England, vpon wild & vntilled barren grounds, especially in chalky and stony places.

The Time.

They floure from the midft to the end of August.

The Names.

‡ The first of these is Seris Picris of Lobel : or Cichorium sylvestre : or Intybus erratica of Taberna-

Yellow Succorie is not without cause thought to be Hyosiris, or (as some copies have it) Hyosciris of which, Pling, lib. 20. cap. 8. writeth : Hyofiris (faith he) is like to Endiue, but leffer & rougher. It is called of Lobel, Hedypnois: the rest of the names, set forth in their severall titles shall be sufficient for this time.

The Temperature.

They agree in temperature with the garden Succorié or Endiue.

The leaues of these herbs are boiled in potrage or broths, for sicke and seeble persons that have A hot weake and seeble stomacks, to strengthen the same.

They are judged to have the same vertues with those of the garden, if not of more force in wor-

CHAP.

CHAP. 31. Of Gum Succorie.

The Description.

YVm Succorie with blew floures hath a thick and tough root, with fome strings anexed Tthereto, full of a milky juice, as is all the rest of the plant, the flours excepted the leaves are great and long, in shape like those of garden Succorie, but deeplier cut or jagged, fomewhat after the maner of wild Rocket : among which rife tender stalks very easie to be broken, branched toward the top in two or fometimes three branches, bearing very pleasant floures of an a ure colouror deep blew: which being past, the feed flieth away in down with the wind.

1 Chondrilla carulea. Blew Gum Succorie.







2 Gum Succorie with broad leaves, which I have named Robinso Gum Succorie, (for that he was the first that made any mention of a second kind, which he sent me as a great dainty, as indeed it was) in root is like the former: the leaues be greater, not valike to those of Endiue, but cut more deeply euen to the middle rib: the stalks grow to the height of two foot: the sloures likewile are of an azure colour, but sprinkled ouer as it were with silver sand; which added to the floure great grace and beauty.

3 Yellow yum Succorie hath long leaves, like in form and division of the cut leaves to those of wilde Succorie, but leffer, covered all over with a hoary down. The flalk is two foot high white and downy also, divided into fundry branches, whereon grow torne floures like those of Succorie, but in colour yellow, which is turned into down that is carried away with the winde. The root is long, and of a mean thicknesse; from which, as from all the rest of the plant, issueth forth a milkie juice, which being dried is of a yellowish red, sharp or biting the tongue. There is found ypon the branches hereof a gum, as Dioscorides saith, which is vsed at this day in physick in the Isle Lemnos,

4 Spanish Gumme Succorie hath many leaves spred upon the ground, in shape like those of

Groundfel but much more divided, and not fo thick nor fat : among which rife vp branched stalks fet with leaves like those of Stabe Salamantica minor, or Silver-weed, whereof this is a kinde. The floures grow at the top, of an ouerworne purple colour, which do feldome thew themselves abroad blown. ‡ The feed is like that of Carthamus in shape, but black and shining. ‡

† 2 Chondrilla lutea. Yellow Gum Succorv.

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† 4 Chondrilla Hispanica. Spanish Gum Succorie.



5 Ruthy gumme Succory hath a tough and hard root, with a few thort threds fafined thereto, from which rife vp a few jagged leaves like those of Succorie, but much more divided: the stalke groweth up to the height of two foot, tough and limmer like unto Rushes, whereon are fet many narrow leaues: the flours be yellow, fingle, and finall, which being faded do fly away with the winds the whole plant having milky juice like vnto the other of his kinde.

‡ There is another fort of this plant to be found in some places of this kingdome, mentioned

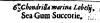
by Bauhinus under the name of Chondrilla visicosa humilis.

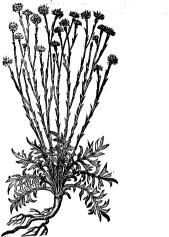
† 6 Sea gum Succorie hath many knobby or tuberous roots full of juice, of awhitish purple colour, with long strings fastned to them; from which immediatly rife vp a few small thin leaves fashioned like those of Succorie, narrower below, and somewhat larger toward their ends; among which spring up small tender stalks, naked, smooth, hollow, round, of some foothigh or thereabout: cach of these stalks have one floure, in shape like that of the Dandelion, but lesser. The whole plant is whitish or hoary, as are many of the sea plants. †

Swines Succorie hath white small and tender roots, from which rife many indented leaves like those of Dandelion, but much leffe, spred or laid flat vpon the ground: from the midst where tile vp small foft and tender stalks, bearing at the top double yellow stoures like those of Dandelion or Pisse abed, but smaller: the feed with the downy tust flieth away with the wind.

8 The male Swines Succorie hath a long and flender root, with fome few threds or ftrings fattned thereto; from which fpring vp (mall tender leaues about the bigneffe of those of Daifies, fpred vpon the ground, cut or fnipt about the edges confusedly; of an ouerworne colour, full of a milky juice : amongst which rise up divers small tender naked stalkes, bearing at the top of everie stalke one floure and no more, of a feint yellow colour, and something double: which beeing ripe,

5 Chondrilla juncea. Rushy Gum Succorie.





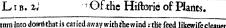
7 Hypocharis Porcellia.







8 Hyoferis mafcula. Male Swines Succorie.



do turn into downthat is catied away with the wind the feed likewife cleaueth to the faid down. and is also caried away with the wind. The whole plant perisheth when it hath persected his feed. and recoucreth it felfe again by the falling thereof.



‡" 9 I thinke it expedient in this place to deliuer vnto you the historie of the Cichorium verrucarium, or Zacintha of Matthiolus of which our Author maketh mention in his Names and Vertues, although hee neither gaue figure, nor the least description therof. This wart Succorie (for fo I will cal it) hath leaves almost like Endiue, greene, with pretty deep gashes on their fides: the stalks are much crested, and at the top divided into many branches; between which and at their fides grow many (hort flalkes with yellow floures like those of Succorie, but that these turne not into down, but into cornered and hard heads, most commonly divided into 8 cells or parts, wherein the feed is contained. ± The Place.

† These plants are found only in gardens in this country; the seuenth and eighth excepted, which peraduenture may be found to grow in vntilled places, vpon ditches banks and the borders of fields or the like.

They floure from May to the end of August.

¶ The Names.

Gum Succorie hath beene called of the Grecians, 2014 ios of the Latines, Condrilla, and Chondrilla : Dioscorides and Pliny call it Cichorion, and Seris, by reason of some likenesse they have with Succorie, especially the two first, which have blew floures as those of the Succories, Lobel maketh Cicherea verrucaria to be Zacintha of Matthiolus.

The Names in particular.

This is called Condrilla carulea Belgarum of Lobel : Apate of Dalefchampius. Condrilla 2 Of Matthiolus : Chondrilla latifolia carulea of Tabernamontanus.

Chondrilla prior Dioscoridis, of Clusius and Lobel.

Chondrilla rara purpurea &c. of Lobel : Chondrilla Hispanica Narbonensis of Tabernamontanus : Senecio carduus Apulus of Columna.

Chondrilla prima Dioscoridis of Columna and Bauhine : Viminea viscosa of Lobel and Clusius. Chondrilla altera Dioscoridis, of Columna : some thinke it to be soun of Theophrastus : Lobel calls it Chondrilla pusilla marina lutea bulbosa.

Hypocharis porcellia of Tabernamontanus.

Hieracium minimum 9 of Clusius; Hyoseris latifolia of Tabern. The two last should have beene put among the Hieracia.

9 Cicherium verrucarium, and Zacinthus of Matthiolus and Clusius. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

These kinds of gum Succorie are like in temperature to the common Succorie, but driet. The root and leaves tempered with hony and made into trochisks or little flat cakes, with nitre

or falt-petre added to them, leans away the morphew, fun-bunnings, and all spots of the face.

The gum which is gathered from the branches, whereof it rooke his name, laieth down the stailing baires of the eie-brows and such like places; and in some places it is vied for mastick, as Belling baires of the eie-brows and such like places; and in some places it is vied for mastick, as Belling baires of the eie-brows and such like places. lonius obserues.

The gum poudred with myrrh, and put into a linuen closth, and a peffary made thereof like a fin- C ger, and put vp, brings downe the terms in yong wenches and fuch like.

The

D The leaves of Zacintha beat to pouder, and given in the decreasing of the Moon to the quantitie of a spoonfull, takes away werts and such like excreseence, in what part of the body soener they be the which medicine a certaine Surgeon of Padua did much vie, whereby he gained great fums of mony, as reporteth that antient physition leachim Camerarius of Novemberg, a famous city in Germany. And Matthielus affirmes, that he hath known some helped of werts, by once eating the leaves hereof in a fallad.

The figure of the third was of the fame plant as the first and was Chandralla also of Takers. The fourth was of Hierarism mentatum purps lastfolium of Takers they on studied in the touth place, Chap. 34-

CHAP. 32. Of Dandelion.

The Description.

"He hearbe which is commonly called Dandelion doth fend forth from the root long leaues deeply cut and gashed in the edges like those of wild Succorie, but smoother. voor eurery falke find gerine in the coges fine those of water strong, but innountry
voor eurery falke find eith a floure greater than that of Succorie, but double, & thicke
fet together, of colour yellow, and fweet in finell, which is turned into a round down blowbal that is carried away with the wind. The root is long, flender, and full of milky juice, when any part of it is broken, as is the Endiue or Succorie, but bitterer in taft than Succorie.

‡ There are divers varieties of this plant, confifting in the largeneffe, smallneffe, deepeneffe, or shallownesse of the divisions of the leafe, as also in the smoothnesse, and roughnesse thereof, \$

> I Dens Leonis. Dandelion.

‡ 3 Dens Leonis bulbofue Knotty rooted Dandelion.





2 There is also another kinde of Succorie which may be referred hereinto, whose leaves are long, cut like those of broad leased Succory: the stalks are not vnlike, being divided into branches as those of Dandelion, but leffer, which also vanisheth into down when the feed is ripe, having a

3 There is another Dens Leonis or Dandelion, which hath many knowy and subcrous roots

Of the Historie of Plants.

like those of the Asphodil, the leaves are not so deepely cut in as those of the common Dandelion, but larger, and somewhat more hairy: the floures are also larger, and of a paler yellow, which flicaway in such downe as the ordinary. ‡

The Place.

They are found often in medowes neere vntowater ditches, as also in gardens and high waves The Time.

They floure most times in the yeare, especially if the winter be not extreme cold.

The Plants belong to the Succory which Theophraftu and Pliny call Aphae or Aphae Leonardus: Fuchfus thinketh that Daudelion is Hydipnis: Himig of which hewriteth in his 20 Booke, and 8.chapter, affirming it to be a wilde kinde of broad leafed Succorie, and that Daudelion is Taraxacon : as Anicen teacheth in his 692 chapter; is garden Endine, as Serapio mentions in his 143 chapter, who citing Paulus for a witnesse concerning the faculties, setteth downe these words which Paulus writeth of Endiue and Succorie. Divers of the later Physitians do also call it Dens Leonis, or Dandelion: it is called in high Dutch, **Kolkraut:** in low-Dutch, **Dapanetuit:** in French, Piffer-lit ou couronne de prestre, or Dent de lyon: in English, Dandelion: and of diuers, Pissabed. The first is allo called of some, and in shops Taraxacon, Caput monachi, Rostrum percinum, and Vrinaria. The other is Dens Leonis Monspelicusium of Lobel, and Cichoreum Constantinopolitanum, of Matthiolus.

Dandelion is like in temperature to Succorie, that is to fay, to wilde Endine. It is cold, but it drieth more, and doth with all clean fe, and open by reason of the bitternesse which it hath joyned with it: and therefore it is good for those things for which Succory is. # Boiled it strengthens the weake stomacke, and eaten raw it stops the belly, and helpes the Dysentery, especially beeing boiled with Lentiles. The juice drunke is good against the vnuoluntarie effusion of seed: boyled in vineger, it is good against the paine that troubles some in making of water: a decoction made of the whole plant helps the yellow jaundife.

† Thefigure which was in the a place was of the Cich Luteum, where you may find it, but to what plant the description may be referred, I cannot yet determine

CHAP. 33. Of Sow-Thiftle.

1 † Sonchus after. Prickly Sow-thiftle. \$ 2 Sonchus afterior. The more prickly Sow-thiftle.





The leaves of Zacintha beat to pouder, and given in the decreasing of the Moon to the quantitie of a spoonfull, takes away werts and such like excreseence, in what part of the body soener they be: the which medicine a certaine Surgeon of Padua did much vie, whereby he gained great fums of mony as reporteth that antient physicion leachim Camerarius of Noremberg, a famous city in Germany. And Matthiolus affirmes, that he hath known fome helped of werts, by once eating the leaves

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CHAP. 32. Of Dandelion.

The Description.

'He hearbe which is commonly called Dandelion doth fend forth from the root long leaues deeply cut and gashed in the edges like those of wild Succorie, but smoother: vpon euery stalke standers a floure greater than that of Succorie, but double, & thicke fet together, of colour yellow, and sweet in smell, which is turned into a round downy blowbal that is carried away with the wind. The root is long, flender, and full of milky juice, when any part of it is broken, as is the Endiue or Succorie, but bitterer in taft than Succorie.

There are divers varieties of this plant, confifting in the largeneffe, smallneffe, deepeneffe, or shallownesse of the divisions of the lease, as also in the smoothnesse, and roughnesse thereof. ‡

> I Dens Leonis. Dandelion.

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‡ 3 Dens Leonis bulbofue. Knotty rooted Dandelion.





2 There is also another kinde of Succorie which may be referred hereinto, whose leaves are long, cut like those of broad leased Succory: the stalks are not valike, being distided into branches as those of Dandelion, but lesser, which also vanisheth into down when the feed is ripe, having a long and white root.

3 There is another Dens Leonis or Dandelion, which hath many knows and suberous roots

like those of the Asphodil, the leaves are not so deepely cut in as those of the common Dandelion. but larger, and fomewhat more hairs: the floures are also larger, and of a paler yellow, which flie a-way in such downe as the ordinary. ‡

I The Place.

They are found often in medowes neere vnto water ditches, as also in gardens and high waves The Time.

They floure most times in the yeare, especially if the winter be not extreme cold.

The Names.

These plants belong to the Succory which Theophrastus and Pling call Aphaca or Aphaca Leonardus Fuchfisse thinketh that Dandelion is Hydipnois Plinij, of which he writeth in his 20 Booke, and 8, chapter, affirming it to be a wilde kinde of broad leafed Succorie, and that Dandelion is Taraxacon : as Anicen teacheth in his 692. chapter; is garden Endine, as Serapio mentions in his 142. chapter, who citing Paulus for a witnesse concerning the faculties, setteth downe these words which Paulus writeth of Endiue and Succorie. Divers of the later Physitians do also call it Dens Leonis, or Dandelion: it is called in high Dutch, koltraut: in low-Dutch, papentruit: in French, Pifferlit ou couronne de prestre, or Dent de lyon : in English, Dandelion : and of divers, Pissabed. The first is also called of some, and in shops Taraxacon, Caput monachi, Rostrum percinum, and Vrinaria. The other is Dens Leonis Monspelienfium of Lobel, and Cichoreum Constantinopelitanum, of Matthiolus. The Temperature and Vertues.

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† The figure which was in the a place was of the Cico Laterm where you may find it, but to what plant the description may be referred, I cannot yet determine

CHAP. 33. Of Som-Thiftle.

1 † Sonchus after. Prickly Sow-thiftle. ‡ 2 Sonchus afterior. The more prickly Sow-thiftle.





The Kindes.

There be two chiefe kindes of Sow-thiftles; one tenderer and fofter; the other more pricking and wilder; but of the fathers he finder for the content of the chiefe kindes of Sow-thiftles; one tenderer and fofter; the other more pricking and wilder: but of these there be fundry forts more found by the diligence of the later Writers; all which shall be comprehended in this chapter, and every one be distinguished with a fenetall description.

The Description.

"He prickly Sow-thiftle hath long broad leanes cut very little in, but full of final price kles round about the edges fomething hard and tharp, with a rough and hollow stalk; the floures stand on the tops of the branches, consisting of many small leaves, single, and yellow of colour; and when the feed is ripe it turneth into downe, and is carried awaywith the winde. The whole plant is full of a white milky juice.

‡ 2 There is another kinde of this, whose leaues are sometimes prettily deepe cut in like as those of the ordinary Sow-thissless but the stalkes are commonly higher than those of the last deferibed, and the leaves more rough and prickly; but in other respects not differing from the rest of

this kinde. It is also sometimes to be found with the leaves leffe divided. #

† 3 Sonchus Lauis. Hares Lettuce.

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A Souchus Lauis latifolism. Broad leaned Sow-thiftle.





The stalke of Hares Lettuce, or smooth-Thistle is oftentimes a cubit high, edged and, hollow, of a pale colour, and fometimes reddish: the leaves be greene, broad, fet round about with deepe cuts or gashes, smooth, and without prickles. The floures stand at the top of the branches, yellow of colour, which are carried away with the winde when the feed is ripe. ‡ This is sometimes found with whitish, and with snow-white floures, but yet seldomewhence our Author made two kindes more, which were the fourth and fifth; calling the one, The white floured Sow-thiftle; and the other, The snow-white Sow-thistle. But these I have omitted as impertinent, and give you

Broad leaved Sow thiftle hath a long thicke and milky root, as is all the reft of the plane, 4 Broad leaued Sow thiftle hath a long thicke and milky 1001, as 13 all 100 keeped or dinided with many firings or fibres; from the which commeth forth a hollow flalke, branched or dinided into fundry. Sections. The leaues be great, fmooth, fharp pointed, and green of colour safe flours be be white. in shape like the former. ‡ The floures of this are for the most part yellow like as the

Wall Sow-thistle hath a fibrous wooddy root, from which rifes vp a round stalke not crefted: the leaves are much like to those of the other Sow-thistles, broad at the setting on, then narrower, and after much broader, and sharpe pointed, so that the end of the leafe much resembles the shape of an yvie lease; these seame servery tender, and of somewhat a whitish colour on the vader side; the top of the stalke is divided into many small branches, which beare little vellow floures that flie away in downe.

6 This hath longist narrow leaves soft and whitish, vnequally divided about the edges. The stalkes grow some foot high, having few branches, and those set with sew leaves, broad at their set. ting on, and ending in a fharpe point: the floures are pretry large like to the great Hawk. weed, and fly away in downe: the root is long, white, and latting, It floures most part of Summer, and in Tufcany, where it plentifully growes, it is much eaten in fallets, withoile and vineger, having a sweetifh and fomewhat aftringent tafte. ±

\$ 5 Sonchus lauis muralis. Wall (or yvie-leaued) Sow thiftle.

T.TR.2.

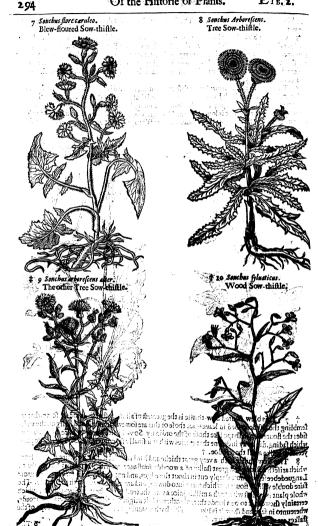
† 6 Sonchus lauis angustifolius. Narrow leaved Sow-thistle.





† 7 This blew source we childle is the greatest of all the rest of the kindes, fomewhat refembling the letting sible din leaues but those of this are somewhat rough and hairy on the under side; the slower side is the side of the ordinary Sow-thistle, but of a saire blew colour, which fiding, slide way in down e that carries with it a small ash-coloured feed. The whole plant yeeld a said the rest way in the weight of the sair three sides of a wooddy substance, few with a few hairy threds, from which ariest a shreet with side great stake of a wooddy substance, few with long leaues not valide to Languedebeete but store deeply cut in about the edges, and not so rough typon which do grow faire double yellow shours, which turne into downe, and are carried way with the winde. The whole plant is possible in tuch a milkie juice as are the tender and hearty Sow-thissles, which certainly showest at to be a kinde thereof to therwise it might be restired to the Hawke-weeds, whereunt on fast-and show it is like, ‡ This hash a running root, and the heads and rope of the stakes are not because of the stakes are not so the stakes.

I . I B. 2.



† 9 This other Tree Sow-thiftle growes to a mans height or more, having a firme crefted fialke, (mooth, without any prickles, and let with many leaves incompaffing the fialke at their ferting on, and afterwards cut in with foure, or fometimes with two gathes onely: the vpper leaves are not divided at all:the colour of thefe leaves is green on the vpper fide, and grayish underneath: the top of the stalke is hairly, and divided into many branches, which beare the floures in an equall height, as it werein an unbel:the floures aften or great, considering the largeness of the other hand or the leaves of the plant and the coloured, and flies away with the downe: the root is thicke, whirts, hading many sibres, putting our new shoots, and spreading every yeare. Sushire make this all one with the other, according to Clussus his description: but in my opinion there is some difference between them, which chiefely consists, in that the former hath larger and sewer floures, the plant also not growing to so great a height. ‡

† 10 This plant (whole figure our Authour formerly gaue, pag. 148. under the title of Exyssums splants) plant (whole figure our Authour formerly gaue, pag. 148. under the title of Exyssums splants) plants (it figure has been governed by the first which governed by the first whole for the first with little leaves, which grow bigger and bigger as they come necer the middle of the falke, being portry broad at their fetting on, then somewhat narrower, and so broader againe, and sharp pointed, being of the colour of the Wall (or I vie leaved) Sow thisse. The tops is duited into many small branches, which end in small scale hads like those of the wilde Lettuce, containing sources constituing of source blewish purple leaves, turned backe and shipped at their ends; there are also some threds in the middle of the source, which then the feed, which is small, and of an Ash colour. Bankine makes a bigger and a lesser of the solitoning into solowne, carry away with them the seed, which is small, and of an Ash colour. Bankine makes a bigger and a lesser of the solitoning between that of Culssian (whole sigure I here give you) and that of Culssma; the source and his but source which indeed Culssian in the source, but that Culssian his plant had solve leaves in the source, and his but source which indeed Culssian in its electric of a silvent source and his pate source and his pat

The Place.

The first foure grow wilde in pastures, medowes, woods, and marishes neere the sea, and among or herbes.

, The fifth growes vpon walls, and inwooddy mountainous places.

The Tree Sow-thiftle growes among ft corne in watery places.

The fixth, feuenth and tenth are strangers in England.

The Time.

They floure in Iune, Iuly, August, and somewhat later.

The Names.

Sow.thisse is called in Greeke, 20,20: in Latine, Sonebus: of divers, Cieerbita, Latitucella, and Latituresses: adpuleius calleth it Latituce Leporina, or Hares thisse is of tome, Brassica Leporina, or Hares Colewort. The English names at c sufficiently touched in their several tritles: In Dutch it is called Basen Latoutog; the French, Palays de lieure.

‡ ¶ Names in particular.

1 This is Sonchus after major of Cordus : Sonchus tenerior aculeis afterior of Lobel : Sonchus 3 afterior of Dodonaus.

2 This is Sonchus affer of Matthiolus, Fuchfius, and others.

3 This, Matthiolus, Dodonaus, Lobel, and others call Sonchus lauis: Tragus calls it Imybus erratica

4. This Tabernamontanus only gives, under the title as you have it here.

5 Matchiolus stiles this, Sonchus lauis alter : Casalpinus calls it Lactuca murorum : and Tabern. Sonchus spluaticus quartus : Lobel, Sonchus alter folio sinuato hederaceo.

6 Lobel Calls this, Sonchus lauis Matthioli: it is Terracrepulus of Cafalpinus: and Crepis of Dalelchampine

Clusius and Camerarius give vs this under the title of Sonchus caruleus.

No some state of the state of t

9 This Baubine also makes an Hieracian, and would persuade vs that Clusus his description belongs to the last mentioned, and the figure to this; to which pointon Leannog consent, Clusus giventh it under the name of Soonebus 3. daisatis films.
10 This Clusus gives vnder the name of Soonebus laws Primpleton 4, flore purp. Tabern. calls is

10 This Clussus gives under the name of Sonothius lautor pumbhicus 4, storepurp. Tabern. calls it Libanutus Prophrasis services and the Lathautus services and the Lathautus services constructions and Sashine refer it to the Lathautus services the last of them terming it Lathautus montana purpuro carules.

The Temperature.

The Sow-thiftles, as Galen writeth, are of a mixt temperature; for they confift of a waterwand earthie substance, cold, and likewise binding.

The Vertues

Whilest they are yet young and tender they are eaten as other pot-herbes are:but whether they be eaten, or outwardly applied in manner of a pultefle, they do euidently coole: therefore they are good for all inflammations or hot swellings, if they be laied thereon.

Sow-thiftle given in broth taketh away the gnawings of the ftomacke proceeding of anhot cause: and increase milke in the brefts of Nurses, causing the children whom they nurse to hauea good colour: and of the same vertue is the broth if it be drunken.

The juyce of these herbes doth coole and temper the heat of the fundament and print parts.

CHAP. 34: Of Hawke-weed.

Awke-weed is also a kinde of Succorie: of which Dissertings maketh two forts, and the later Writers more: the which shall be described in this chapter following, where they shall be diflinguished as well with seuerall titles as fundry descriptions.

† I Hieracium majus Dioscoridis. Great Hawke-weed.

2 Hieracium minus, sine Leporinum Small Hares Hawke-weed, or Yellow Dinels-bit





The Description.

The great Hawke-weed hath large and long leaues fpred vpon the ground, in shape like those of Sow-thisse: the stalk groweth to the height of two cubits, branched into surgarmes or diussions, bollow within as the yong Kexe, reddish of colour: whereupon do grow yellow sources thicke and double, which turne into Downe that slieth away with the winder when the feed is ripe. The root is thicke, tough and threddy.

2 The small Hawke-weed, which of most writers hath beene taken for Diuels-bit, hath long leaves deeply cut about the edges, with fome tharp roughnesse thereon like vnto Sow, thistle, The stalks and floures are like the former: the root is compact of many smal strings, with a smalk nob. or as it were the stump of an old root in the middle of those strings, cut or bitten off; whereupon it took his name Divels bit.

3. Blacke Hawk-weed that very many long jagged leaues not much valike to those of Bucks-home, spred flat and far abroad vpon the ground, which the picture cannot expresse as is requisit, in to little room: among which rife up many stalks, slender and weake, the sloures growing at the top yellow and very double: it hath also a threddy root.

\$ Our Author formerly gaue three figures and fo many descriptions of this small Hieracium which I have contracted into two; for the only difference that I can finde is, that the one hath the root as it were bitten off, with the leaves leffe cut in : the other hath a root form what longer, and fibrous as the former : the leaves also in this are much more finely and deep cut in: in other respects there is no difference. ±

3 Hieracinm nigrum, Black Hawk-weed.

LIB. 2.

4 Hieracium Aphacoides. Succorie Hawkweed





4 Succorie Hawke weed hath many long and large leaves fixed upon the ground, deeply out on both fides almost to the middle rib; from which rise up small stalkes and stoures like those of the less Dandelion, but lesser. The root consistent of many small thready strings.

5 Endiue Hawk-weed hath many broad leaues indented about the edges very like garden Endiue, but narrower: among which rife vo ftalks a foot or more high, flender, bairy, and brittle: the floures are yellow, and grow at the top double, and thicke fee in a feally huske like the Knapweed or Isace, hauing great thicke and thready roots. ‡ This hath a flatke former more and otherwhiles left accords with the later. whiles leffe rough, with the leaves fometimes more cut in, more long and sarrow, and again otherwhiles more short and broad. ‡

6 Long rooted Hawk-weed hath many broad leaves fored spon the ground, fleightly and confuledly indented about the edges, with formwhat abluntift point: among which leaues fpring vo ftrong and tough falks a foot and halfe high, fet on the top with faire double yellow floures much

like vnto a Piffe-abed. The root is very long, white, and tough.

7 Sharpe Hawke-weed hath leaues like thofe of Languabeefe or Ox-tongue, but much narrower, fharpe about the edges, and rough in the middle: the flalkes be long and flender, fer with the like leaves, but leffer the floutes grow at the top, double and yellow the root is tough & threddie.

5 Hieracium intybaceum. Endiue Hawk-weed.



7 Hieracium asperum. Sharpe Hawk-weed.



6 Hieracium longius radicatum, Long rooted Hawk-weed,



8 Hieracium falcatum Lobelij. Crooked Hawk-weed.



† 8 Crooked or falked Hawke-weed hath leaues like vnto the garden Succorie, yer much finaller, and leffe divided, fleightly indented on both fides, with tender weake and crooked falks, whereupon grow floures like thole of Lampfan, of a black or pale yellow colour, and the root final and threddy. The feeds are long, and falcated or crooked, fo that they fomewhat refemble the foot or clawes of a bird, and from these feeds the plant hath this Epithic Falcatum, or crooked in maner of a Sicle or Sithe.

‡ 9 This in leaues is not much vnlike the last described, but that they are somewhat broader, and less cut in, hauing little or no bittemesse, nor milkinesse: the stalkes are some foot high, commonly bending or falling upon the ground sthe shoutes are small and yellow, and seem to grow out of the midst of the seed, when as indeed they grow at the top of them, the rest being but an empty buske, which is falcated like that of the last described. This figure wee give you was taken before the floutes were blown, so that by that means the falcated or crooked seed-vessels are not express in this, but you may see their magnet of growing by the former. ‡

‡ 9 Hierassum falcatum alterum.
The other crooked Hawkweed.

L 1 B. 2.



† 10 Hieratium latifolium montanum. Broad leaued mountain Hawkweed.



To The broad leaued mountain Hawkeweed hath broad long (mooth leaues deeply indented toward the stalke, resembling the leaues of the greatest Sow-thisse. The stalke is bollow & spungeous, full of a milky juice, as is the rest of the plant, as also all the other of his kinde: the floures grow at the top of the stalks, double and yellow.

11 The narrow leaved mountaine Hawkeweed hath leaves like those of the last described, but narrower. The stalks be tat, hollow, and full of milke it the floures grow at the top double, and yellow of soles with the stalks of the stalks.

There is a final mountain Hawkweed having leaves like vito the former, but more deeply cut, about the edges, and thatper pointed: the ftalkes are tender and weake; the floures be double and yellow like those of Pilosella or great Mouse-care; the root is signall and thready.

Thefe kinds of herbs grow in vntoiled places neere vinto the brinks of dields, in medowes, highwaies, woods, mountains, and hilly places, and neere to die brinks of disches.

The rwo falcated Hawkweeds grow only in fome few gardens.

11 Hieracium montanum latifolium minus. The leffer broad leaved mountain Hawkweed



The Time. They floure for the most part all Summer long, some fooner, some later.

The Names in generall.

These plants are all contained under the name of Hieracium, which is called in Greek alfo mim : divers name it in Latine, Accipitriwa which is termed in French, Cichoree iaul. ne : in English, Hawkeweed. These berbes took their name from a Hawke, which is called in Latine Accipiter, and in Greeke, lest, for they are reported to cleare their fight by conveying the juice hereof into their eyes. GaZa calleth it Porcellia; for it is numbred a. mongst the Succories: they are called also

Lampuca. Yellow Hawkweed is called of fome, Merfus diaboli, or vellow Diuels bit, for that the root doth very well refemble the bitten or cropt root of the common Diuels bit, being like Scabious.

‡ The Names in particular.
Matthiolus, Fuchfius, Dodonaus & others

call this Hieracium majus. 2, 3. These are varieties of the same plant, the sirft of them being called by Furbfius, Dodonaus; and Mathiolus, Hieracium minus. Lobel calls it, Hieracium minus pramerfa

radice. That fort of this with more cut leaves is by Taberic called Hieracism signam.

4. Lobel calls this Hieracism folip cf. facie Chondrilla: Bankinus maketh this to differ from that which our Author gaue in this fourth place out of Tabern. for he termes this, Hieracism Chondrilla folia bir futum; and the other, Hieracism Chondrilla folia bir futum; and the other Hieracism Chondrilla folia Glabram; the one smooth leaved, the other rough; yet that which growes frequently with vs, and is very well represented by this figure, hath smooth leaves, as he also observed it to have in Italy, and about Montpelier in France.

5 This is Hieracium alterum grandius, and Hieracium montanum angustifolium primum of Tabernawont anus.

6 Lobel cals this, from the length of the root (though fomtimes it be not fo long) Hieracium lasgius radicatum : as alfo Tabern, Hieracium macrorhizon : it is thought to be the Apargia of Theophraflus, by Daleschampius, in the bift. Lugd.pag. 562. but the figure there that beares the title is of Hiera-

7 Tabernamentanus first gaue this figure, under the name of Hieracium intybaccum afterum : Baubine refers it to the wilde vellow Succories and calls it Gichereum Montanam and ultifelium birfatie

Lobel calls this, Hieracium Narbonense falcata filiqua.

He calls this, Hieracium facie Hedypnois : and Cafalpinus termes this, Rhagadiolus : and the last mentioned, Rhag adiolus alter.

10 This by Tabern, is called Hieracium montanum majus latifolium. The figure of this was given by our Author, Chap. 30. vnder the title of Chendrilla Hiffanica.

II Tabernamentanus also stiles this, Hieracium mentanum latifelium minus.

The kindes of Hawkweed are cold and dry, and formewhat binding.

The Vertues.

They are in vertue and operation like to Southus or Sow. Thistle, and being yied after the same manner, be as good to all purposes that it doth serve vnto.

They be good for the eye-fight, if the inyce of them be dropped into the eies, especially of that called Diuels bit, which is thought to be the best, and of greatest force.

Therefore

Therefore as Dioscorides writeth, it is good for an hot stomacke, and for inflammations if it bee

The herbe and root being stamped and applied, is a remedie for those that be stung of the scorpion, which essent not onely the greater Hawkeweeds, but the lesser ones also do performe.

CHAP. 35. Of Clufius his Hawkeweeds.

There be likewife other forts of Hawkeweeds, which Carolin Clufius hath fet forth in his Pan-nonicke observations, the which likewife require a particular chapter, for that they doe differ in forme very notably.

1 Hieracium primum latifolium Clusij. The first Hawkeweed of Clusins.

2 Hieracium C.Clufu. Clusius his 5. kinde of Hawkeweed.





I The Description.

"He first of Clusius his Hawkeweeds hath great broad leaues spread upon the ground, fomewhat hairie about the edges, oftentimes a little jagged, also foft as is the leafe of Mullen or Higtaper, and sometimes dasht here and there with some blacke spots, in shapelike the garden Endiue, full of a milkie juice: among which rifeth vp a thicke hollow stalke of a cubit high, dividing it felfe at the top into two or three branches, whereupon do grow sweet fmelling floures not valike to those of yellow Succorie, set or placed in a blacke hoarie and woolly cup or huske, of a pale bleake yellow colour, which turneth into a downie blowball that is carried away with the winde: the root entereth deeply into the ground, of the bigneffe of a finger, full of milke, and couered with a thicke blacke barke.

2 The second fort of great Hawkeweed according to my computation, and the 5. of Clusius hath leaues like the former, that is to fay, foft and hoarie, and as it were couered with a kinde of white woollinesse or hairinesse, bitter in taste, of an inch broad. The stalke is a foot high, at the ton whereof doth grow one yellow floure like that of the great Hawkweed, which is carried away with the winde when the feed is ripe. The root is blacke and full of milkie juice, and hath certain white ftrings annexed thereto.

3 This kinde of Hawkeweed hath blacke roots a finger thicke, full of milkie juice, deepely 3 In a kinet of rawkeweet nam office feetings a meet meet, but of minke pitce deepely thruth into the ground, with fome final fibres belonging thereto; from which come vp many long leaues halfe an inch or more broad, concred with a fort downe or hairineffe, of an our wome ruffer colour : and among ft the leaves come vp naked and hard ftalks, whereupon do grow yellow floures fet in a woollie cup or chalice, which is turned into downe, and carried away with his feed by the winde.

4 The fourth Hawkeweed hath a thicke root aboue a finger long, blackish, creeping upon the top of the ground, and putting out fome fibres, and it is divided into fome heads, each whereof at the top of the earth putteth out some six or seven longish leaves some halfe an inch broad, and fomewhat hoarie, hairie, and foft as are the others precedent, and these leaves are snipt about the edges, but the deepest gathes are neerest the stalkes, where they are cut in even to the middle rib, which is strong and large. The stalke is smooth, naked, and somewhat high: the floures be yellow and double as the other.

3 Hieracium 6.Clufy. Clustus his 6 Hawkeweed.

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4 Hieracium 7, Clusi. Clusius his 7. Hawkeweed.





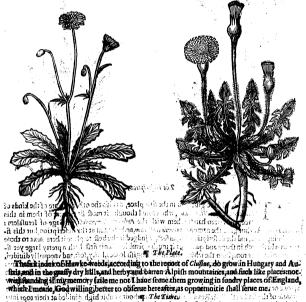
‡ 5 The same Author hath also set forth another Hieracium, under the name of Hieracium parvum Creticum, which he thus describes this is an elegant little plant spreading some fix, or more leaues upon the top of the ground, being narrower at that part whereas they adhere to the root, and broader at the other end, and cut about the edges, having the middle 11b of a purple colour; a-mongft thefe rife vp two or three little stalkes about a foot high, without knot vntill you come almost to the top, whereas they are divided into two little branches, at which place growes forth leaues much divided; the floures grow at the top of a fufficient bigneffe, confidering the magni-tude of the plant, and they confift of many little leaues lying one vpon another, on the vpper fide wholly white, and on the vnder fide of a fiesh colour, the root is fingle, longish, growing small, rowards the end, and putting forth ftringy fibres on the fides. Thus much Cluffus, who received this figure and description from his friend laques Platean of Turnay. I conjecture this to be the same plant that Baubine hath somewhat more accurately figured and described in his Prod. pag. 68. vnder the title of Chondrilla purpur alcens ferida: which plant being an annuall, I have feene growing fome yeares fince with M. Tuggy at Weltminiter; and the and Summer with an honeft and skilful Apothecarie one M'. Nicholas Swayton of Feuersham in Kent: but I must confesse I did not compare it with Cliffin yet now I am of opinion, that both the fefigures and descriptions are of one and the fame plant. It floures in July and August, at the later end of which moneth the feeds also come to r peneffe.

6 This other (not described by Clusius, but by Lobel) hath long rough leaves cut in and toothed like to Dandelion, with naked hairy stalkes, bearing at their tops faire large and very double yellow floures, which fading fly away in downe. It growes in some medowes. ‡

‡ 5 Hieracium parvum Creticum. Small Candy Hawk-weed.

L 1 8.2.

1:6 Hieracium Dentis leonis folio birlutum. Dandelion Hawk-weed.



indit The Time out to thigh divided at their tops icto

bus He faith they floure from May to August, sowhat time the feed is ripe. collected his whole add away with the winder This who e plant is

The Author himselfe hath not said more than here is set downe as touching the names, so that At Itall fuffice what hath now been faid, referring the handling thereof to a further confideration. -mod has . Though so the line of the state o

incited and incited the master of the cool of the property of the second of the second

CHAP. 364 + Of French, or Golden Lang-wort.

Pulmonaria Gallica, fine aurea latifolia. Broad-leaued French or golden

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\$ 9 Pulmenaria Gallica, fine aurea anguftifilia. Narrow leaned French or golden Lung-





2 His which I here gine you in the first place, as also the other was re-of the kinds of Hanke weekser Hierarium, wherefore I thought is most fix roughet of them in this place, and not to handle them with the Fulument maculos, of Sage of Lernalkem; whereas our Author game the name Fulument is Gallerian to the description, but this figure being falle, and the description imperfect, I judged it the best to place it here next so thought plants which both in shape and qualities it much resembles. This first hash a pretty large yet for the place is the which so plants which both in thape and qualities at much resembles. Anis near a pretty large yet no brous and fitting root, from the which arise many longish leaves, hairy, for fand unequally disided, and commonly our in the deepest necrease the stalke; they are not a darke guidelection; stalketimes broader and shorter, and otherwhiles narrower and kinger (whence it hieractions are indeated force of this, yet are they nothing but varieties of this same plants.) Among this fer is manifest when you one or two nated shalkes, commonly having no more than one testic appeared and that allows the niddle of the stalke, these stalkes are also hairie, and about a cubit high, divided at their tops into fundry branches, which bearedouble yellow floures of model incubring to the interest of the fundry branches, which bearedouble yellow floures of model incubring to the which. This whole plant is milkie like as the other Hawk-weeds.

This Plant, (though confounded by forme with the former,) in much different from that latter than the plant of the plant o

‡ 3 Hieracium hortenfe latifolium, fiue Pilo-Cella maior. Golden Mouse eare, or Grim the Colliar.



confidering the smalnesse of the plant; the floures (like as others of this kind) fly away in down, and carry the feed with them.

This plant (which fome also have confounded with the first described) hath a root at the top, of a reddish or brownish colour, but whitish within the earth, and on the lower fide fending forth whitish fibres: it bringeth forth in good and fruitfull grounds leaves about a foot long, & two or three inches broad, of a darke green colour and hairy, little or nothing at all cut in about the edges. Amongst these leaves rifeth vp a stalke some cubit high, round, hollow, and naked, but that it fomtimes hath a leafe or two toward the bottom. and towards the top it puts forth a branch or two. The floures grow at the top as it were in an vmbel, and are of the bigneffe of the ordinary Moufeare, and of an orenge colour. The feeds are round and blackish, and are caried away with the downe by the wind. The stalks and cups of the flours are all fet thicke with a black ish downe or hairinesse as it were the dust of coles a whence the women who keepe it in gardens for nouelties fake, haue named it Grim the Colliar.

¶ The Place.

‡ I I received this from M'. Iohn Goodger, who found it May 27,1631. in floure; and the third of the following May, not yet flouring, in a Copfe in Godlemen in Surrey, adioyning to the orchard of the Inne whose figne is the Antilope.

2 This I had from my kinde friend M. William Coote, who wrot to mee, That hee found them

growing on a hill in the Lady Briget Kingfmills ground at Sidmonton not far from Newberry.in an old Roman camp close by the Decuman port, on the quarter that regards the West South-West, vpon the skirter of the hill.

This is altranger and only to be found in fome few gardens.

I The Time.
All these floure in Iune, July, and August, about the later part of which month they ripen their

This was hift fet forth by Tragm, under the name of Auricula murit major: and by Tabern.

(who gaue three figures expressing the seuerall varieties thereof) by the name of Fullmannia Gallica size in Ballethampia that it under the name of Corchonu.

2 This was by Lobel (who first ser is forth) confounded with the formestary our may see by the title of the figure in his Observations, pag. 317, yet his figure doth unch differ from that of Tragm who neither in his figure nor description allowes so much as one least span the stalke, and Tabernamous allowes but one, which it seldome wants. Now this by Lobels figure hat many narrow leaves, and by the Description, Advorf, pag. 233, it is no more than anthapsthall or handfull and halfe high; which very well agrees with the plant we here give you, and by the theat with the former, whose naked stalks are at least a cubit high. So it is manifest that this what I have here described is different from the former, and is that which Pan and Lobel gauevs what rule title of Palmonal is Gallorium spar History. Bushink Mic confounds this with the former.

3 Ball Refer in his Stortus Bysteurech hat have leveres this loant wide the citle of Historium Lagurech in the thorus Bysteurech hat hat he we present this loant wide the citle of Historium Lagurech in the whole mass of the content of the

Basil Bester in his Hortus Exstetensis hath wel exprest this plant under the title of Hieracium latifolium pergerinum Phomoides: Banhinus calls it Hieraeium hortense storibus arropurpurascentibus; and saith that some call it Pilosella major: and since to be the Hieraeium Germanicum of Fabius Cosamma. This also ferench ruther to be the later to the the terraism of manifold of the later almost this also ferench ruther to be the later almost the later almost be bold to affirm it the lamps; for he faith that the later almost be bold to affirm it the lamps; for he faith that the later almost the later almost the later almost almost the later almost the later almost the later almost the later almost the place is the foregoing chapter, which very well resembles this plant, if it had more and smaller foregoing chapter, which very well resembles this plant, if it had more and smaller foregoing chapter, which very well resembles this plant, if it had more and smaller foregoing chapter. The Temperature and Vertues.

I iudge these to be temperat in qualitie, and endued with a light astriction.

The decoction or the diffilled water of this herb taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, conduce much to the mundifying and healing of green wounds; for fome boile the herb in wine, and fo giue it to the wounded Patient, and also apply it outwardly.

It is also good against the internal inflammations and hot diftempers of the heart, stomack, and

The inyce of this herb is with good successe dropped into the ears, when they are troubled with any pricking or shooting paine or noise.

Lastly, the water hath the same qualitie as that of Succorie. Tragus.

2 Pena and Lobel affirme this to be commended against Whitlowes, and in the diseases of the lungs.

This (if it be the Costa of Camerarius) is of singular vse in the Pthisis, that is, the viceration or consumption of the lungs: whereupon in Mysnia they give the conserue, syrrup, and pouder of it for the same purpose : and they also vie it in broths and otherwise. Cam. ‡

CHAP. 37. Of Lettuce.

I Lactuca fativa. Garden Lettuce.

2 Lactuca erifba. Curled Lettuce.





Holians per general p. le metes : 20 de merces de l'Art P. "Here be according to the opinion of the Antients, of Lettuce two forts, the one wilde or of the Therebe according to the opinion of the Ameients, or Lettruce two torts, the one-winder or or the field, the other rame or of the garden; but time, with the induffite of later writers, hand blind our others both wilde and tame, as also artificially which I purpose wilsy downers. There were best at moderate submitteether we sold a sequency recognition of a sequence of the second of the second

¶ The Description.

■ Arden Lettuce hath a long broad lease, smooth, and of a light greene colour, the stalke Tis round, thicke fet with leaves full of milky juice, bushed or branched at the top: wherupon do grow yellowith floures, which turns into downe that is carried away with the winde. The feed flieketh faft vnto the corrony downe, and flieth away likewife, whise of colour, and winder, the text has been also as the sound of the strings, which being cut or broken, do yeeld forth in like manner as dorth the stalke and leaues, a juice like to milke. And this is the true description of the natural Lettuce, and not of the strings is for by manuring, transplanting, and having a regard to the Moone and other circumstances, the leaves of the artificial! Lettuce are oftentimes transformed into another shape: for either they are curled, or else so drawne together, as they seeme to be like a Cabbage or headed Colewort, and the leaves which be within and in the middest are something white, tending to a very light yellow.

5 Lactuca capitata. Cabbage Lettuce. 6 Lactucaintrbacea. Lumbard Lettuce.





The curled Lettuce hath great and large leaves deeply cut or gashed on both the sides, not plaine or fmooth as the former, but intricately curled and cut into many fections. The floures are fmall of a bleake colour, the which do turne into downe, and is carried away with the winde. The feed is like the former, fauing that it changeth fometime into blacknesse, with a root like vnto the

This fmall fort of curled Lettuce hath many leaves hacked and torne in pieces very confua first imali for corrido Lecture natural many that cuery great leafe feemeth to be made of fedly and withall curled in fuch an admirable fort, that every great leafe feemeth to be made of many small leaves fer yoon one middle rib, resembling a fan of curled seathers vsed among Gentlewomen: the floures, roots, and feeds agree with the former.

4. The Sauoy Lettuce hath very large leaues fired vpon the ground at the first comming vp broad cut or gasht about the edges, crifping or curling lightly this or that way, not vnlike to the leaues of Garden Endiue, with stalkes, sloures, and seeds like the former, as well in shape, as yeelding that milky juice wherewith they do all abound.

Cabbage Lettuce hath many plain and smooth leaves at his first growing vp, which for the most part lie flat still upon the ground: the next that doe appeare are those leaves in the middest, which turn themselues together, embracing each other so closely, that it is formed into that globe

or round head, whereof the simplest is not ignorant. The feed hereof is blacke, contrary to all the rest, which may be as it were a rule whereby ye may know the seed of Cabbage Lettuce from the other forts.

6 The Lumbard Lettruce hath many great leanest freed upon the ground like vnto those of the

garden Endiue, but leffer. The stalks rife up to the height of three foot : the floures be yellowifh. which turne into downe and flie away with the winde the feed is white as fnow.

S com The Blace. Lettuce delighteth to grow, as Palladian faith, in a mannured, fat, moift, and dunged ground : it must be sowen in faire weather in places where there is plenty of water, as Columnia faith and profoererh best if it be sowen very thin. In this of equality to the close some are animallous rtansform a Garden i a tinapa de l'origina de l'origina de la composition della comp

It is certaine, faith Palladius, that Lettings may well be fowen attany time of the years, but elips. cially at every first Spring, and so soone as Winter is done, till Summer be well nigh spent.

a The Names,
Garden Lettuce is called in Latine, Lactuca fairva: Galen names it symum, the Pythagorians with fome judge it to be called Lattuca, Latteo fucco, of the milky juice which iffueth forth of the wounded stalks and roots: the Germanes name it Lattich; the low Dutch, Latoutne; the Spaniards, Lechue a, and Alface : the English, Lettuce : and the French, Laithe : when the leaves of this kinde are curled or crumpled, it is named of Pliny, Lactuca crifa : and of Columella, Lactuca Ceciliana: in Englifh, curled or crompled Lettuce.

The Cabbage Lettuce is commonly called Lattuce capitate, and Lattuce [effilis: Pliny namethic Lactuca Laconica : Columella, Lactuca Batica : Petrus Crefcentius, Lactuca Romana : in English, red Lettuce and Loued Lettuce.

There is another fort with reddish leaves, called of Columella, Lattuca Cypria in English, red Lettuce. ¶ The Temperature.

Lettuce is a cold and moist pot-herbe, yet not in the extream degree of cold or moisture, but altogether mod eratly; for otherwise it were not to be eaten.

¶ The Vertues.

Lettuce cooleth the heat of the stomacke, called the heart-burning; and helpeth it when it is troubled with choler : it quencheth thirst, causeth sleepe, maketh plenty of milke in nurses, who through heat and drineffe grow barren and drie of milke : for it breedeth milke by tempering the drinesse and heat. But in bodies that be naturally cold, it doth not ingender milke at all, but is rather an hinderance thereunto.

Lettuce maketh a pleasant sallad, being eaten raw with vineger, oile, and a little salt : but if it be

boiled it is fooner digefted, and nourifieth more.

It is ferued in these daies, and in these countries in the beginning of supper, and eaten first before any other meat : which also Martiall testifieth to be done in his time, maruelling why some did vse it for a seruice at the end of supper, in these verses.

Claudere qua canas Lactuca solebat auorum,

Die mihi, cur nostras incohat illa dapes ?
Tell me why Lettuce, which our Grandsires last did eate.

Is now of late become to be the first of meat? Notwithstanding it may now and then be eaten at both those times to the health of the body: for being taken before meat it doth many times stir vp appetite : and eaten after supper it keepeth away drunkennesse which commeth by the wine; and that is by reason that it staieth the vapours from rifing vp into the head.

E The inice which is made in the veins by Lettuce is moist and cold, yet not il, nor much in quantity : Galen affirmeth that it doth neither binde the belly no loofe it, for it hath in it no harfhuesse nor stipticke quality by which the belly is staied, neither is there in it any sharp or biting faculty, which fcoureth and prouoketh to the stoole,

F But how focuer Galenwriteth this, and how focuer the fame wants these qualities, yet it is found by experience, that it maketh the body soluble, especially if it be boiled, for by moistening of the belly it maketh it the more flippery; which Martiall very well knew, writing in his 11. Booke of Epigrams in this manner: Primatibi dabitur;ventri Lactuca mouendo –Vilis,

Lettuce beeing outwardly applied mitigateth all inflammations it is good for burnings and fealdings, if it be laid thereon with falt before the blifters do appeare, as Pliny writeth.

The juice of Lettuce cooleth and quencheth the naturall feed if it be too much yled, but pro-

Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. 2.

‡ CHAP. 38. Of wilde Lettuce.

¶ The Description.

Here are three sorts of of wild Lettuce growing wild here with us in England, yet I know not any one that hath mentioned more than two; yet I thinke all three of them have bin written of, though two of them be confounded together and made but one (a thing often happening in the history of Plants) and valeffe I had feene three diffinet ones, I should my felfe haue been of the fame opinion.

I The first and rarest of these hath long and broad seases, not cut in, but onely snipt about the edges, and those leaves are they that are on the lower part of the stalke almost to the middle therof then come leaues from thence to the too, which are deeply divided with large gaftes: the ftalk, if it grow ingood grounds, exceeds the height of a man (for I have feene it grow in a garden to the height of eight or nine foot) it is large, round, and smooth, and towards the top divided into many branches which beare yellow floures somewhat like to the garden Lettuce, after which also fucceed blackish feeds like to other plants of this kinde. The whole plant is full of a clammy milky juice, which hath a very strong and grieuous smell of Opium.

‡ I Lactuca [yl.major odore Opii. ‡ 3 Lattuca filvefiris folis diffettis. The greater wilde Lettuce finelling of Opium. The wilde Lettuce with the divided leafe.



2 This hath broad leaves onely cut about the edges, but not altogether fo large as those of the last described : the stalk, which commonly is two cubits or better high, is also smooth, and divided into many branches, bearing fuch floures and feeds as the last described; and this also hath a milkie juice of the fame (mell as the last described, from which it differs onely in the magnitude, and that this hath all the lastices whole and not some whole and some divided, as the former.

This in Ralkes, floures and feeds is like to the last described, but the leaves are much different, for they are all deeply gashed or cit in like as the leaues of Succory, or Dandelion. This allo is full of a milky julce, but hath not altogether fo strong a sent of Ophim as the tive former, though it parake much fisher. The falke of this is sometimes a little prickly, and to also is the middle rib vpog the backtige of the lease, both in this and the former. All these three haue woodey roots which die every years, and fo they come vp agains of the scattered feed.

The Place. The first of these was found in Hampshire by M'. Goodyer & the seeds hereof fent to M'. Parkinson in whose garden I saw it growing some two yeares ago. The other grow plentifully betweene London and Paneridge Church, about the ditches and highway fide. The Time.

They come up in the Spring, and sometimes sooner, and ripen their seed in July and August. The Names.

I take the first of these to be the Latitus subserved of Disserides and the Antients, and that

which the Authors of the Advertistia gave vs vnder the title of Lactuca agreftis feariola hortenfis folio. Lattuca flore. Opi odore vehementi foporifero & virofo.

2 This is the Enduis of Trague, pag. 268. and the Thefien of Dalefchampion, pag. 564. Banhine confounds this with the former. 3 This is the Lattuca filuefiris prior, of Tragus : the Lattuca filuefiris of Matthiolus, Fuchfius, Do.

donaw, and others : it is the Seris Domeffica of Label.

a The Temperatare.

These certainly, especially the two first are cold, and that in the later end of the third or beginning of the fourth degree (if Opium be cold in the fourth.)

The Vertues.

Some (faith Diofeorides) mix the milkie juice hereof with Opium; (for his Meconium is our opium) in the making thereof.

He also faith that the juice hereof drunke in Oxycrate in the quantitie of 2 obuli, (which make fome one scruple) purgeth waterish humors by stoole; it also clenseth the little vicer in the eiecalled Argemon in Greeke, as also the mystinesse ordarkenesse of fight.

Also beaten and applied with womans milke it is good against burnes and scaldes.

Lastly, it procures sleepe, asswages paine, moues the courses in women, and is drunke against the

flingings of Scorpions, and bitings of folders.

The feed taken in drinke, like as the garden Lettuce, hindreth generation of feed and venereous imaginations, ±

CHAP. 39. Of Lambs Lettuce, or Corne sallad.

1 Lactuca Agnina. Lambs Lettuce.

2 Lactuca Agnina latifolia. Come fallade.





I The Description.

He Plant which is commonly called Olus album, or the white pot-herb (which of some hath bin fet out for a kind of Valerian, but vnproperly, for that it doth very notably refemble the Lettuce, as well in form, as in meat to be eaten, which property is not to be found in Valerian, and therefore by reason and authoritie I place it as a kind of Lettuce) hath many flender weak stalks trailing upon the ground, with certain edges a foot high when it grows in most fertile ground; otherwise a hand or two high, with sundry toyots or knees: out of curry one whereof grow a couple of leanes narrow and long, not valike to Lettuce at the first comming vp. as well in tendernesse as taste in eating; and on the top of the stalkes stand upon a broad tust as it were certaine white flourers that be maruellous little, which can scarfely bee knowne to bee floures, sauing that they grow many together like a tuft or vmbel: it hath in flead of roots afew flender threads like vnto haires.

2 The other kinde of Lettuce, which Dodonaus in his last edition setteth forth under the name of Album olus : the Low-country men call it motmoes, and vie it for their meat called Wermofe: whichs, Lobollie. This plant hath fmall long leaves a finger broad of a pale green colour; among which shooteth up a small cornered and slender stem halfe a foot high, jointed with two or three joints or knees, out of which proceed two leaves longer than the first, bearing at the top of the branches tufts of very small white floures closely compact together, with a root like the former.

Both these are of one plant, differing in the bignesse and broadnesse of the lease and the whole plant besides, ‡

The Place. These herbes grow wilde in the corne fields; and since it hath growne in vse among the French and Dutch strangers in England, it hath bin sowne in gardens as a sallad herbe.

The Time.

They are found greene almost all Winter and Summer.

The Names.

The Dutch-men do cal it maytimogs; that is to fay, Album olse of some it is called meletrops the French terme it Sallade de Chanoine: it may be called in Greeke, Armalyon: in English, The White Pot-herbe, but commonly, Corne fallad.

This herbe is cold and something moist, and not valike in facultie and temperature to the garden Lettuce; in stead whereof, in Winter and in the first moneths of the Spring it serues for a lallad herbe, and is with pleasure eaten with vineger, falt and oile, as other fallads be; among which it is none of the worst.

CHAP. 40. Of Colemorts.

The Kindes.

Inforides maketh two kindes of Coleworts , the tame and the wilde: but Theophras unakes more kindes hereof: the ruffed or curled Cole, the smooth Cole, and the wilde Cole. Cate imitating Theophrassius, setteth downeasso three Coleworts: the first hee describes to bee smooth, great, broad leaved, with a big stalke: the second russed: the third with little stalks, tender and very much biting. The same diffinction also Pliny maketh, in his 20. Booke, and the ninth chapter: where he saith, That the most antient Romanes have divided it into three kindes: the first roughed, the second smooth, and the third which is properly called , 144,00, or Colewort. And in his nineteenth booke he hath alfo added to thefe, other moe kindes : that is to fay, Trit ianum. Cumanum, Pompeianum, Brutianum, Sabellium, and Lacuturrium.

The Herbarists of our time have likewise observed many sorts, differing either in colour, or els in forme: other headed with the leaues drawne together, most of them white, some of a deepe greene, some smooth leaued, and others curled or rusted: differing likewise in their stalkes, as shall be expressed in their seuerall descriptions. 1 Braffica vulgaris fatina. Garden Colewort.



3 Brassica rubra. Red Colewort.



2 Braffica fatina crispa. Curled Garden Cole.



Brassica capitata alba. White Cabbage Cole.



The Description.

The Description.

The Garden Colewort hath many great broad leaves of a deepeblacke greene colour, as any mixed with ribs and lines of reddish and white colours: the stalke groweth out of the mixed with 1018 and lines of peasith and white colours: the italke growth out of the middeft from among the leaues;branched with fundry armes bearing at the top little yellow floures: and after they be past, there do succeed long cods full of round feed like those of the Tunep, but shaller, with a wooddy root having many strings or threds fastned thereto.

2 There is abother lefter for that he former, with many deepe cuts on both sides sugn to the middest of the rib, and very much curled and roughed in the edges; in other things it different

3 The red kinde of Colewort is likewife a Colewort of the garden, and differeth from the common in the colour of his leaues, which tend vnto rednesse; otherwise very like.

4. There is also found a certaine kinde hereof with the leaues wrapped together into a round head or globe, whole head is white of colour, especially toward Winter when it is ripe. The root is hard, and the stalks of a wooddy substance. ‡ This is the great ordinary Cabbage knowne cuery where, and as commonly caten all ouer this kingdome. ‡

5 Brafficacapitata rubra. Red Cabbage Cole.

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6 Brassica patula.
Open Cabbage Cole.





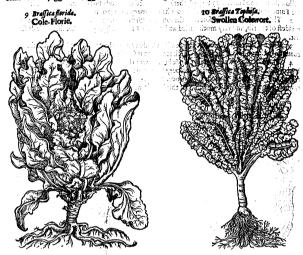
5. There is another fort of Cabbage or loued Colewort which hath his leaues wrapped together into a round head or globe, yet leffer than that of the white Cabbage, and the colour of the leaues of a lighter red than those of the former.

6. The open loued Colewort hath a very great hard or wooddy stalke, whereupon do grow very large leaues of a white greene colour, and set with thick white ribs, and gathereth the rest of the leaues closely together, which be lesser than those next the ground-yet when it commeth to the shutting up or closing together, it rather dilatesh it selfe abroad, than closest all together.

7. Double Colements and the second leave the ground dear the beautiful to the colement.

7 Double Colewort hath many great and large leaues, whereupon doe grow here and rhere other small jagged leaues, as it were made of ragged shreds and jagges set you the small lease, which giveth shew of a plume or fan of seathers. In stalk, root, and every other part besides it doth agree with the Garden Colewort.

8 The double crifpe or curled Colewort agreeth with the laft before described in energy respect, onely it different in the leaves, which are so intricately curled, and so thick set one withouter small cut leaves, that it is hard to see any part of the leafe it selfe, except ye take and put aside some of those jagges and ragged leaves with your bands.



o Cole flore, or after fome Colieflore, hath many large leaves fleightly indented about the edges, of a whiti in greene colour, narrower and fharper pointed than Cabbage: in the middeft of which leaves richt up a great white head of hard floures closely thrust together, with a root full of strings; in other parts like to the Coleworts

To The (wollen Colewort of all other is the strangest, which I received of a worshipful merchant of London master Nicholas Lete, who brought the feed thereof out of France, who is greatly in lowe with rare and faire floures and plants, for which he doth carefully send into Syria hausing a fermant there at Aleppo, and in many other countries, for the which my selfe and likewise the whole land are much bound vuto him. This goodly Colewort hath many leases of a blewish green or of the colour of Woad, bunched or fivollen vp about the edges as it were a piece of leather wet and broiled on a griditon, in such strange sort that I cannot with words describe it to the full. The stoures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a bleake yellow colour. The root is thicke and strong like to the other kindes of Coleworts.

11 Sauoy Cole is also numbred among the headed Coleworts or Cabbages. The leaues are great and large, very like to those of the great Cabbage, which turne themselues vpwards as though they would imbrace one another to make a loued Cabbage, but when they come to the shutting up they stand at a flay, and rather shew themselues wider open, than shut any never together; in other respects it is like vnto the Cabbage.

The curled Sauoy Cole in euery respect is like the precedent, sauing that the leases hereof doe somewhat curle or crispe about the middle of the plant: which plant if it be opened in the
Spring time, as sometimes it is, it sendeth forth branched stalkes, with many small white sources at
the top, which beeing past, there follow long cods and feeds like the common or first kinde described.

This kinde of Colewoort hath very large leaves deeply jagged even to the middle rib, in face refembling great and ranke partley. It hath a great and thicke stalke of three cubits high, whereupon doe grow floures, cods, and seed like the other Colewoorts.

11 Braßica Sabanda. Sauoy Cole.

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12 Brassica Sabandaerispa.
Curled Sauoy Cole.







† 15 Braßica marina Anglica. English sea Colewort.



14 The

14 The fmall cut Colewort hath very large leaues, wonderfully cut, hackt, and hewen each to the middle rib, refembling a kind of curled Parfly that that be deferibed in his place (which is not common, nor hath bin knowne or described vntill this time) very wel agreeing with the last before mentioned, but differeth in the curious cutting and iagging of the leaues: in stalke, sloure & seed

† 16 Braßica fylvestris. Wilde Coleworts.



15 Sea Colewort hath large and broad leaues very thick and curled, and so brittle that they cannot be handled without breaking, of an ouerworne green co. lour tending to grayneffe: among which rife up flalks two cubits high bearing fmall pale floures at the top; which being paft, there follow round knobs whereing contained one round feed and no more; blacke of colour, of the bigneffe of a tare or vetch. ‡ And therefore Pena and Lobel call it Brafica marina monofermos. \$

16 The wilde Colewort hath long broad leaues not vnlike to the tame Colewort, but leffer, as is all the rest of the plant, and is of his owne nature wilde. and therefore not fought after as a meat, but is fowne and husbanded upon ditch banks and fuch like places, for the feeds fake, by which oftentimes great gaine is

The Place.

The greatest fort of Colewoorts grow in gardens, and do loue a foile which is fat, being throughly dunged and manured: they doe best prosper being remoued, and euery of them grow in our English gardens, except the wilde, which growes in fields and new digged ditch banks.

The fea Colewort grows naturally upon the baych and brims of the fea, where there is no earth to be feen, but fand and rolling pibble stones, which those that dwell neere the sea do call Bayche. I found it growing between Whitstable and the Isle of Tenet neere the brinke of the sea, and in many places neere to Colchester, and elsewhere by the sea side.

I The Time.

Petrus Crescentius saith, That the Colewort may be sowne and removed at any time of the years, whose opinion I altogether mislike. It is sowne in the Spring, as in March, Aprill, and oftentimes in May, and fometimes in August; but the speciall time is about the beginning of September.

The Colewort faith Columella, must be removed when it attaineth to fix leaves after it is come vp from feed; the which must be done in Aprill or May, especially those which were sowne in Au-tumne, which afterwards slourish in the Winter moneths, at what time they are fittest sowness.

But the Sauoy Cole and the Cole florey must be sowne in Aprill, in a bed of hor horse-dung, and covered with straw or such like, to keepe it from the cold and frosty mornings; and having gotten fix leaves in fuch fort, you shall remoue it as aforefaid; otherwise if you tarry for semperat weather before you fow the yeare will be frent before it come to ripeneffe,

The Names.

Euery of the Colemonts is called in Greeke by Dioferride and Gaten ways: it is allocated without to named not onely because it drive thaway drunkennote, but and for that it wilke in colour to the pretious from called the Amethyft; which is meant by the first and garden Colewort. The Apothecaries and the common Herbarists do call it Caulis, of the goodnesse of the stalke. In the Germane Tongue it is called knole brant : in French, Des Choux : in Kinglish, Coleworts.

Cole-florey is called in Latine Orafies Copris and Couliflors: in Italian Coulifors: it feemes to agree with Brafies Pomptions of Pliny, whereof he writeth, lib. 19.49.8.

7/2 / N. V.

The Temperature.

All the Coleworts have a drying and binding facultie, with a certaine nitrous or falt quality, wherby they mightily clenfe, either in juice or in broth. The whole substance or body of the Colewort is of a binding and drying faculty, because it leaueth in the decoction his salt quality; which wort to d a binding and drying actuary octainer a reacett in the decoction has tait quanty; which lieth in the juice and warry part thereof: the water wherein it is first boiled, draweth to it selfeall the quality; for which cause the decoction thereof looseth the belly, as doth also the inice of it, if it be drunke: but if the first broth in which it was boiled be cast away, then doth the Colewort dry and bind the belly. But it yeeldeth to the body fmal nourishment, and doth not ingender good, but a groffe and melancholicke bloud. The white Cabbage is best next vnto the Cole-florey; yet Cate doth chiefely commend the ruffet Cole: but he knew neither the white ones, nor the Coleflorey; for if he had, his censure had bin otherwise.

The Vertues.

Dioleorides teacheth, that the Colewoort beeing eaten is good for them that have dimeies, and A that are troubled with the shaking palsie.

The same Author affirmeth, that if it be boiled and eaten with vineger, it is a remedy for those B that be troubled with the fpleene.

T. I B. 2.

It is reported, that the raw Colewort beeing eaten before meate, doth preferue a man from C drunkennesse: the reason is yeelded, for that there is a naturall enmitte betweene it and the vine. which is such, as if it grow neere vnto it, forthwith the vine perisheth and withereth away : yea, if wine be poured vato it while it is in boiling, it will not be any more boiled, and the colour thereof quite altered, as Cassius and Dianysius Viicensis downite in their bookes of tillage: yet doth not Athenam ascribe that vertue of driving away drunkennesse to the leaves, but to the seeds of Cole-

Moreouer, the leaues of Goleworts are good against all inflammations, and hot swellings; bee-Ding stamped with barley meale, and liked upon them with falt: and also to breake carbuncles.

The iuvce of Coleworts, as Diescorides writeth, beeing taken with Floure-de-lys and nitre, doth E make the body foluble; and being drunke with wine, it is a remedy against the bitings of veno-

The fame being applied with the pouder of Fennugreeke, taketh away the paine of the gout, and p alfo cureth old and foule vicers.

lo cureth old and toule weers. (1999). Being conneied into the nofthrils, it purgeth the head; being put vp with barley meale it brin- G geth downe the floures.

Pliny writeth, that the inice mixed with wine, and dropped into the eares, is a remedy against H

The feed, as Galen faith, driveth forth wormes, taketh away freekles of the face, fun-burning, and I what thing focuer that need to be gently fcoured or clenfed away.

They fay that the broth wherein the herbe hath bin fodden is maruellous good for the finewes K and ioints, and likewise for cankers in the cies, called in Greeke Carcinomata, which cannot be healed by any other meanes, if they be washed therewith.

The fifteenth and fixtaenth figures were formerly transposed.

CHAP. 41. Of Rape-Cole.

The Description.

He first kinde of Rape Cole hath one single long root, garnished with many threddy fittings : from which tifeth vp a great thick stalk, bigger than a great Cucumber or great Turnep : at the top whereof shooteth forth great broad leaves, like vnto those of Cabbage Gole. The floures grow at the top on slender stalkes, compact of soure small yellow sources: which being pass, the seed solloweth inclosed in little long cods, like the seed of Mustard.

a The fecond hath a long fibrous root like wnto the precedent the tuberous falk is very great and long, thruthing forth in form few places here and there, tome foot-falks, whereupondoe grow fmooth leaves, fleightly indented about the edges: on the top of the long Turnep stalke grow leane stalks and floures like the former. ‡ This second differs from the former onely in the length of the swolne stalke, whence they call it Caulor apum long um, or long Rape Cole. ‡

The Place. They grow in Italy, Spaine, and some places of Germanie, from whence I have received seeds for my garden, as also from an honest and curious friend of mine called master Goodman, at the Minories neere London.

. Caulerapum rotundum. Round rape Cole.

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White Beets.



The Time. They floure and flourish when the other

Coleworts do, whereof nodoubt they are kinds. and must be carefully fer and fowen, as Muske Melons and Cucumbers are.

The Names.
They are called in Latine, Caulor apum, and Rapocaulis, bearing for their stalkes, as it were Rapes and Turneps, participating of two plants. the Colewort and Turnep, whereof they tooke their names.

The Temperature and Vertues.

There is nothing fet downe of the faculties of these plants, but are accounted for daintie meate, contending with the Cabbage Cole in goodnesse and pleasant taste.

CHAP. 42. Of Beets.

The Description.

"He common white Beet bath great broad leaues, fmooth, and plain: from which rife thicke crefted or chamfered ftalks: the floures grow along the ftalks clustering together, in shape like little stars; which being past, there succeed round & vneuen prick-ly seed. The root is thicke, hard, and great.

> 2 Betarubra. Red Beets.



‡ 3 Betarubra Romana. Red Roman Beet.



2 There is another fort like in shape and proportion to the former fauing that the leaues of this be freaked with red here and there confusedly, which fetteth forth the difference.

There is likewise another fort hereof, that 3 There is likewise another fort hereof, that was brought vitto me from beyond the Gas, by that courteous Merchain maffer, Lete, before remembred, the which hath leaues very great, and red of colour, as is all the reft of the plant, as well root, as flalke, and floures full of a perfect purple invected in the colour control of the plant, as well root, as flalke, and floures full of a perfect purple invected in the colour control of the plant. are for the most part very broad and thicke, like the are for the most part very broad and thicke, like the middle part of the Cabbage leafe, which is equall in goodnesse with the leaues of Cabbage being boyled. It grew with me 1996, to the height of eight cubits, and did bring forth his rough and vneuen feed very plentfully, with which plant nature doth seeme to play and sport herselfer for the the feeds taken from that plant, which was altogether of one colour and fowen, doth bring forth plants of many and variable colours, as the wor-fhipfull Gentleman mafter *Iohn Norden* can very well testifie : vnto whom I gaue fome of the feeds aforefaid, which in his garden Brought forth many other of beautifull colours.

The Place.

The Beete is fowne in gardens: it lougth to grow

in a moift and figrile ground. # The ordinary white Beet growers wild upon the fea-coalt of Tenet and diuers others places by the Sea, for this is not a different kind as some would make it. The Time.

The fittest time to sow it is in the spring; it sourishest and is green all Summer long, and likewise in Winter, and bringeth forth his seed the next yeare following.

The Grecians have named it x1000 with the Late New State the Germanes, **39 angolf** the Spaniards, Afeloas: the French, de la Porte, des Iotes, and Bests: Theoperifies (aith, that the white Beete is furhamed which, that is to fay, Sicula, or of Sicilia: thereof commeth the name 31cla, by which the Barbarian, and form Apothecaries did call the Beet; the which word we in logland doe vie,

The Nature.

The white Beets are in moisture and heate temperate, but the other kindes are dry, and all of them abstersive : so that the white Beet is a cold and moist por-herbe, which hath joyned with it a certaine falt and nitrous quality, by reason whereof it cleanseth and draweth slegme out of the

The Vertues.

Being eaten when it is boyled, it quickly descendeth, looseth the belly, and prouoketh to the Ai stoole, especially being taken with the broth wherein it is sodden: it nourisheth little or nothing,

The juyce conveighed up into the nothrils doth gently draw forth flegme, and purgeth the head. B The great and beautifull Beet last described may be yeld in Winter for a sallad herb, with vine.

ring great and occurring beet all the control of th be preferred before the leaues, as well in beautie as in goodnesse) I refer vnto the curious and cunning cooke, who no doubt when hee had the view thereof, and is affured that it is both good and wholesome, will make thereof many and divers dishes, both faire and good.

CHAP. 43. Of Blites.

The Description.

He great white Blire groweth three or foure foot high, with grayish or white round stalkes: the leaues are plaine and smooth, almost like to those of the white Orach, but not fo foft nor mealy : the floures grow thrust together like those of Orach : after that commeth the feed inclosed in little round flat busky skinnes.

There is likewife another fort of Blites very fmooth and flexible like the former, fauing

that the leaves are reddiff, mixed with a darke greene colour, as is the stalke and also the rest of

the plant.

3 There is likewife found a third fort very like vnto the other, fauing that the stalkes, branches, leaves, and the plant is altogether of a greene colour. But this growes vpright, and creepes

There is likewise another in our gardens very like the former, faning that the whole Plant traileth vpon the ground: the stalkes, branches, and leaues are reddish: the seed is small, and clustering together, greene of colour, and like vnto those of Ruellius his Coronopus, or Bucks-home.

‡ 1 Blitum majus album. The great white Blite. 2 Blitum majus rubrum. The great red Blite.





The Place.

The Blites grow in Gardens for the most part, although there be found of them wilde many times.

The Time.

They flourish all the Summer long, and grow very greene in Winter likewise. The Names.

It is called in Greeke, with in Latine, Blitum : in English, Blite, and Blites : in French, Blitts, ot Blitres. The

Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. 2.

‡ 3 Blitum minus album. The small white Blite.



‡ 4 Blitum minus rubrum. The fmall red Blite.



¶ The Temperature.

The Blite (faith Galen in his fixth booke of the faculties of fimple medicines) is a pot-herbe feruing for meast-being of a cold mosit temperature, and that chiefely in the second degree. It yeelds to the body small nourishment, as in his second booke of the faculties of nourishments he plainly shewes: for it is one of the pot-herbes that be vnsauorie or without taste, whose substance is wa-

The Vertues.

The Blite doth nourish little, and yet is fit to make the belly soluble, though not vehemently, feeing it hath no nitrous or sharpe qualitie whereby the belly should be prouoked. I haue heard many old wives fay to their fervants, Gather no Blites to put into my pottage, for they are not good for the ei-fight. Whence they had those words I know not, it may be of some Dodor that neuer went to schoole; for that I can find no such thing vpon record, either among the old or later

CHAP. 44. Of Floure-Gentle.

The Kindes.

There be divers forts of Floure-gentle, differing in many points very notably, as in greatnesse and smalnesse; some purple, and others of a skarlet colour; and one about the rest wherewith Nature hath seemed to delight her selfe, especially in the leaves, which in variable colours strives which in variable colours strives. with the Parrats feathers for beauty.

Dd 3

1 Amaranthus

1 Amaranthus purpureus. Purple Floure-Gentle.



3 Amaranthus tricolor. Floramor, and Passeuelours.



2 Amaranthus Coccineus. Scarlet Floure-gentle.



4 Amaranthus Pannicula sparsa. Branched Floure-gentle.



The Description.

I DVrple Floure gentle rifeth vp with a stalke a cubit high, and somtimes higher, streaked or chamfered along it the same, often reddish toward the root, and very smooth; which divides it fell froward the top into small branches, about which stand long leaves, broad; sharpe pointed, soft, slipperie, of a greene colour, and sometimes tending to a reddish: in stead of source some vp eares or spoky tutis, very branc to look vpon, but without smel, of a shining light purple, with a glossel like Velue; but sharpe and the which when they are brussed do yeeld a juice almost of the same colour, and being gathered, doe keep their beauty a long time after; insomuch that being set in water, it will retuiue again as at the time of his gathering, and remaineth so, many yeares, whereupon likewise it hath taken it's name. The seed standeth in the ripe eares, of colour blacke, and much glittering: the root is short and full of strings.

‡ 5 Amaranthus pannicula incurva holoserica. Veluet Floure-gentle.

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- 2 The fecond fort of Floure-gentle hath leaues like who the former: the stalke is vpright, with a few small stender leaues fet vpon it: a money which do grow small clusters of scaly sources, of an ouerwome scaller colour: the seed is like the former.
- 3 It farre exceedeth my skill to describe the beauty and excellencie of this rare plant called Floramor, and I thinke the penfil of the most curious painter will be at a stay, when he shall come to fet it down in his liusely colours. But to colour it after my best manner, this I say, Floramor hath a thicke knobby root, whereon do grow many threddie strings, from which risch at hicke stalke, but tender and soft, which beginner to divide it selfe into fundry branches at the ground and so yeard, whereupon doth grow many leaves, wherein doth consists his beauty if for in sew words, euteric leafe resembleth in colour the most faire and beautifull feather of a Parat especially those feathers that are mixed with most sundry colours, as a stripe of red, and a line of yellow, a dash of white, and a rib of green colour, which I cannot with words set forth, such are the fundry mixtures of colours that Nature hath bestowed in her greatest jolitic, yoon this soure. The floure doth grow between the sootsfalks of those leaues, and the body of the stalke or trunke, base, and of no moment in respect of the leaues, being as it were little chassine hasks, and shrining like burnsished horne.

Author mentions: but the leaues are commonly of three colours; the lower part or that next the stalke is greene; the middle red, and the end yellow; or else the end red, the middle yellow, & the bottom green. ‡

4 This plant hath a great many threds or firings, of which his roots do confift. From which rife up very thicke far flalks crefted and fireaked, exceeding fmooth, and of a fining red colour; which begin at the ground to diuide themfelues into branches, whereupon grow many great large leates of a darke green colour tending to redneffe, in fhew like those of the red Beet, streaked and dash there and there with red mixed with green. The flours grow alongs the stalks, from the midst thereof even to the top in shape like Panicum, that is, a great number of chassic forfused ears thrust hard together, of a deep purple colour. I can compare the shape thereof to nothing so fitly as to the velue thead of a stag, compact of such short matter as is the same; wherein is the feed, in colour white, round, and bored through the middle.

† 5 This in stalks and leaves is much like the purple Floure-gentle, but the heads are larger, bended round, and laced, or as it were wouen one with another, looking very beautifully like to Crimson veluet: this is seldome to be sound with vs, but for the beauties sake is kept in the Gardens of Italy, whereas the women esteemed it not only for the comelinesse and beautious aspect.

but

but also for the efficacie thereof against the bloudy issues, and fanious vicers of the wombe and kid. neyes, as the Authors of the Aduer faria affirme. \$

The Place and Time.

These pleasant floures are sowne in gardens, especially for their great beautie. They four in August, and continue four fining till the froit outerake them, at what time they perish. But the Floramor would be fowne in a bed of hot horse-dung, with some earth strewed

thereon in the end of March, and ordered as we doe muske Melons, and the like.

The Names. This plant is called in Greeke Autorime, because it doth not wither and wax old: in Latine Ame. ranthus purpureus : in Dutch, Samatbluomen ; in Italian, Fior velluto : in French, Paffe velours ; in English, floure Gentle, purple Veluet floure, Floramor; and of fome, floure Velure.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

Most attribute to floure Gentle a binding faculty, with a cold and dry temperature.

It is reported they ftop all kindes of bleeding, which is nor manifest by any apparant quality in them, except peraduenture by the colour onely that the red eares haue: for some are of opinion, the terminate properties the body: because some things as Bole armoniache, fanguis Draconis, terra Sigillata, and such like of red colour doe stop bloud: But Galon, lib. 2.6, 4.de simp, facult, plainly sheweth, that there can be no certainty gathered from the colours, touching the vertues of simple and compound medicines: wherefore they are ill persuaded, that thinke the floure Gentle to stanch bleeding, to stop the laske or bloody slix, because of the colour onely, if they had no other reason to induce them thereto.

CHAP. 45. Of Orach.

¶ The Description.

He Garden white Orach hath an high and vpright stalke, with broad sharpe pointed leaues like those of Blite, yet smoother and softer. The source are small and yellow, growing in clusters: the feed round, and like a leafe coursed with a thin skin, or filme, and groweth in clusters. The root is wooddy and fibrous: the leaues and flatkes at the first are of a glittering gray colour, and fprinkled as it were with a meale or floure.

2 This differs from the former, only in that it is of an ouerworne purple colour.

‡ 3 This might more fitly have beene placed amongst the Blites; yet finding the figure here (though a contrary description) I have let it injoy the place. It hath a white and slender root, and it is somewhat like, yet lesse than the Blite, with narrow leaves somewhat resembling Basill: it hath abundance of small floures, which are succeeded by a numerous fort of feeds, which are

blacke and thining, ‡
4 There is a wilde kinde growing neere the fea, which harh pretty broad leaues, cut deepely about the edges, sharpe pointed, and couered ouer with a certaine mealinesse, so that the whole plant as well leaues, as stalkes and sources, looke of an hoary or gray colour. The stalkes bye spred

on the shore or Beach, whereas it vsually growes,

± 5 The common wilde Orach hath leaues vnequally sinuated, or cut in somewhat after the manner of an oaken leafe, and commonly of an ouerworne grayish colour: the floures and seeds are much like those of the garden but much lesse.

6 This is like the last described, but the leaves are lesser and not so much divided, the seeds grow also in the same manner as those of the precedent.

7 This also in the face and manner of growing is like those already described, but the leanes are long and narrow, fometimes a little notched; and from the shape of the leafe Lobel called it,

Atriplex Syluestris polygoni, aut Helxines folia.

8 This elegant Orach hath a single and small root, putting forth a sew sibres, the stalkes are fome foot high, divided into many branches, and lying along you the ground; and vpon these grow leaves at certaine spaces whitish and vnequally divided, somewhat after the manner of the wilde Orach; about the stalke or setting on of the seaues grow as it were little berries, somewhat like a little mulberry, and when these come to ripenesse, they are of an elegant red colour, and make a fine shew. The feed is small, round, and ashcoloured. ‡

¶ The Place.

The Garden Oraches grow in most gardens. The wilde Oraches grow neere path-waves and ditch fides 3 but most commonly about dung-hils and such fat places. Sea Orach I have found at Queeneborough, as also at Margate in the Isle of Thanet: and in most places about the sea side. The eighth groweth only in some choise gardens: I have seen it divers times with M' Parkinson. \$

I Atriplex fatiua alba. White Orach.

L 1 B.2.



Atriplex fyluestris, sine Polyspermon.
Wilde Orach, or All-seed.



† 2 Atriplex fatina purpurea. Purple Orach.



Atriplex marina.





† 7 Atriplex fyluestris angustifolia. Narrow leaued wilde Orach.



‡ 6 Atriplex (gluestris altera. The other wilde Orach.



‡ 8 Atriplex baccifera. Berry-bearing Orach.



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They floure and feed from Iune to the end of August.

Garden Orach is called in Greeke, "I per wanter, "I ne tramer, "I ne tra they america one from another; for on Airspeen me written in his twentieth Booke; and or Corypla-chanum in his twenty eighth booke, and 8. chapter: where he written thus, Chryblach naum, faith hegroweth in Pinetum like Lettuce: it healeth cut finewes if it be forthwith applied. 3. This wilde Orach hath been called of Lobel, Polypermon Cassani Bass, or All seed.

The Temperature.

Orach, faith Galen, is of temperature moift in the fecond degree, and cold in the first.

Orach, faith Galon, is of temperature mouth in the tecono a egree, and coud in the first.

Diofeorides writeth, That the garden Orach is both moist and cold, and that it is eaten boiled as A other stallad berbes are, and that it fosteneth and looseth the belly.

It consumeth away the swellings of the throat, wheher it be laid on raw or fodden.

The feed being drunken with mead or honied water, is a remedy against the yellow jaundiss.

Galen thinketh, that for that cause it hath a clensing quality, and may open the stoppings of the D

† The figure which was in the fecond place was of Per Anferius, 2 of Taber. The figure in the fourth place was of the wilde Orach, that I have deteribed in

CHAP. 46. Of Stinking Orach.

Atriplex olida. Stinking Orach.

The Description.



It groweth vpon dunghils, and in the most fil-thy places that may bee found, as also about the common pissing places of great princes and No-blemens houses. Sometime it is found in places neere Bricke kilns and old walls, which doth fomwhat alter his finell, which is like tofted cheefe: but that which groweth in his natural place finels like flinking falt-fift, whereof it tooke his name Garosmus.

The Time.

It is an hearbe for a yeare, which fpringeth vp, and when the feed is ripe it perifheth, and recourseth it felfe agains of historne. feed 1 for that if the gotten into a ground, it cannot bee deftroyed.

The Names. Stinking Orach is called of Cordm, Garofmen, because it Smelleth like ftinking fishut in likewise

it may be canced in English, thinking in the Nature and Vertues.

There hash bin nothing fet downe by the Antients, either of his nature or vertues, not with flanding it is thought profitable, by reason of his flinking smell, for such as are troubled with the mother : for as Hippocrates faith, when the mother doth stifle or strangle, such things are to be applied vnto the nofe as have a ranke and stinking smell.

CHAP. 47. Of Goose-foot.

The Description.

Oose foot is a common herbe, and thought to be a kinde of Orach: it riseth up with a Thalke a cubit high or higher, somewhat chamfered and branched: the leaves be broad. Instruction may to make it is a fact that the fact in the fact the

‡ 2 This differs from the last described, in that the leaves are sharper cut, and more divided, the feed somewhat smaller, and the colour of the whole plant is a deeper or darker greene. ‡

‡ 1 Atriplex fyluestris latifolia, fine Pes Anserinus.

‡ 2 Atriplex syluestris latifolia altera. The other Goose-soot.





The Place. le growes plentifully in fat moift places, as voon dung hils and by high waies. The Time.

It flourisheth when the Orach doth, whereof this is a wilde kinde.

The later Herbarifts have called it Pes suferious and Ghenopodium of the likeneffe that the leaves have with the foot of a Goole: in English, Goole-foot and wilde Orach, (1971)

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I The Temperature.

This herb is cold and moift, and that no leffe than Orach, but as it a ppeareth more cold.

The Vertues.

It is reported that it killeth swine, if they do eat thereof: it is not vsed in physick, & much lesse

CHAP. 48.

Of English Mercury.

Bonus Henricus. English Mercury, or good Henry.



The Description.

YOod Henry, called Tota bona, fo named of Tthe later Herbarists, is accounted of them to be one of the Docks, but not properly,
This bringeth forth very many thick stalks set
with leaves two foot high; on the branches
whereof toward the top stand greene floures in clusters thicke thrust together. The seed is flat like that of the Orach, whereof this is a kinde. The leaves be fastned to long footstalks, broad behind and sharpe pointed, fashioned like the leaues of Aron or Wake-robin, white or grayish of colour, and as it were couered ouer with a fine meale : in handling it is fost and oleous, with a very thick root, and parted into many diuisions, of a yellow colour within, like the sharp pointed Docke.

The Place.

It is commonly found in untilled places, and among rubbish neere common waies, old wals, and by hedges in fields.

The Time. It floureth in June and July especially.

It is called of fome, Pes Anferinus, and Tota Bona: in English, All-good, and Good Henrie:

in Cambridge fhire it is called Good King Harry : the Germans call it There Beinrick, of a certaine good qualitie it hath. As they also name another pernicious herb, Malus Henricus, or bad Henry. It is taken for a kinde of Mercurie, but unproperly, for that it hath no participation with Mercurie either in forme or qualitie, except yee will call every herbe Mercury that hath power to loofe the belly.

The Temperature.

This plant is moderatly hot and dry clenfing and fcouring withall.

The Vertues.

The leaves boiled with other pot-herbs and eaten, make the body foluble. The same bruised and layd upon green wounds or foule and old vicers, doe scoure, mundifie, and

CHAP. 49. Of Spinach.

Spinachia. Śpinach. The Description.

Pinach is a kind of Blite, after fome, not. withstanding I rather take it for a kinde of Orach. It bringeth forth soft and tender leaues of a dark green colour, ful of juice, sharp pointed,& in the largest part or nether end square; parted oftentimes with a deepe gash on either side next to the stem or sootstalke: the stalke is round, a foot high, hollow within on the tops of the branches stand little floures in clusters, in whose places doth grow a prickely feed. The root confifteth of many small threds.

2 There is another fort found in our gardens, likewnto the former in goodnesse, as also in shape, faving that the leaves are not fo great, nor fo deeply gaint or indented; and the feed hath no prickes at all, wherefore it is called wilde Spinach.

The Place.

It is fowne in gardens without any great labour or industrie, and forsaketh not any ground, beeing but indifferent fertill.

The Time.

It may be fowne almost at any time of the yere, but being fowne in the fpring, it quickely growth vp and comes to perfection within two moneths: but that which is fown in the fall of the leaf groweth not so soone to perfection, yet continueth all the winter, and feedeth presently upon the first spring.

¶ The Names.

It is called in these daies Spinachia: of some, Spinacheum olus : of others, Hispanicum olus : Futhfise nameth it Spinachia: the Arabians and Serapio call it Hilpane : the Germanes, Spinet : in Englifh, Spinage and Spinach : in French, Elinas,

The Temperature.

Spinach is euidently cold and moist almost in the second degree, but rather moist. It is one of the pot-herbs whose substance is waterie and almost without taste, and therefore quickely descended. deth and loofeth the belly.

¶ The Vertues.

It is eaten boiled, but it yeeldeth little or no nourishment at all: it is something windie, & cafily caufeth a define to vomit. It is vied in fallads when it is yong and tender.

This herb of all other port-herbs and fallad-herbes maketh the greatest diversitie of meats and

CHAP. 50. Of Pellitorie of the wall.

M The Description.

Ellitorie of the wall hath round tender stalks somwhat brown and reddish of colour, and somwhat shining: the leaves be rough like to the leaves of Mercury, nothing snipt about the edges : the floures be fmall growing clofe to the frames of wercury, norming imprason the desired with a rough huske which hangeth faft upon garments: the root is somewhat reddish.

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Partetaria. Pellitorie of the wall.



The Place.

It groweth neere to old wals in the moift corners of Churches and stone buildings, amongst rubbish and fuch like places.

I The Time.

It commeth up in May: it feedeth in July and August: the root onely continueth and is to bee found in Winter.

The Names.

It is commonly called Parietaria, or by a corrupt word Paritaria, because it groweth neere to walls : and for the same cause it is named of divers Muralis: also Muralium of Pliny and Celsus: of the Grecians bens: There is also another Helxine syrnamed Ciffampeles : fome call it Perdicium, of Partridges which fometimes feed hereon : fome Vrceolaris, and Vitraria, because it serueth to scoure Glasses, Pipkins, and fuch like: it is called in high. Dutch, Cagononacht: in Spanish, Terva del muro: in English, Pellitorie of the Wall: in French, Paric-

The Temperature.

Pellitorie of the Wall(as Galen faith) hath force to fcoure, and is fomething cold and moist.

The Vertues.

Pellitory of the wall boiled, and the decoction A of it drunken, helpeth fuch as are vexed with an old cough, the gravell and stone, and is good against the difficultie of making water, and stopping of the fame, not onely inwardly, but also outwardly applied vpon the region of the bladder, in manner of a

fomentation or warme bathing, with spunges or double clouts, or such like. Dioscorides faith, That the juice tempered with Ceruse or white leade maketh a good ointment R against S. Anthonies fire and the shingles: and mixed with the Cerot of Alcanna, or with the male Goats tallow, it helpeth the gout in the feet : which Pliny also affirmeth, Lib. 22. cap. 17.

It is applied (faith he) to paines of the fect with Goats fuet and wax of Cyprus, where in flead C

of wax of Cyprus there must be put the cerot of Alcanna.

Disfarides addeth, That the juice hereof is a remedy for old coughs, and taketh away hotswel- D lings of the almonds in the throat, if it be vied in a gargarifme, or otherwise applied: it mitigateth also the paines of the eares, being poured in with oile of Roses mixed therewith.

It is affirmed, That if three ounces of the juice be drunke it procureth wrine out of hand. The leaves tempered with oile of weet almonds in manner of a pulteffe, and laid to the pained F parts, are a remedy for them that be troubled with the stone, and that can hardly make water.

CHAP. 51. Of French Mercurie.

The Kindes.

THere be two kinds of Mercury reckoned for good, and yet both fometimes wilde; befides two wilde never found in gardens, vnleffe they be brought thither.

The Description.

He male garden Mercury hath tender stalks full of joints and branches, whereupon doe grow greene leaues like Pellitorie of the wall, but fnipt about the edges: among which come forth two hairie bullets round, and ioined together like those of Goofe-graffe or Cleuers, each containing in it felfe one fmall round feed : the root is tender, and full of white hairy ftrings.

2. The female is like vnto the former in leaves, stalkes, and manner of growing, differing but in

the floures and feed : for this kinde hath a greater quantitie of floures and feed growing together like little clusters of grapes, of a yellowish colour. The feed for the most part is lost before it can

1 Mercurialis mas. Male Mercurie.



2 Mercurialis famina. Female Mercury.



The Place.

French Mercurie is fowen in Kitchen gardens among pot-herbes; in Vineyards, and in moift Freien Mercules Rower in Internal gardens annual portations; in vineyaus, audin moun finadowie places i I found it wider the dropping of the Bithops houle at Rochafter; from wheate I brought a plant or two into my garden, fineewhich time I cannot rid my garden from it.

They floure and flourish all the Summer long. The Names.

He is called in Greeke, Aniform, and the portion, or Mercurie his herbe whereupon the Latines call it Mercurialis : it is called in Italian, Mercurials : in English, French Mercurials : it is called in Italian, Mercurials : in English, French Mercurials : in French, Mercurials, Vignoble, and Foirelle, quia Fluidam laxamve alvum redds, Gallobelg a coum forze & foires, ventris l'abe

Mercury is hot and drie, yet not about the fecond degree: it hath a cleanling faculty, and (as Galen writeth) a digesting quality also.

A It is vied in our age in cliffers, and thought very good to clenfe and feour away the excrements and other filth contained in the guts. It ferueth to purge the belly, being eaten or otherwife taken, voiding out of the belly not only the excrements, but also flegme and choler. Dissorted reporteth,

voiding out of the belly not only the excrements, out also negine and choice. Disjusting that the decodion hereof purgeth waterish humors.

B The leaves stamped with butter, and applied to the fundament, provide to the shoole and the herbe bruised and made up in manner of a pessay, cleanseth the mother, and helpeth condeption.

C Costant in his booke of the nature of plants saith, that the juice of Mercury, Hollihocks, & pursuant manner of the provided the provided them from burning, if they be thrust into boyling lead,

CHAP. 52. Of Wilde Mercurie.

1 T Cynocrambe. Dogs Mercury.

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† 2 Phyllon arrhenogonon, fine marificum. Male childrens Mercury.



Phyllon Theligonon, fine Faminificum. Childrens Mercury the female.





The Description.

Ogs Mercurie is fomewhat like vnto the garden Mercury, fauing the leaves hereof are greater, and the fealues never are greater, and the flalke not fo tender, and yet very bittle, growing to the height of a cubit, without any branches at all, with finall yellow floures. The feed is like the female Mercurie, a tris alfo found like the male Mercurie, as you fee them both exprest in the figure; and so there is both male and semale of this Mercury al-

2 Male childrens Mercury hath three or foure stalkes, or moe: the leaves be somewhat long, nor much valike the leaues of the Oliue tree, courred oner with a fost downe or wooll gray of colour; and the feed also like those of Spurge, growing two together, being first of an ash-colour, but after turne to a blew.

† 3 This is much in shape like to the last described, but the stalkes are weaker, and

have more leaves your rhem; the floures also are small and mostly, and they grow upon long stalkes, whereas the seeds of the other are fastned to very fhort ones : the feed is contained in round little heads, being fometimes two, otherwhiles three or more in a clufter. \$

They grow in woods and copies, in the borders of fields, and among bushes and hedges, ‡ But the two last described are not in England, for any thing that I know. \$

The Dogs Mercury I have found in many places about Green-hithe, Swainef. combe village, Grauesend, and Southsteet in Kent, in Hampsted wood, and all the villages thereabout, source miles from London.

The Time.

These flourish all the Summer long, vntill the extreame frost do pull them downe. The Names.

Dogs Mercury is called in Greeke, wayspen in Latine, Canina, and Brafica Canina, and Reservi.

Dogs Mercury a concern officers in Lating, warman, many and a lift file first in English, Dogs Cole, and Dogs Mercury.

Childrens Mercury is called Phyllon thely gonon, and Phyllon Arrhenogonon.

The Temperature and Versus.

These wilde kindes of Mercuty are not vied in Physicke; not with standing it is thought they agree as well in nature as quality with the other kindes of Mercury. ‡ It is reported by the Antients, that the male Phyllon conduces to the generation of boies, and the female to girles.

At Salamantica they give and much commend the decoction of either of these against the bitings of a mad dog.

The Moores at Granado vie them frequently in womens diseases. 4 † The figure of the Conservable was omitted, and in flead thereof was par the figure of Physics merifican-

CHAP. 53. Of Torne-fole.

1 Heliotropium majus. Great Torne-fole.

† 2 Heliotropium minue . Small Tome fole.





Here bee foure forts of Torne-fole, differing one from another in many notable points, as in greatnesse and smallnesse, in colour of floures, in forme and shape.

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a The Description.

"He great Tornesole hath great straight stalks covered with a white hairy cotton, especially about the top, the leaves are foft and hairy in handling, in shape like the leaves of Bafill: the floures grow at the top of the branches, in colour white, thicke together in rowes vpon one fide of the ftalke, which ftalke doth bend to turne backeward like the taile of a

forpion: the root is fmall and threddy.

The fmall Tornefole hath many little and weake branches trailing upon the ground, whereupon do grow small leaues, like those of the lesser Basill. The floures do grow without any certaine order, amongst the scaues and tender branches, gray of colour, with a little spot of yellow in the middest, the which turne into crooked tailes like those of the precedent, but not altogether so to here velocite at 16 f.

† 3 Heliotropium supinum Clusij & Lobeli. Hairie Tornesole.



4 Heliotropium Triceccum, Widow-waile Tornfole.



Hairy Tornefole hath many feeble and weake branches trailing vpon the ground, fet with small leaves, lesser than the great Tornsole. of which it is a kinde, having the feed in small chassie husks, which do turne backe like the taile of a foorpion, just after the manner of the first de-

4 This kinde of Tornesole hath leaves very like to those of the great Tornesole, but of a blacker greene colour: the floures be yellow, and unprofitable; for they are not succeeded by the fruit, but after them commeth out the fruit hanging vpon small foot stalkes three square, and in euery corner there is a small feed like to those of the Tythimales; the root is small and threddy.

Tornesole, as Diescorides faith, doth grow in fennie grounds and neere vinto pooles and lakes. They are strangers in England as yet: It doth grow about Montpelier in Languedock, where it is had in great vie to flaine and die clouts withall, wherewith through Europe meat is coloured.

The Time.

They flourish especially in the Summer solftice, or about the time when the fun entreth into Cancer.

The Names.

The Gracians call it Heliotropium : the Latines keepe thefe names, Heliotropium magnum, and Scorpiurum : of Ruellium, Herba Cancri : it is named Heliotropium, not because it is turned about at the daily motion of the Sun, but by reason it floureth in the former solstice, at which time the at the darry most the sum; or the sum of the Tournfol: fome thinke it to be Herba Clytia, into which the Poëts feigne Clytia to be metamorphofed; whence one hath these verses:

Herba velut Clytia semper petit obuia solem, Sic pia mens Christum, quo prece spectet, habet.

¶ The Temperature.

Tornfole, as Paulus Agineta writeth, is hot and dry, and of a binding faculty.

The Vertues.

A good handfull of great Tornfole boyled in water, and drunke, doth gently purge the body of hot cholericke humours and tough clammie and slimie flegme.

The same boyled in wine and drunke is good against the stinging of Scorpions, or other veno-

nous beafts, and is very good to be applied outwardly vpon the griefe or wound.

The feed flamped and laid vpon warts and fuch like excrefeences, or fuperfluous out-growings, cauleth them to fall away.

The small Tornesole and his seed boyled with Hyssope, Cresses, and salt-peter and drunke, driueth forth flat and round wormes.

With the small Tornesole they in France doe die linnen rags or clouts into a persect purple colour, wherewith cookes and confectioners do colour jellies, wines, meats, and fundry confectures: which clouts in shops be called Tornesole, after the name of the herbe.

† The fecond and third figures were formerly transposed : the fourth was the figure of the hairy Scorpion graffe described in the fourth place, in the following Changer.

CHAP. 54. Of Scorpion Graffe.

¶ The Description.

Corpion graffe hath many fmooth, plaine, even leaves, of a darke greene colour, flalkes finall, feetle and weake, trailing vpon the ground, and occupying a great circuit inrefeet of the plant. The floures grow vpon long and flender foot-flaiks, of colour yellow, in flape like to the floures of broome, after which fucceed long, crooked, rough cods, in flape and colour like vnto a Caterpiller, wherein is contained yellowish feed like vnto a kidney in flape.

COIONT INC WING A CAREIPINET WHETERN IS CONCERNED VEHICLES THE VINO A ARMEY IN IMPACT
The root is final and tender: the whole plant perifieth when the feed isripe.

2 There is another Scorpion graffe, found among (or rather refembling) peafe, and thereupon called Scorpioids: Leguminofa, which bath finall and tender roots like finall threds: branches many, weake and tender, trailing you the ground, if there be nothing to take hold you with his clafting and crooked feed veffels; otherwife it rampeth you what focuer is neere vano it. The league be few and fmall: the floures very little and yellow of colour: the feed followeth, little and blackish, conteined in little cods, like vnto the taile Scorpion.

There is another fort almost in every shallow gravelly running streame, having leaves like to Becabunga or Brooklime. The floures grow at the top of tender fat greene stalkes, blew of colour, and fometimes with a fpot of yellow among the blew, the whole branch of floures do turne themfelues likewife round like the feorpions taile.

There is also another growing in watery places, with leaves like vnto Anagalis aquatica orwater Checkweed, having like flender stalkes and branches as the former, and the floures not valike, fauing that the floures of this are of a light blew or watchet colour, somewhat bigger, and layd more open, whereby the yellow fpot is feene.

More open, whereby the yearon poor is scene.

4. There is likewise another fort growing vpon most dry grauelly and barren ditch bankes, with leaues like those of Mouse-carenthis is called Mygists [tarpinides; it hath rough and hairy leaues, of an our-wome ruffer colour: the floures doe grow vpon weake, feeble, and rough branches, as is all the rest of the plant. They likewise grow for the most part at one side of the stalke, blew of colour, the stalke with the rest of the plant. They likewise grow for the most part at one side of the stalke, blew of colour, the stalke with the stalke stalked like when the stalked with the stalked stalked with a like little spot of yellow as the others, turning themselues backe againe like the taile of a Scorpion.

Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. 2.

Scorpioides Bupleuri folio, Pena & L'Obely. Scorpion graffe, or Caterpillers.



‡ 3 Myofotis fcorpioldes paluftris. Water Scorpion graffe.



1 2 Scorpioides Matthioli. Matthielus his Scorpion graffe.



A Myofotis (corpinides aruenfis hirfuta. Monfe-eare Scorpion graffe.



There is another of the land called Myesotis Scorpieides repens, like the former: but the floures are thicker thrust together, and do not grow all vponone side as the other, and part of the floures are blew, and part purple, confusedly mixt together. The Place.

1, 2 These Scorpton grasses grow not wilde in England, notwithstanding I have received seed of the first from beyond the seas, and have dispersed them through England, which are esteemed of gentlewomen for the beautie and strangnesse of the crooked cods resembling Caterpillers.

The others do grow in waters and streames, as also on dry and barren bankes. The Time.

The first floureth from May to the end of August: the others I have found all the Summer long, The Names.

1 Fabius Columna judges this to be the Clymenon of Dioscorides : Others call it Scorpiides. and Scorpioides Bupleuri folio.

2 This is the Scorpioides of Matthiolas, Dod. Lobel, and others; and I judge it was this plantour Author in this place intended, and not the Scorpioides Leguminofa of the Aduerfaria, for that hath not a few leaves, but many vpon one rib, and befides, Dodonaus, whom in descriptions and history our Author chiefely followes, describes this immediately after the other: Guillandinus, Casalpinus, and Bauhine judge it to be the Telephium of Dioscorides.

3 This and the next want no names, for almost every writer hath given them severall ones: 3 Ints and the next wart no Dathers, for attentioner writer fatti guest them letterall ones:

Brunfelfine called it Cryngelf minner: Tragen, Tabernamons and and our Author (page 537,0f the formeredition) haue it under the name of Euphrasia Carulea: Dodoneus cals it Scorpindes famina: Loncerus, Leonopodium, Cafalprinu, Heliotropium minus in palustribus: Cordus and Thalius, Echium palustre,

4. This is Auricula muris minur tertia, Euphrasia quarta, and Pislefal sylueftris of Tragus: Scorpindes
mas of Dodonaus; Alline (Myostis; and Myostis birjuta repens of Lobel; Heliotropium minus alterunos

Cafalpinus; Echium minimum of Columna; and Echium palustre alterum of Thalius: our Author had it thrice: first in the precedent chapter, by the name of Heliotropium rectum, with a figure: secondly in this present chapter, without a figure : and thirdly, pag. 514. also with a figure vnder the name of Pilosella flore caruleo. \$

The Nature and Vertues.

There is not any thing remembred of the temperature : yet Dioscorides faith, that the leaves of There is not any trining remembres of the temperature type Department states, that the remestor Scorpion gradfa applyed to the place, are a prefent remedy against the strings, as also of addars, stakes, and likewise boyled in wine and drunke, preuaile against the said bitings, as also of addars, stakes, and such venomous beasts; being made in an unguent with oile, wax, and a little gum Elemni, they are profitable against such hurts as require an healing medicine.

CHAP. 55. Of Nightshade.

THere bediuers Night shades, whereof some are of the garden; and some that love the fields, and yet euery of them found wilde ; whereof fome cause deepinesse euen vnto death : others cause fleepineffe, and yet Phyficall : and others very profitable vnto the health of man, as shall be decisred in their feuerall vertues.

The Description.

Arden Nightshade hath round stalkes a foot high, and full of branches, wherean are fet leaues of a blackish colour, foft and full of juice, in shape like to the leaues of Be-fill, but much greater : among which do grow small white shoures with yellow pointals in the middle, which being past, there succeed round berries, greene at the first, and black when they be ripe, like those of Iuy: the root is white and full of hairy strings.

‡ 2 The root of this is long, pretty thicke and hard, being courerd with a brownish skins from this root grow up many small stalkes of the height of a cubit and better, somewhat thicke with all the leaves that grow alongst the stalkes are like those of the Quince-tree, thicke, white, soft and downie. The floures grow about the stalke at the setting on of the leafe, somewhat long, and of a pale colour, divided into soure parts, which are succeeded by seeds contained in hairy or woolly receptacles : which when they come to ripenesse are red, or of a reddish saffron colour. ‡

The Place, This Nightshade commeth up in many places, and not onely in gardens, of which notwithstanding it hath taken his fyrname, and in which it is often found growing among other herbs: but alfo neere common highwaies, the borders of fields, by old walls and ruinous places.

± 2 This growes not with vs, but in hotter countries. Clufing found it growing among rib bish at Malago in Spaine. ‡

I Solanum hortenfe. Garden Nightshade.

LIB. 2.

‡ 2 Solanum fomniferum. Sleepie Nightshade.





I The Time.

It floureth in Summer, and oftentimes till Autumne be wel fpent; and then the fruit commeth

This Cluffus found in floure and with the feed ripe in Februarie : for it lives many years in hot countries, but in cold it is but an annual. ‡

It is called of the Grecians gize : of the Latines, Solanum, and Solanum hortenfe : in thops . Solatrum of some, Morella, Vua Lupina, and Vva Vulpis in Spanish likewise Morella, and Terva Mora: Marcellus an old physick writer, and divers others of his time called it Stramum: Pling, lib. 27. ca. 8. thewerh that it is called Cucubalus : both these words are likewise extant in Apuleius, amongst the confused names of Nightshade; who comprehending all the kinds of Nightshade together in one chapter, being fo many, hath strangely & absurdly confounded their names. In English it is called garden Nightshade, Morel, and petty Morel : in French, Morelle, Gallobelgis : feu ardent, quia medetur

The Nature and Vertues.

Night shade (as Galen saith, Lis, de Fault, Simp.) is vied for those infirmities that have need of cooling and binding; for these two qualities it hath in the second degree which thing also be affirment in his booke of the faculties of nourishments, where he saith, that there is no port-here wee vie to eat, that hath fo great aftriction or binding as Night hade hath; and therefore Physitians do worthily vie it, and that feldome as a noutifhment, but alwaies as a medicine.

I Dioscorides writteh, that Nightshade is good against S. Anthonies fire, the shingles, paine of the head, the heart-burning or heate of the stomacke, and other like accidents proceeding of sharp and biting humors, But although it hath these vertues, yet it is not alwaies good that it should be applied vnto those infirmities, for that many times there hapneth more dangers by applying these remedies, than by the difeafe it felf : for as Hippocrates writes, Lib .6.de Aphorifm. the 23 Particular,

It is not good that S, Anthonies fire should be driven from the outward parts to the inward. And likewife in his Prognosticks he faith, It is necessarie that S. Anthonies fire should break forth, and that it is death to have it driven in: which is to be vnderstood not only of S. Anthonies fire, but also of other like burstings out procured by nature. For by vsing these kindes of cooling and repelling medicines, the bad, corrupt, and sharpe humors are driven backe inwardly to the chiefe and principall parts, which cannot be done without great danger and hazard of life. And therefore wee must not vnadusfedly, lightly, or rashly administer such kinde of medicines, ypon the comming out of S. Ambonies fire, the shingles, or such hot inflammations.

3 The juice of the green leaves of garden Night shade mixed with Barly meale, is very profitably applied vnto S. Anthonies fire, and to all hot inflammations.

C The juice mixed with oile of roses, Ceruse, and Litharge of gold, & applied, is more proper and effectuall to the purposes afore set downe.

† Neither the juice hereof nor any other part is viually given inwardly, yet it may without any danger.
 The leaves stamped are profitably put into the ointments of Poplar buds called **Proventum Part**

puleon, and it is good in all other ointments made for the same purpose.

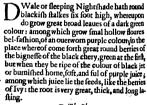
*** The barke of the root of fleepy Nightfhade taken in the weight of 5 1. hath a formiferous qualitie, yet is it milder than *Opinm**, and the fruit thereof vehemently prouokes vrine. But (as
*Pliny faith) the remedies hereof are not of fuch efteem that we should long infift you them, especially seeing we are furnished with such flore of medicines lesse harmfull, yet seruing for the same
purpose. ‡

† The figure in the fecond place was of the Solaron Paniferan, or Male & Libiquis, treated of at large in the 61 Chap. of this booke, and therefore it is one; ted here, and in flead thereof another put in the place.

CHAP. 56. Of fleepy Nightshade.

Solanum Lathale. Dwale, or deadly Nightshade.

¶ The Description.



The Place.

It growes in untoiled places neere highwaies and the fea marishes, and in such like places.

It groweth very plentifully in Holland in Lincolnethire, and in the Ille of Elyata place called Walfoken, neere vnto Wisbitch.

I found it growing without Highgate, neere vnto a pound or pinfold on the left hand.

The Time.

This flourisheth all the Spring and Summer, bearing his feed and floure in July and August.

The Names.

It is called of Dioferides, more sommer of Theophraftus, more sometimes, Solamon familierum,

Gimniferum, or fleeping Nightshade; and Solamam Lathale, or deadly Nightshade; and Solamam manisam, raging Nightshade: of some, Apollinar is minor visicans, and Herba op fago. in English, Dwale, or fleeping Nightshade: the Venetuans and Italians call it Bella dona: the Germanes, 2001 touth; the low Dutch, 2011 [6 feffent in French, Morellemorrella: it commets very neces was of Theophrassus his Mandragorus, (which different from Diosorides his Mandragorus,)

It is cold even in the fourth degree.

LIB. 2.

The Vertues.

This kinde of Nightihade causeth seep, troubleth the mind, bringeth madnesse if a few of the Aberties be inwardly taken, but if moe be given they also kill and bring present death. Theophrasses in his sixth booke doth likewise write of Mandrake in this manner, Mandrake causeth sleepe, and if also much of it be taken it bringeth death.

The greene leaues ofdeadly Nightshade may with great aduice be vsed in such cases as Petti-B morell: but it you will follow my counsell, deale not with the same in any case, and bansh it from your gardens and the vse of it also, being a plant fo furious and deadly: for it bringesh such as haue eaten thereof into a dead sleepe wherein many haue died, as hatbeene often seene and proved by experience both in England and elsewhere. But to giue you an example hereof it shall not be amisse! It came to passe that three boies of Wisbich in the side of Elydid eate of the pleasant and beautiful fruit hereof, two whereof died in lesse than eight houres after that they had eaten of them. The third child had a quantitie of honey and water mixed together giuen him to drinke, caussing him to vomit often: God blessed this meanes and the child recouered. Bansish therefore these pentitious plants our of your gardens, and all places neere to your houses, where children or women with child do refort, which do oftentimes long and lust after things most vile and filthis; and much more after aberry of a bright shining blacke colour, and of such great beautie, as it were able to allure any such to eate thereof.

The leaves hereof laid vnto the temples caufe fleepe, efpecially if they be imbibed or moiftened C in wine vinegre. It eafeith the intollerable paines of the head ache proceeding of heat in furious agues, caufing reft being applied as aforefaild,

CHAP. 57. Of Winter Cherries.

The Description.

I The red Winter Cherrie bringeth forth stalkes a cubit long, round, stender, smooth and fomewhat reddish, reeling this way and that way by reason of his weakenesse, not able to stand woright without a supporter: whereupon do grow leaues not valke to those of common Nightshade, but greater; a mong which leaues come forth white stoures, constiting of sue single leaues; in the middle of which leaues standeth out a berry, green at the first, and red when it is ripe, in colour of our common Cherry and of the same bignesse, inclosed in a thin huske or little bladder; it is of a pale reddish colour, in which berry is conteined many small fast seeds of a pale colour. The roots be long, not wilke to the roots of Couch graffe, tamping and creeping within the yoper crust of the earth stare abroad, whethey it entraises the resident when the support of the start fare abroad, whethey it entraises the resident when the support of the start fare abroad, whethey it entraises the resident when the support of the start of

the vpper crust of the earth faire abroad, whereby it encreates greatly.

2. The blacke Winter Cherry hath weake and stender stalkes somewhat crested, and like wroo the tenders of the vine, earling its felse all about, and suffing folds of such things as are next who it whereboon are set jagged leaves deepely indemed or duration to the could ribbe. The sources be very small and white standing vpor song storstalkes or stemmes. The skinnie bladders succeed the sources parted into three fells or chambers, euery of the which conteines one feed and no more, of the bignesse of a small peake, and blacke of colour, having a mark of white colour vpon each berry, in proportion of an heart. The root is very small and threedy.

The Place

i Thered Winter Cherry groweth pronold broken walls, about the borders of fields, and in moilt shadowie places, and in most gardens, where some cherrish it for the beautic of the berries, and others for the great and worthy vertues thereof.

The blacke Winter Cherrie is brought out of Spaine and Italy, or other hot regions, from whence I have had of those blacke feeds marked with the shape of a mans heart, white, as a fore faid; and have planted them in my garden where they have borne floures, but have perished before the fluit could grow to maturitie, by reason of those vnseasonable yeares, 1524.95.96.

The red winter Cherrie beareth his floures and fruit in August. The blacke beareth them at the same time, where it doth naturally grow.

The Diacke occurrent them at the same time, where a command process.

The red winter Cherrie is called in Greeke, we're in Latine, Vessiania, and Solanum Vessianium in shops, Alkekengi: Plinie in his 21. booke nameth it Halicacabus, and Vessiania, of the little blad. ders : or as the same Authour writeth, because it is good for the bladder and the stone ; it is called in Spanish, Vexiga de Porro: in French, Alquequenges, Bagenauldes, and Cerifes d'outre mer: in Eng-lish, red Nightshade, Winter Cherries, and Alkakengie.

I Solanum Halicacabum, Red Winter Cherries.







The Blacke Winter Cherrie is called Halisaschum Pergerinum, Vesseria Pergerina, or strange winter Cherrieros Pena and Lobel it is called, Cor Indum, Gar Indianm: of others, Pisma Cordanum: in ng-lish, the Indian heart, or heart pease; some haue taken it to be Doryanian, but they are greatly deciued, being in truth not any of the Nightshades; it rather seemeth to agree with the graine named of Strapia, drong, or Abragi, of which he writeth in his 153. chapter in these words; it is a little graine spotted with blacke and white round, and like the graine Maiz, with which notes this doth

The Temperature.

The red Winter Cherrie is thought to be cold and dry, and of fubtile parts. The leaves differ not from the temperature of the garden Night shade, as Galen saith. The Vertues.

The fruit brufed and put to infufe or fleepe in white wine two or three houres, and afterboiled two or three bublings, firaining it, and putting to the despition a little fugar and cinname, and drunks, pravaileth every mightily againft the flooping of wine, the floope and granull, the discultie and flarepenethe of making water, and fuch like different the griefe bestled, the greater dataset with the flooping of the second of the sec tity must be taken ; if new and not great, the lesse; it sourcth away the yellow jaundite, also, as formewrite.

CHAP. 58. Of the Marnell of the World. 1 Mirabilia Peruviana flore albo. Mirabilia Peruviana flore luteo.





The Description.

His admirable Plant, called the Marnell of Peru, or the Maruell of the World, fprings forth It is admirable Plant, called the Martiell of Peril, of the Martiell of the Voria, lyrings forth of the ground like who Balti in leaues; among which it fendeth out a flalke two cubits and a halfe high, of the thickneffe of a finger, full of juice, very firme, and of a yellowish green colour, hotted or kneed with joints somewhat bunching forth, of purplish colour, as in the semale Balfamina: which stalke divideth it selfe into sundry branches or boughes, and those also knottie like the stalke. His branches are decked with leaues growing by couples at the joints like the leaues of wilde Peachods, greene, session, and full of joints; which being subbed doe yeeld the like unpleafant smell as wilde Peascouls do, and are in taste also very unsauory, yet in the later end they leaue a tast and sharp smack of Tabaco. The stalks toward the top are garnished with long hollow single floures, folded as it were into sine pares before they be opened; but being fully blown, do refemble the floures of Tabaco nor ending in there corners but blunt & round as the flours of Bindweed, and larger than the floures of Tabaco, glittering oft times with a fine purple or crimfon colour, many times of an horfe-flefth fometimes yellow, fometimes pale, and fomitime refembling an old red or yellow colour; fometime whitifh, and most commonly two colours occupying half the floure, or intercourfing the whole floure with areaks or orderly ftreames, now yellow, now purple, diuided through the whole, having fometime great, for time little fpors of a purple colour, fprinkiled and feattered in a most variable order and braue mixture. The ground of field of the whole floure is either pale, red, yellow, or white, containing in the middle of the hollownesse are pointal set round about with fix small strings or chiues. The floures are very sweet and pleasant, refembling the Narciffe or white Daffodill, and are very fuddenly fading; for at night they are floured wide open, and fo continue vntill eight of the clocke the next morning, at which time they begin to close (after the maner of Bindweed, especially if the weather be very hot : but the afre being temperat, they remain open the whole day, and are closed only at night, and so perish, one floure la-

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fling but onely one day, like the true F phemerum or Hemerocallis. This maruellous variety dorh nor without cause bring admiration to all that observe it. For if the floures be gathered and referued in fenerall papers, and compared with those floures that will spring and flourish the next day. ued in feuerall papers, and compared with those floures that will pring and nourist the next day, you shall eafily perceive that one is not like another in colour, though you shall compare one had, dred which floure one day, and another hundred which you gather the next day, and so from day to day during the time of their flouring. The cups and huskes which containe and embrace the floures are divided into flue pointed fections, which are green, and as it were, confissing of skinnes, wherein is conteined one feed and no more, covered with a blackish skinne, having a blunt point whereon the floure growth but on the end next the cup or huske it is adorned with a little flue cornered crowne. The feed is a sbig as a pepper come, which of it felte fadeth with any light motion. Within this feed is epintained a white kernell, which being bruifed, refolucth into a writy white pulpe like flarch. The root is thicke and like vento a great raddiff, outwardly black, and with in white, sharpe in taste, wherewith is mingled a superficiall sweetnesse. It bringeth new floures from July vnto October in infinite number, yea euen vntill the frosts doe cause the whole plant to perifinorowithstanding it may be referred in pors, and set in chambers and cellars that are warme, and so descended from the injurie of our cold climate; prouided alwaies that there be not any water cast vpon the pot, or fet forth to take any moisture in the aire vntill March following a at which time it must be taken forth of the portand replanted in the garden. By this meanes I have preserved many (though to small purpose) because I have sowne seeds that have borne sources in as ample manner and in as good time as those reserved plants.

Of this wonderfull herbe there be other forts, but not so amiable or so full of varietie, and for the most part their flowes are all of one color. But I have since by practise found out another way to keepe the roots for the vere following with very little difficultie, which never faileth. At the first frost I dig up the roots and put up or rather hide the roots in a butter ferkin, or such like vesfell, filled with the fand of a river, the which I fuffer fill to fland in some corner of an house where it never receiveth moisture vntill Aprill or the midst of March, if the weather bewarme; at which time I take it from the fand and plant is in the garden, where it doth flourish exceeding well and ancreaseth by roots; which that doth not which was either sowne of seed the same yeers, nor those plants that were preferued after the other manner.

The Place,

The feed of this strange plant was brought first into Spaine, from Peru, whereof it tooke his name Mirabilia Peruana, or Peruviana : and fince dispersed into all the parts of Europe: the which my selfe haue planted many yeeres, and haue in some temperate yeeres receited both floures and ripe feed.

It is fowne in the midft of Aprill, and bringeth forth his variable floures in September, and perisheth with the first frost, except it be kept as aforesaid.

The Mames.

It is called in Peru of those Indians there, Hachal, Of others after their name Hachal Indi: of the high and low Dutch, Solanum Oderiferum : of fome, Iafminum Mexicanum : and of Carolus Clufiu, Admirabilia Peruviana: in English rather the Maruell of the World, than of Perualone.

The Nature and Vertues.

We have not as yet any instructions from the people of India; concerning the nature or vertues of this plant : the which is effected as yet rather for his rareneffe, beautic, and sweetnesse of his floures, than for any vertues knowne; but it is a pleasant plant to decke the gardens of the curious. Howbeit Iacobus Antonius Cortufus of Padua hath by experience found out, that two drams of the root thereof taken inwardly doth very notably purge waterish humours.

CHAP. 59. Of Madde Apples.

The Description.

Aging Apples hath around stalke of two foot high, divided into fundry branches, set with broad leaves somewhat indented about the edges, not valike the leaves of white Henbane, of a darke browne greene colour, formewhat rough. Among the which come the floures of a white colour, and fomtimes changing into purple, made of fix parts wide open like a star, with certain yellow chiues or thrums in the middle: which being past, the stuit comes in place, set in a content cup or huske after the manner of great Nightshade, great and somewhat long of the big-nesses of a Swans egge, and sometimes much greater, of a white colour, sometimes yellow, and often brown wherein is contained small flat feed of a yellow colour. The root is thick, with many threds fastned thereto.

Mala Infana. Mad or raging Apples.

LIB. 2.



The Place.

This Plant growes in Egypt almost euery where in fandy fields euen of it felfe, bringing forth fruit of the bignesse of a great Cucumber, as Petrus Bellonius writeth, lib. 2. of his fingular observations.

We had the same in our London gardens, where it hath borne floures your Winner approching be-fore the time of ripening, it perished neuerthelesse it came to beare fruit of the bignes of a goose egg one extraordinarie temperate yeare, as I did see in the garden of a worshipfull merchant M' Harny in Limestreet , but neuer to the full ripenesse.

The Time.

This herb must be sowne in Aprill in a bed of horse-doung, as Muske-melons are, and floureth in

The Names.
Petrus Bellonius hath judged it to be Malinathalla. Theophrafti. In the dukedome of Millain it is called Melongena , and of fome, Melan Zana : in Latine, Mala infana: and in English, Mad Apples. In the Germane tongue, Bollopstell: in Spanish, Veran-

The herb is cold almost in the fourth degree.

The Vie, and Danger.

The people of Toledo eat them with great denotion, being boiled with fat flesh, putting to it

iome feraped cheefe, which they do keep in vineger, hony, or fair pickleall winter, to procure luft.

Petrus Bellonius and Hermolaus Barbarus report, That in Egypt & Barbary they vie to eat the fruit of Malainfuna boiled or rolted under afhes, with oile, vineger, and pepper, as people vie to eat Mushmoms. But I rather with English men to content themselues with the meat and state of our owne country, than with fruit and fauce eaten with such perill; for doubtlesse these Apples have a mischieuous qualitie, the vse whereof is vtterly to bee forsaken. A swee see and know many haue eaten and do eat Mushroms more for wantonnesse than for need; for there are two kinds therof deadly, which being dreffed by an vnskilfull cooke may procure vntimely death: it is therefore better to effect this plant and haue it in the garden for your pleasure and the rarenesse thereof, than for any vertue or good qualities yet knowne.

CHAP. 60. Of Apples of Loue.

The Description.

He Apple of Loue bringeth forth very long round stalkes or branches, sat and full of juice, trailing your the ground, not able to sustain himselse vpright by reason of the tendernesse of the stalkes, and also the great weight of the leaues and fruit wherewith it is surcharged. The leaues are great, and deeply cut or jagged about the edges, not valike to the leaues of Agrimonie, but greater, and of a whiter greene colour: Amongft which come forth yellow floures growing

LIB. 2.

Mala Ethiopica.

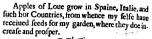
Apples of Æthiopia.

vpon thort flems or footflalkes, clustering together in bunches : which being fallen there doe come in place faire and goodly apples, chamfered, vnenen, and bunched out in many places; of a bright in place three and goodly appears, transferences to the place and the pulpe or meat is very full of moifture, fost, reddish, and of the substance of a wheat plumme. The feed is small, that or the substance of a wheat plumme. rough: the root small and threddy: the whole plant is of a ranke and stinking favour.

forging the foot minimal thready the man specific property and the former, as well in leaves and falkes as also in floures and roots, onely the fruit hereof was yellow of colour, where. in confifteth the difference.

Poma amoris. Apples of loue.





It is fowne in the beginning of Aprill in a bed of hot horfe-dung, after the maner of muske Melons and fuch like cold fruits

The Names. The Apple of Loue is called in Latine Pemun Aureum, Poma Amoria, and Lycoper scum: of some, Glaucium: in English, Apples of Loue, and Golden Apples: in French, Pommes d'amours. Howbeit there be other golden Apples whereof the Poërs doe fable, growing in the Gardens of the daughters of Hesperus, which a Dragon was appointed to keepe, who, as they fable, was killed by Hercules.

The Golden Apple, with the whole herbe it felfe is cold, yet not fully fo cold as Mandrake, after the opinion of Dodonaus. But in my judgement it is very cold, yea perhaps in the highest degree of coldnesse: my reason is, because I have in the hottest time of Summer cut away the superfluous branches from the mother root, and cast them branches from the mother root, and can them away carelefly in the allies of my Garden, the which (notwithflanding the extreme heare of the Sun, the hardnesse of the trodden allies, and at that time when no rain at all did fal) have growne

as fresh where I cast them, as before I did out them off; which argueth the great coldnesse contained therein. True it is that it doth argue also a great moissure wherewith the plant is possessed, but as I have said, not without great cold, which I leave to every mans censure.

¶The Vertuer.

In Spaine and those hot Regions they vie to eate the Apples prepared and boiled with pepper, falt, and oyle i but they yeeld very little nourishment to the body, and the same naught and cor-

Likewise they doe eate the Apples with oile, vinegre and pepper mixed together for sauce to their meat, euen as we in these cold countries doe Mustard.

CHAP. 61. Of the Æthiopian Apple.

The Description.

He Apple of Æthiopia hath large leaues of a whitifit greene colour, deepely indented about the edges, almost to the middle rib, the which middle rib is armed with a few sharpe prickles. The floures be white, confifting of fix fmall leaues, with a certain yellow pointel in the midft.

The fruit is round, and bunched with vneuen lobes or bankes leffer than the golden Apple of colour red, and of a firme and follid fub stance : wherein are contained fmall flat feeds. The root is fmall and threddy.

The feeds of this plant have beene brought vnto vs out of Spaine, and also fent into France and Flaunders; but to what perfection it hath come vnto in those parts I am ignorant; but mine perished at the first approach of Winter. His first originall was from Æthiopia, wherofit tooke his name.

The Time.

This plant must be sowne as Muske-melons. and at the same time. They floure in July, and the fruit is ripe in September.

The Names.

In English we hauethought good to call it the Æthiopian Apple, for the reason before alledged : in Latine, Mala Æthiopica : of fome it hath been thought to be Malinathalla. ‡ This is the Solanum Pomiferum of Lobel and others; by which name our Author also formerly had it; in the fiftieth chapter of the former edition. ‡ The Nature.

The temperature agreeth with the Apple of Loue.

The Vertues.

These Apples are not vsed in Physicke that I can reade of onely they are vied for a fauce and feruice vnto rich mens tables to be eaten, being

first boiled in the broth of fat flesh with pepper and salt, and have a lesse hurtfull juyce than either mad Apples or golden Apples.

CHAP. 47. Of Thornie Apples.

The Description.

He stalkes of Thorny-apples are oftentimes aboue a cubit and a halfe high, seldome He italkes of 1 norm, apples are oftentimes about a cubit and a haire high, feldome higher, an inch thicke, pright and firaight, hauing very few branches, fometimes none at all, but one vpright flemme; whereupon doe grow leaues smooth and euen, little or nothing indented about the edges, longer and broader than the leaues of Nighthade, or of the mad Apples. The floures come forth of long toothed cups, great, white, of the formed bell, or like the floures of the great Withwinder that rampeth in hedges; but altogether greater bell, or like the houses of the great voltamine that tampet in negges due atogether greater and wider in the mouth, that pe connered at the brimmes, with certaine white chiues or threds in the middeft, of a ftrong ponticke fauour, offending the head when it is finelled wnto: in the place of the floure commeth vp round fruit full of thort and blunt prickles of the bigneft of a green Wallnut when it is at the biggeft, in which are the feeds of the bigneft of tarso of the feed of Mandrakes, and of the same forme. The herbe it felse is of a strong sauor, and doth stuffe the head, and caufeth drowlinesse. The root is small and threddy.

2. There is another kinde hereof along there greater than the former, whose feeds I received of the right honourable the Lord Edward Zoneh, which he brought from Conflantinople, and of his liberalitie did bestow them upon me, as also many other rare and strange seeds, and it is that Thornapple that I have difperfed through this land, whereof at this present I have great vie in Surgery; as well in burnings and (caldings, as allo in virulent and mialigne viers, aportumes, and fuch like.

The which plant hath a very great flalke in fertile ground, bigger then a mans arme, fmooth and greene of colour, which a little about the ground disiderh it felle into fundry branches or armes in manner of an hedge tree; whereupon are placed many great leaves cut and indented deepely

about the edges, with many vneuen sharpe corners: among these leaves come white round floures about the Cogo, where an anner of a bell, flutting it felle vp clofe toward night, as doe the floures of the great Binde-weed, whereunto it is very like, of a fiveet fmell, but fo ftrong, that it offends of the great Binde-weed, whereunto it is very like, of a fiveet fmell, but fo ftrong, that it offends of the great Binde-weed, whereunto it is very like, of a fiveet fmell, but fo ftrong, that it offends of the great Binde-weed, whereunto it is very like, of a fiveet fmell, but fo ftrong, that it offends of the great Binde-weed, whereunto it is very like, of a fiveet fmell, but for five five from the great Binde-weed. fences. The fruit followeth round, fometimes of the fashion of an egge, fet about on every part with most sharpe prickles; wherein is contained very much feed of the bignesse of tares, and of the same fashion. The root is thicke, made of great and small strings: this plant is sowen, beareth his fruit, and peritheth the same yeare. ‡ There are some varieties of this plant, in the colour and dou. bleneffe of the floures. ±

I Stramonium Peregrinum. The Apple of Peru.



2 Stramonium (hinofum. Thorny apples of Peru.



The Place.

This plant is rare and firange as yet in England : I received feeds thereof from Iohn Robin of Paris, an excellent Herbarist, which do grow and bare floures, but perished before the fruit came to riocneffe.

2 The Thorne-apple was brought in feed from Constantinople by the right honourable the Lord Edward Zouch, and given vnto me, and beareth fruit and ripe feed.

The first is to be sowne in a bed of dorse dung, as we do Cucumbers and Muske-melons. The other may be sowne in March and Aprill, as other seeds are.

The Names. The first of these Thorne-apples may be called in Latine, Stramonia, and Pomum, or Malum si-Commany: as though they inound say, a nut running, and causing drowninene and disquest neep-the Italian, Paracoculi: it feemeth to Valerius Cardus to be Hyoframus Petwinnus, or Henbane of Peru: Cardunus doubteth whether it flould be inferted among the Night-shades as a kinde there of: of Mathielus and others it is thought to be Mux methel: Serapio, ap. 375. faith, That Nux methel is like with Nux vomita; the feed whereof is like that of Mandrake: the buske is rough or full of which the Mandrake and Mandrake shades and the surface of the sur prickles; the taste pleasing and strong: the qualitie thereof is cold in the fourth degree. Which description agreeth therewith, except in the forme or shape it should have with Mux wimica: An. guillara suspected it to be Hippomanes which Theoritus mentioned, wherewith in his second Eclog

he sheweth that horses are made mad : for Cratevas, whom Theocritus his Scholiast doth cite. wrireth. That the plant of Hippomanes hath a fruit full of prickles, as hath the fruit of wild Cucumber. In English it may be called Thorn-Apple, or the Apple of Peru.

the words of Theocritus, Eidyl 2. are thefe :

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Imparis queri fir my Apreim, &cc.

Which is thus in English:

Hippomanes 'mong ft th' Arcadians fprings, by which av'n all The Colts and agile Mares in mountaines mad do fall.

Now in the Greeke Scholia amongst the Expositions there is this, x ann a san, &c. That is, Cratevas faith, that the plant hath a fruit like the wild Cucumber, but blacker; the leastes are like apoppy, but thorny or prickly. Thus I expound these words of the Greeke Scholiaß, being pag. Qr. of the edition let forth by Dan. Heinfin, An. Dom. 1603. Inline Scaliger blames Theocritus, because he cals Hippomanes, with a Plant : but Heinfitt, as you may fee in his notes vpon Theoritt, pag. 120. probably judges, that we in this place fignifies nothing but we a thing [growing.] Such as are curious may have recourse to the places quoted, where they may finde it more largely handled than is fit for me in this place to infift upon. There is no plant at this day known, in mine opinion, whereum to Crateras his description may more fitly be referred, than to the Paparer finalism, or Ficus infernalis, which we shall hereafter describe. ‡

The Temperature.

The whole plant is cold in the fourth degree, and of a drowfie and numming qualitie, not inferior to Mandrake.

The Vertues.

The juice of Thom apples boiled with hogs greafe to the form of an vinguent or falue cures all A inflammations whatfoeuer, all manner of burnings or fealdings, as well of fire, water, boiling lead, gun-pouder, as that which comes by lightning, and that in very thort time, as my felle haue found by my daily practife, to my great credit and profit. The first experience came from Colchester, where Mistresse are merchants wise there being most grietously burned by lightning, and not sinding ease or cure in any other thing, by this found helpe and was perfectly cured when all hope was path by the report of M William Ram publique Notarie of the faid towner.

The leaves stamped small and boiled with oile Oline with the berbs be as it were burnt, then B strained and fet to the fire agains with formewar softnand a little turnerating and made little as felling.

strained and set to the fire again, with some wax, rosin, and a little turpentine, and made into a salue, doth most speedily cure old vicers, new and fresh wounds, vicers vpon the glandulous part of the

yard, and other fores of hard curation.

CHAP. 63. Of Bitter-sweet, or wooddy Nightshade.

The Description.

Bltter-sweet bringeth forth wooddy stalks as doth the Vine, parted into many slender creeping branches, by which it climeth and taketh hold of hedges and shrubs next vnto it. The barke of the oldest stalks are rough and whitish of the colour of after, with the outward rind of a bright green colour, but the yonger branches are green as are the leanes; the wood brittle, having in it a foongie pith; it is clad with long leanes, (mooth, fharp pointed, lefter than those of the Bindweed. At the lower part of the same leanes dort gow on either side one mand or leftle; stafe like wnto we ares. The sources be small, and somewhat clustered together, confishing of fine little leanes apiece of a perfect blew colour, with a certain pricke or yellow pointal in the middle: which being past, there do come in place faire berries more long than round, at the first green, but very red when they be ripe; of a fweet tafte at the first, but after very vapleation, of aftrong favor, growing together in clusters like burnished coral. The root is of a mean bigmeste, and full of strings.

I have found another fort which bringeth forth most pleasant white shours, with yellow pointals

in the middle: in other respects agreeing with the former.

The Place.

Bitter-fweet growes in moift places about ditches, tiuers, and hedges, almost euerie where. The

Amara-dulcis. Bitter fweet.

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The other fort with the white floures I found in a ditch fide, against the right honourable the Earle of Suffex his garden wall, at his house in Bermondsey fireet by London, as you go from the court which is full of trees, vnto a ferm house neere thereunto.

The Time. The leaves come forth in the spring, the flours in Iuly, the berries are ripe in August. The Names.

The later Herbarists have named this plant Dal. camara, Amarodulcis, & Amaradulcis; that is in Greek. phonings: they call it also Solanum lignosum and Siliquaftrum : Pliny calleth it Melortum : Theophraftus Vitis fylveftris : in English we call it Bitter-sweet, and wooddy Nightshade. But every Author must for his credit fay fomething, although but to final purpose, for Vitis spleefire is that which wee call our Ladies Seale, which is no kinde of Nightshade: for Tamus and Vitis felvestris are both one; as likewise Selanum and I its fluverry are not one; as the wife seams lignofum of fratisofum, and all os seams rebrum, where as indeed it is no fuch plant, not any of the Nighthades, although I haue followed others in placing it here. Therefore those that we to mix the berries of it in compositions of divers cooling ointments, in sted of the berries of Nightshade, have committed the greater errour; for the fruit of this is not cold at all, but hot, as forthwith thal be thewed. Diescorides faith it is Gyclaminus altera, describing it by the description of those with white floures aforesaid, whereunto it doth very well agree.

‡ Dioscorides describes his Muscoso flore with a mosfly floure, that is, such an one as confists of small chiues or threads, which can by no meanes be agreeable to the floure of this plant, ‡

The Temperature.

The leaves and fruit of Bitter-fweet are in temperature hot and dry, clenfing and wasting away.

¶ The Vertues.

The decoction of the leaves is reported to remove the stoppings of the liver and gall, and tobe drunke with good successe against the yellow jaundise.

The juice is good for those that have fallen from high places, and have been thereby bruised, or dry-beaten: for it is thought to disfolue bloud congealed or cluttered any where in the intrals, and to heale the hurt places.

C Trages teacheth tomake a decoction of wine, with the wood finely fliced and cut into final pieces : which he reporteth to purge gently both by vrine and siege, those that have the Dropse or

Dissertes ascribeth unto Cyclaminus altera, or Bitter-sweet with white floures, as I suppose, the

The fruit (faith he) being drunke in the weight of one dram, with three ounces of white wine for forty daies together, helpeth the spleen.

It is drunk against difficultie of breathing: it throughly clenfeth women newly brought abed-

CHAP. 64. Of Bindeweed Nightshade.

Nchanters Night-shade bath leaves like to petty Morell, sharp at the point like vnto Spinage: the stalke is streight and veright, very brittle, two soot high: The stoures are white tending to Carnation, with certaine small browne chiues in the midst: the seed is contained in small browne



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bullets, rough and very hairy. The roots are tough, and many in number, thrusting them. felues deep into the ground, and dispersing far abroad ; whereby it doth greatly encrease, infomuch that when it bath once taken fast rooting, it can hardly with great labour be rooted out or destroied.

The Place.

It groweth in obscure and darke places, about dung-hills, and in vntoiled grounds, by path-waies and fuch like.

The Time. It flourisheth from June to the end of Sep.

tember.

The Names.
It is called of Lobel Circae Lutetians in Eng-

lish, Inchanters Night-shade, or Binde-weed Nightshade.

The Nature and Vertues.

There is no vie of this herbe either in Phyficke or Surgerie, that I can reade of, which hath happened by the corruption of time, and the errour of fome who have taken Mandrageras for Circas; in which errour they have ftill perfifted vnto this day, attributing vnto Circaa the vertues of Mandragorm; by which meanes there hath not any thing beene faid of the true Circas, by reafon, as I have faid, that Mandra-goras hath beene called Circas: but doubtleffe it hath the vertue of Garden Night-shade, and may ferue in flead thereof without error.

CHAP. 65. Of Mandrake.

The Description.

Headale Mandrake hath great broad long fmooth leaues of a darke greene colour, flat fored voon the ground : among which come up the floures of a pale whitifu colour, flanding enery one upon a fingle [mall and weaks foot-flalke of a whirth greene colour; in their places grow round Apples of a yellowish colon; smooth fort, and glittering, of a strong smell; in which are contained flar and smooth feeds in fashion of a little kidney, sike riose of the Thorne-apple. The root is long, thicke, whitish, diuded many times into two of three parts refembling the legs of a man, with other parts of the body adjoyning thereto, as the printe part, as it hath been reported; whereas in truth it is no otherwise than in the roots of carrots, parseneps, and such like, forked or divided into two or more parts, which Nature taketh no account of. There hath beene many ridiculous tales brought up of this plant, whether of old wives, or some runnagate Surgeons or Phyficke-mongers I know not, (a title bademough for them) but fire fome one or moe that fought to make themselues famous and skilfull aboue others, were the first prochers of that errour I speake of. They adde further, That it is neuer of very feldome to be found growing naturally but whiter a 's gallowes, where the matter that hath fallen from the dead body hath given it the shape of a man; and the matter of a woman, the flubface of a female plant; with many other fuch dolt in dreames, and the matter of a woman, the flubface of a female plant; with many other fuch dolt in dreames, and the matter of a woman, the flubface of a female plant; with many other fuch dolt in the theory of the which will give a great firete far the digging vp, officiwife if a man should do it, he should surely die in short paceaster. Besides many fables of louing matters, too full of scurrilitie to fer forth in print, which I forbeare to fpeake of. All which dreames and old wines tales you shall from henceforth cast out of your bookes and memory knowing this, that they are all and euclie part of them false and most yntrue; for I my selfs and my fertiants also have digged up, planted, and replanted very many, and yet neuer could either perceive shape of man or woman, but some times one streight root, sometimes two, and often six or seven branches comming from the maine

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great root, even as Nature lift to bestow upon it, as to other plants. But the idle drones that have little or nothing to do but eate and drinke, have bestowed some of their time in carving the roots of Brionie, forming them to the shape of men and women: which fallifying practife hath consistent the errour among it the fimple and vnlearned people, who haue taken them vpon their report to be the true Mandrakes.

The female Mandrake is like vnto the male, fauing that the leaves hereof be of a more fwart or darke greene colour: and the fruit is long like a peare, and the other like an apple.

Mandragoras mas & famina. The male and female Mandrake



The Place.

Mandrake groweth in hot Regions, in woods and mountaines, as in mount Garganus in Apulia and fuch like places; we have them onely planted in gardens, and are not elfewhere to be found in England.

They fpring up with their leanes in March, and floure in the end of Aprill: the fruit is ripe in August. The Names.

Mandrake is called of the Grecians Mester year: of divers, Europe, and Circas, of Circe the witch, who by art could procure loue: for it hath beene thought that the Root hereof ferueth to win loue : of fome, without Amhrepemorphos, and Morion: fome of the Latines have called it Terra malum, and Terrestremalum, and Canina malus : Shops, and also other Nations doe receive the Greeke name. Diescorides saith, That the male is called of divers Morion: and describeth also another Mandrake by the name of Morion, which, as much as can be gathered by the description, is like the male, but lesse in all parts in English we call it Mandrake, Mandrage, and Mandragon.

of The Temperature.

Mandrake hath a predominate cold facultie as Galen faith, that is to fay, cold in the third degree but the root is cold in the fourth degree. The Versues.

Disserved doth particularly set downe many faculties beteof; of which notwithstanding there be none proper vnto it, saving those that depend upon the drow see and steeple power thereof which qualitie consistent more in the root than in any other part.

The Apples are milder, and are reported that they may be eaten, being boyled with pepper and

Galen faith that the Apples are something cold and moift, and that the barke of the root is of greatest strength, and doth not onely cools, but also dry.

The juice of the leaves is very profitably put into the ointment called Popular, and all cooling

The juyce drawne forth of the roots dried, and taken in small quantitie, purgeth the belly exceedingly from flegme and melancholike humors.

It is good to be put into medicines and collyries that doe mitigate the paine of the cies; and put up as a pellarie it draweth forth the dead childe and feotondine.

The greene leaues stamped with barrowes grease and barley meale, coole all hot swellings and inflammations; and they have vertue to consume apostumes and hot weeks, being bruised and ap-

A suppositoric made with the same juyce, and put into the fundament causeth sleepe.

The wine wherein the root hath been boyled or insused prouoketh sleepe and assungeth paine.

The smell of the Apples moueth to sleepe likewise, but the juice worketh more effectually if you take it in fmall quantitie.

Great and strange effects are supposed to bee in Mandrakes, to cause women to be fruitfull and I. beare children, if they shall but carry the same neere to their bodies. Some do from hence ground it for that Rabel defired to have her fifters Mandrakes (as the text is translated) but if we look well into the circumstances which there we shall finde, we may rather deem it otherwise. Your Ruben brought home amiable and fweet-fmelling floures, (for fo fignifieth the Hebrew word, vfed Cantie. 7. 13. in the same sence) rather for their beauty and smell, than for their vertue. Now in the floures of Mandrake there is no fuch delectable or amiable fmell as was in these amiable floures. which Ruben brought home. Besides, we reade not that Rahel conceived hereupon, for Leah Iacobs wife had four children before God granted that bleffing of fruitfulneffe vnto Rabel. And last of all, (which is my chiefest reason) Tacob was angry with Rabel when shee said, Give mee children or els I die; and demanded of her, whether he were in the flead of God or no, who had withheld from her the fruit of her body. And we know the Prophet David faith, Children & the fruit of the womb

are the inheritance that commeth of the Lord, Pfal. 127.

Serapio, Avicen, and Paulus Ægineta write, That the feed and fruit of Mandragoras taken in drinke, M do clense the matrix or mother : and Dioscorides wrot the same long before them.

He that would know more hereof may reade that chapter of Dr Turners booke concerning this N matter, where he hath written largely and learnedly of this Simple.

CHAP. 66. Of Henbane.

1 Hyofcyamus niger. Blacke Henbane.

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The Description.

He common blacke Henbane hath great and foft stalkes, leaves very broad, foft, and woolly,tomewhat jagged, especially those that grow neere to the ground, and those that grow upon the stalke, narrower, smaller, and sharper, the floures are bell-fashion, of a femt yellowish white, and browne within towards the bottome : when the floures are gone,

there come hard knobby husks like small cups or boxes, wherein are small brown feeds,

2 The white Henbane is not much valike the blacke, sauing that his leaues are smaller, whiter, and more woolly, and the floures also whiter: the cods are like the other, but without pricks. It dieth in winter, and must likewise be sowne again the next yeare.

‡ 3 Hyofcyamus albus miner. The leffer white Hembane.



‡ 4 Hyofcyamus albus Creticus. White Henbane of Candy.



‡ 3 This other white Henbane is much like the last described, but that it is lesse, the lesses fmaller and rounder, hanging vpon pretty long stalks : the floures and feed veffels are like those of the last mentioned.

This is fofter and tenderer than the last described; the leaves also hang vpon long footsfalks and are covered over with a fost downinesse; and they are somewhat broader, yet thinner & more sinuated than those of the white, and somewhat resemble the forme of a Vine lease beeing snipped about the edges; the stalks are also couered with a white colour: the sloures are of a gold yellow, with a veluet-coloured circle in their middles; the root is sufficiently thicke and large. Clusius had the figure and description of this from his friend Iaques Plateau, who had the Plant growing of seed received from Candy.

5 The flalke of this growes some cubit high being pretty shifte about the thicknesse of ones little singer, and couered ouer with a fost & white downe: the leaves grow disperst vpon the slalk, not much valike those of the common kind, but lesser, and more divided, and white (while they are yong)couered with a flender and long downineffe: the top of the flalke is divided into certaine branches that bend or hang down their heads, which alternatly among narrower, leffer, and undivided leaues carry cups like as the common one, ending in flue pretty fiffe points, in which are contained floures at first form what like the common kinde, but afterwards as they grow bigger, they change into an elegant red purplish colour, with deep colored veins: neither is the ring or middle part purple as in the common kind, but whitish, having a purplish pointall, and five threds in the middle: the feeds and feed-veffels are like those of the common kinde. Clusius received the feed hereof from Paludanus, returning from his trauels into Syria and Egypt; wherefore he calls it Hyofcyamus Ægyptius, Egyptian Henbane. ‡

t & Hyofcyamus flore rubello. Henbane with a reddish floure.

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The Place.

Blacke Henbane grows almost every where by highways, in the borders of fields about dunghils and vntoiled places: the white Henbane is not found but in the gardens of those that love physicall plants: the which groweth in my garden, and doth fow it felfe from yeare to yeare.

The Time.

They spring out of the ground in May, bring forth their floures in August, and the seed is ripe in October.

Henbane is called of the Grecians, in mining of the Latines, Apollinari, and Faba fuilla : of the Arathe Latines, Apollimavia, and Fabafavilla: of the Arabians, as Pliny faith, Altereum: of fome, Faba Iovis, or Inpiters bean: of Pythagora, Zoroafes, and Apaleius, Infana, Alterealum, Symphoniaca, and Calicularius of the Tulcanes, Fabalunia, and Faba Iupina: of Matthaus filvasicus, Dens Caballinus, Milimandrum, Cafilage: of Iacobus à Maniji, Herba pinnula: in thops it is called Iufguiamus and Hyofquiamus; in Englith, Henbane: in Italian, Hyofquiamo: in Spanith, Velenno : in high-Dutch, Billen Braut : in French, Hannebane, Endormie : the other is called Hyofeyamus albus, of white Henbane.

The Nature. These kinds of Henbane are cold in the fourth

The Vertues.

Henbane caufeth drowfineffe, and mitigateth all kinde of paine : it is good against hot & sharp A distillations of the eyes and other parts : it staieth bleeding and the disease in women : it is applied to inflammations of the stones and other secret parts.

The leaves stamped with the ointment Populeon made of Poplar buds affwageth the pain of the B out, the swelling of the stones, and the tumors of womens brests, and are good to be put into the fame ointment, but in fmall quantity.

Towash the seet in the decoction of Henbane causeth sleepe or given in a clyster it doth the C fame, and also the often smelling to the floures.

The leaves, feed, and juice taken inwardly cause anymoulet sleep like vnto the sleepe of drun- D kennesse, which continueth long, and is deadly to the party.

The feed of white Henbane is good against the cough, the falling of watrie humors into the eys B or brest, against the inordinat flux of womens issues, & all other issues of bloud, taken in the weight of ten grains, with water wherein hony hath bin fodden.

The root boiled with vinegre, & the same holden hot in the mouth, easeth the pain of the teeth. F The feed is vied by Mountibank tooth-drawers which run about the country to eaufe worms come forth of the teeth, by burning it in a chafing dish of coles, the party holding his mouth over the fume thereof : but some crafty companions to gain mony concey small lute-strings into the water, perfuading the patient, that those small creepers came out of his mouth or other parts which he intended to eafe.

CHAP. 67. Of yellow Henbane, or English Tabaco.

Hyofoyamus luteus. Yellow Henbane.

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The Description.



Ellow Henbane groweth to the height of two cubits: the stalke is thicke, fat, and green of co-lour, ful of a spongeous pith, and is divided into fundry branches, let with smooth and euen leaues, thicke and full of juice. The floures grow at the tops of the branches, orderly placed, of a pale yellow co-lor, somthing lesser than those of the black Henbane. The cups wherein the floures do fland, are like, but leffer, tenderer, and without sharpe points, wherein is fet the huske or cod somwhat round, full of very small feed like the feed of marjerom. The root is small and threddy.

The Place.
Yellow Henbane is fowne in gardens, where it doth profper exceedingly, infomuch that it cannot be destroied where it hath once fown it felf, & it is difperfed into most parts of London.

The Time.

It floureth in the fummer moneths, and oftentimes gill Autumne be farre fpent, in which time the feed commeth to perfection,

The Names.
Yellow Henbane is called Hyofeyamus luteus: of fome, Petum, and Petum: of others, Nicotiana, of Nicota Frenchman that brought the feeds from the Indies, as alfo the feeds of the true Tabaco, whereof this hath bin taken for a kind; infomuch that Lobel hath called it Dabius Hyofcyamus, or doubtfull Henbane, as a plant participating of Henbane and Tabaco: and it is vied

of diuers in stead of Tabaco, and called by the same name, for that it hath bin brought from Trinidada, a place (o called in the Indies, as also from Virginia and other places, for Tabaco, and doubt-lesse, taken in smoke it worketh the same kind of drunkennesse that the right Tabaco doth.

‡ Some vie to call this Nicotian in English, being a name taken from the Latine. ‡

This kinde of Henbane is thought of fome to be cold and moist; but after Lobel it rather heats than cooles at all, because of the biting tast, as also that rosenninesse or gumminesse it is possessed of; which is cuidently perceived both in handling and chewing it in the mouth.

This herb availeth againft all apoftumes, tumors, inueterat vicers, botches, and fuch like, beeing made into an voguent or falue as followeth: Take of the greene leaves three pounds and an halfe, stampe them very smal in a stone mortar; of oile Oliue one quart: set them to boile in a brassepan or fuch like, vpon a gentle fire, continually ftirring it vntill the herbs feem blacke, and wil not boile or bubble any more i then shall you have an excellent green oile, which beeing Arained from the feces or drosse, put the cleare and strained oile to the fire again, adding thereto of wax half a pound, of rolen foure ounces, and of good turpentine two ounces : melt them all together, and keepe it in pots for your vie, to cure inueterat vicers, apostumes, burnings, green wounds, and all cuts or hurts

pots for your vector internation and the second potential and the lead, wherewith I have gotten both crownes and credit.

It is yield of fome in flead of Tabaco, but to fmall purpose or profit, although it doth stupistic any dull the senees, and cause that kind of giddines that Tabaco doth, and likewise spirituding and the second profits of the secon other herb of hot temperature will do, as Rosemary, Time, Winter-Sauorie, sweet Marjerome, and uch like : any of the which I like better to be taken in smoke, than this kind of doubtful Henbane. CHAP. 68.

Of Tabaco, or Henbane of Peru.

The Kindes.

Here be two forts or kinds of Tabaco, one greater, the other leffer the greater was brought in to Europe out of the provinces of America, which we call the West Indies; the other from Trinidada, an Island neere vnto the continent of the same Indies. Some have added a third fort, and others make the vellow Henbane a kind thereof.

† I Hyofcyamus Peruvianus. Tabaco.or Henbane of Peru.







The Description.

Abaco, or Henbane of Peru hath very great stalkes of the bignesse of a childes arme, growing in fertile and well dunged ground of feuen or eight foot high, dividing it felfe into fundry branches of great length; whereon are placed in most comb yorder very faire long leaues, broad, fmooth, and fharp pointed, fort, and of a light green colour, fo fained about the stalke, that they seeme to embrace and compasse it about. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, in shape like a bell-stoure, somewhat long and cornered, shollow within, of a light carnation colour, tending to whitenesse toward the brims. The seed is contained in long sharpe pointed cods or feed veffels like vnto the feed of yellow Henbane, but somewhat smaller, and browner of colour. The root is great, thicke, and of a wooddy substance, with some thready strings annexed

2 Trinidada Tabaco hath a thicke tough and fibrous root, from which immediately rife vp long broad leaves and smooth, of a greenish colour, lesse than those of Peru: among which rises vp a stalk dividing it self at the ground into divers branches, wheron are set consusedly the like leaves but lesser. At the top of the stalks stand up long necked hollow sloures of a pale purple tending to a blush colour : after which succeed the cods or feed-vessels, including many small feeds like vnto the feed of Marjerom. The whole plant perisheth at the first approach of winter. ‡ 3 This ‡ 3 Tabacum minimum. Dwarfe Tabaco.

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‡ 3 This third is an herb fom fpan or better long, not in face vnlike the precedent, neither defective in the hot and burning taft. The floures are much leffe than those of the yellow Henbane, and of a greenish yellow. The leanes are small, and narrower than those of Sage of Ierusalem. The root is small and fibrous, ± The Place.

These were first brought into Europe out of America, which is called the West Indies, in which is the prouince or countrey of Peru :but being now planted in the gardens of Europe it profpers very well, and comes from feed in one yeare to beare both floures and feed. The which I take to be better for the constitution of our bodies, than that which is brought from India. & that growing in India better for the people of the fame country: notwithstanding it is not fo thought of our Tabaconifts; for acording to the English prouerb, Far setcht & dear bought is best for Ladies.

The Time.

Tabaco must be sowne in the most fruitfull ground that may be found, carelefly cast abroad in fowing, without raking it into the ground, or any fuch pain or industry taken as is requisit in the sowing of other seeds, as my felt haue found by proof, who have experimented every way to cause it quickly to grow: for I have committed fome to the earth in the end of March, fome in Aprill, and fome in the beginning of May, be-

cause I durst not hasard all my seed at one time, lest somewhindely blast should happen after the fowing, which might be a great enemie thereunto.

The Names.

The people of America call it Petun. Some as Lobel and Pena, have given it thefe Latine names, Sacra herba, Santta herba, and Sana fantta Indorum. Others, as Dodonaus, call it Hyofeyamus Peruvianus, or Henbane of Peru. Nicolaus Monardus names it Tabacum. That it is Hyoscyami species, or a kinde of Henbane, not only the forme being like to yellow Henbane, but the qualitie also doth declare; for it bringeth drowsinesse, troubleth the sences, and maketh a man as it were drunke by taking the fume only; as Andrew Theuet testifieth, and common experience sheweth: of some it is called Nicotiana, the which I refer to the yellow Henbane for diffinctions fake.

The Temperature.

It is hor and dry, and that in the fecond degree, as Monardii thinketh, and is with all of power to discusse or resolve, and to clense away fishly hemors, having also a small astriction, and a stupisying or benumming qualitie, and it purgeth by the stoole: and Monardii writeth, that it hash a certain power to resist poison. And to prove it to be of an hot temperature, the biting quality of the legislated of the state leaues do shew, which is easily perceiued by taste: also the green leaues laid vponvicers in snewie parts may serue for a proofe of heate in this plant; because they doe draw out filth and corrupted mattar, which a cold Simple would neuer do. The leaves likewife being chewed draw forth flegm and water, as doth alfo the fume taken when the leaves are dried: which things declare that this is not a little hot; for what things foeuer, that being chewed or held in the mouth bring forth flegm and water, the same be all accounted hot; as the root of Pellitorie of Spaine, of Saxifrage, & other things of like power. Moreouer, the benumming qualitie hereof is not hard to be perceiued, for vpon the taking of the fume at the mouth there followeth an infirmitie like vnto drunkennesse, and many times sleeps, as after the taking of opium: which also sheweth in the taste a biting qualitie, and therefore is not without heate; which when it is chewed and inwardly taken, it doth forthwith thew, caufing a certain heate in the cheft, and yet withall troubling the wits, as Petrus Bellonius in

his third booke of Singularities doth declare : where also he sheweth, That the Turks oftentimes wie Opium, and take one dram and a halfe thereof at one time, without any other hurt following, fauing that they are thereupon as it were taken with a certain light drunkennesse. So also this Tabacobeing in tast biting, and in temperature hot, hath notwithstanding a benumming quality. Hereupon it feemeth to follow, that not only this Henbane of Peru, but also the juice of Poppie otherwife called Opium, confifteth of divers parts, fome biting and hot, others extreame cold, that is to wife called opinm, confined to unders pairs from overlaging not occurred to the configuration of the state of the state of the configuration of the configur ming facultie doth not depend of an extreme cold qualitie, but proceedeth of the effence of the fubstance, then Tabaco is not cold and benumming, but hot and benumming, and the later not fo much by reason of his temperature, as through the propertie of his substance; no otherwise than a purging medicine, which hath his force not from the temperature, but from the effence of the whole substance.

Of the Historie of Plants.

The Vertues.

Nicolaus Monardis faith, that the leaves hereof are a remedie for the paine of head called the Me- A gram or Migram, that hath bin of long continuance; and also for a cold stomack, especially in children; and that it is good against the pains in the kidnies.

It is a present remedic for the fits of the mother, it mitigateth the paine of the gout, if it be ro- B

fled in hot embers, and applied to the grieued part.

It is likewise a remedy for the tooth-ache, if the teeth and gumbs be rubbed with a linnen cloth C dipped in the juice, and afterward a round ball of the leaves laid vnto the place.

The juice boiled in fugar in form of a fyrrup, and inwardly taken, driveth forth wormes of the D belly, if withall a leafe be lavd to the nauell.

The same doth likewise scoure and clense old & rotten vicers, and bringeth them to perfect di- E gestion, as the same Author affirmeth.

In the Low-countries it is vied against scabs and filthinesse of the skin and to cure wounds but F fome hold opinion it is to be vsed only to hot and strong bodies; for they say, the vse is not safe in weak and old folks; and for this cause (as it seemeth) the women in America (saith Theuet) abstain from the herb Petun or Tabaco, and do in no wife vie it.

The weight of four ounces of the juice hereof drunke doth purge both vpwards and downe- G wards, and procureth afterward a long and found sleepe, as wee have learned of a friend by ob-feruation, who affirmed, That a strong countreyman of a middle age having a dropsie, took it, and being wakened out of his sleepe called for meat and drinke, and after that became perfectly cu-

Moreouer, the fame man reported. That he had cured many countreymen of agues, with the di- H stilled water of the leaves drunke a little while before the fit.

Likewise there is an oile to be taken out of the leaves that healeth merri-galls, kibed heeles, and I

It is good against poyson, and taketh away the malignitie therof, if the juice be given to drink, K or the wounds made by venomous beafts be washed therewith.

The dry leaves are vied to be taken in a pipe fet on fire and fuckt into the stomacke, and thrust L forth againe at the nosthrils, against the paines in the head, rhoumes, aches in any part of the bodie, whereof foeuer the originall proceed, whether from France, Italy, Spaine, Indies, or from our familiar and best knowne diseases. Those seases opaliate or case for a time, but never perform any cure absolutely: for although they empty the body of humors, yet the cause of the griefe cannot be so taken away. But some haue learned this principle, That repletion doth require euacuation; that is to fay, That fulneffe craueth emptineffe; and by euacuation doe affure themselues of health. But this doth not take away fo much with it this day, but the next bringeth with it more. Asfor example, a Well doth neuer yeeld fuch store of water as when it is most drawn and emptied. My felfe speake by proofe who have cured of that infectious difease a great many, divers of which had covered or kept under the fickenefle by the helpe of Tabaco as they thought, yet in the end have bin constrained to have vnto such an hard knot, a crabbed wedge, or else had vtterly pe-

Some vie to drink it (as it is termed) for wantonnesse, or rather custome, and cannot forbeare it, M nonot in the midft of their dinner; which kinde of taking is vnwholfome and very daugerous: although to take it feldom, and that physically, is to be tolerated, and may do some good: but I commend the fyrrup aboue this fume or fmoky medicine.

It is taken of some physically in a pipe for that purpose once in a day at the most, and that in the morning fasting, against paines in the head, stomack, and griefe in the brest and lungs: against catarrhs and rheums, and fuch as have gotten cold and hoarfenesse.

Some have reported, That it doth little prevaile against an hot disease, and that it profitethan hot complexion nothing at all. But experience hath not shewed as yet that it is injurious vnro

either.

They that have feene the proofe hereof, have credibly reported, That when the Moores and In dians have fainted either for want of food or rest, this hath bin a present remedie vnto them, to supply the one, and to help them to the other.

The prices and Inchanters of the hot countries do take the fume thereof vntil they be drunke. The priests and inclinances of the not comment of the priests and inclinances of the priests and inclinances of the not comment of the priests and inclinances that after they have like a first and inclinances of the notation of the priests and inclinances of the notation of the notatio fions, or illusions they have feen, and so give them a prophetical direction or foretelling (if we may

trust the Diuell) of the successe of their businesse. The iuyce or distilled water of the first kind is very good against catarrhs, the dizzinesse of the head, and rheums that fall downe the eies, against the pain called the megram, if either you apply

it vnto the temples, or take one or two green leaues, or a dry leafe moistned in wine, and dried cunningly youn the embers, and laid thereto. It electes the fight, and taketh away the webs and spots thereof, being annointed with the juve

The oile or inveedropped into the eares is good against deafnesse; a cloth dipped in the same

and layd vpon the face, taketh away the lentils, rednesse, and spots thereof.

Many notable medicines are made hereof against the old and inveterat cough, against ash maticall or pectorall griefes, all which if I should set downe at large, would require a peculiar

It is also given vnto such as are accustomed to swown, and that are troubled with the Colicke and windinesse : and likewise against the Dropsie, the Wormes in children, the Piles, and the Sci-

It is vsed in outward medicines, either the herbe boiled with oile, wax, rosin, and turpentine, as before is fet downe in yellow Henbane, or the extraction thereof with falt, oile, balfam, the diffilled water, and fuch like, against tumours, apostumes, old vicers of hard curation, botches, scabbes, flinging with nettles, carbuncles, poisoned arrowes, and wounds made with gunnes or any other

It is excellent good in burnings and fealdings with fire, water, oile, lightning, or fuch like, boiled with hogges greate into the forme of an ointment, as I haue often prooued, and found most true; adding a little of the juice of Thorne-Apple leanes, spreading it vpon a cloth and soap-

I doe make hereof an excellent Balme to cure deep wounds and pun foures made by fome narrow sharpe pointed weapon. Which Balame doth bring up the flesh from the bottome write speedily, and also heale simple cuts in the flesh according to the first intention, that is, to glew or foder the lips of the wound together, not procuring matter or corruption to it, as is commonly feene in the healing of wounds. The Receit is this: Take Oile of Rofes, Oile of S. Iohns Wort, of either one pinte, the leaues of Tabaco stamped small in a stone mortar two pounds; boile them together to the confumption of the juice, straine it and put it to the fire againe, adding thereunto of Venice Turpentine two ounces, of Olibanum and Masticke of either halfe an ounce, in most fine and fubril pouder: the which you may at all times make an vaguent or falue, by putting thereto wax and rofin to give vnto it a fiffe body, which worketh exceeding well in malignant and virulent vicers, as in wounds and punctures. I fend this jewell vnto you women of all forts, especially fuch as cure and helpe the poore and impotent of your countrey without reward. But vnto the beggarly rabble of witches, charmers, and fuch like couleners, that regard more to get money, than to helpe for charitie, I wish these few medicines far from their understanding, and from those deceiuers, whom I wish to be ignorant herein. But courteous gentlewomen, I may not for the malice that I doe beare vnto such, hide any thing from you of such importance: and therefore take one more that followeth, wherewith I have done many and good cures, although of small cost; but regard it not the leffe for that cause. Take the leaues of Tabaco two pounds, Hogs greate one pound, flampe the herbe finall in a flone morter, putting thereto a finall cup full of red or claret wine, furre them well together, couer the morter from filth, and foler it reft writll morning; then put it to the fire and let it boile gently, continually firring it vntill the consumption of the wine: straine it and set it to the fire againe, putting thereto the suyce of the herbe one pound, of Venice turpentine foure onnces; boile them together to the confumption of the inice, then adde thertoof

the roots of round Ariffolochia or Birthworth in most fine pouder two ounces, sufficient wax to give it a body; the which keep for thy wounded poore neighbor, as also the old and filthy vicers of the legs and other parts of fuch as have need of help.

+ The figures were formerly transposed.

LIB. 2.

CHAP. 69. Of Tree Nightshade.

Amomum Pliny. Tree Nightfhade.



T His rare and pleasant plant, called tree Night-shade, is taken of some to bee a kinde of Ginny pepper, but not rightly; of others, for a kind of Night-fhade, whose indgement and centure I gladly admit; for that it doth more fitly answer is both in the form and nature. It groweth up like vnto a small shrub or wooddy hedge-bush, two or three cubits high, couered with a greenish barke set with many smal twiggy branches, and garnished with many long leaues veriegreen, like vnto those of the Peach tree. The floures are white with a certaine yellow pricke or pointall in the middle, like to the floures of garden Night shade. After which succeed small round berries very red of colour, and of the same substance with winter Cherries; wherein are contained little flat yellow feeds. The root is compact of many fmall hairy yellow

¶ The Place.
It groweth not wild in these cold regions, but wee have them in our gardens, rather for pleasure than

profit or any good qualitie as yet knowne.

The Time. It is kept in pots and tubs with earth & fuch like, in houses during the extremitie of Winter, and is set abroad in the garden in March or Aprill, because it cannot endure the coldnesse of our climat: it floures in May, and the fruit is ripe in September.

The Names.

Tree Nightshade is called in Latine Solanum arborescens: of some Strychnodendron; and some do indge it to be Amomum of Pliny : it is Pfeudocapficum of Dodonaut.

The Nature and Vertues .

We have not as yet any thing fet down as touching the temperature or vertues of this plant, but it is referred of fome to the kinds of Ginny pepper, but without any reason at all; for Ginny pepper though it bring forth fruit very like in shape vnto this plant, yet in taste most vnlike, for that Capficum of Ginny pepper is more finare in take than our common pepper, and the other hath no take of biting at all, but is like vnto the berries of garden Night finade in taft, although they differ in colour; which hath moued fome to call this plant red Night shade, of the colour of the berries; and tree Nightshade, of the wooddy substance which doth continue and grow from yeare to yeare: and Ginny Pepper dieth at the first approch of winter.

CHAP. 70 Of Balme-Apple, or Apple of Ierufalem.

I Balfamina mas. The male Balfam Apple.

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2 Balfamina fæmina. The female Balfam Apple.



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The Description.

He male Balme Apple hath long fmall and tender branches, fet with feaues like those of the Vine, and the like small classing tendres wherewith it carcheth hold of such things as grow neere it, not able by reason of his weakenesse to stand wright without fome pole or other thing to fupport it. The floures confift of flue finall leaues of mean bignes, and are of a feint yellow colour t which being paft, there come in place long Apples, fomething tharpet toward the point, almost like an egge, rough all ouer, as it were with finall harmelesse prickles, red both within and without when they be ripe, and cleaueth in funder of themselues : in the Apple lieth great broad flat feed, like those of Pompion or Citrull, but somthing blacke when they be withered. The root is thready, and disperseth it selfe far abroad in the ground.

2 The female Balm-Apple dorn not a little differ from the former: it brings forth stalks not running or climing like the other, but a most thick and fat trunk or stock full of juice, in substance like the stalks of Purslane, of a reddish colour, and somwhat shining. The leaves be long & narrow in shape like those of Willow or the Peach tree, somewhat toothed or notched about the edges :among which grow the floures, of an incarnat colour tending to blewneffe, having a small spurte of taile anexed thereto as hath the Larks heele, of a faire light crimson colour: in their places come vp the fruit or apples rough and hairy, but leffer than those of the former, yellow when they be ripe; which likewise cleaue a sunder of themselues, and cast abroad their seeds much like vnto Lentiles, faith mine Author. But those which I have from yeare to yere in my garden bring forth feed like the Cole-flory or Muslard feed; whether they be of two kinds, or the climat doth alter the shape,

These plants prosper best in not regions: they are strangers in England, and dowith great labor and industrie grow in these cold countries.

I The Time.

They must be sowne in the beginning of Aprill in a bed of hot horse-dung, euen as Muske-melons. Cucumbers, and fuch like cold fruits are; and replanted abroad from the faid bed, into the most hor and fertile place of the garden, at such time as they have gotten three leaves apiece. The Names.

Diversly hath this plant been named : fome calling it by one name, and fome by another every one as it feemed good to his fancie. Baptiffa Sardus calls it Bulfamina Cucamerina: others, Viticella, & Chirantia, as also Pomum Hierofolymitanium, or Apples of Ierusalem; in English, Balm Apple: in Italian, Caranza : in the German tongue Ballam opffel : in French, Merueille : fome of the Latins have called it Powam mirabile or Maruellous Apples. It is thought to be Ballamia, because the oile wherein the ripe Apples be steeped or insused, is thought profitable for many things, as is Opobalfamum, or the liquor of the plant Balfamum.

The female Balfam Apple is likewise called Balfamina, and oftentimes in the Neuter gender Balfuminum: Gefner chuseth tather to name it Balsamina amygdaloides: Valerius Cordus, Balsamella: others, Balfamina fæmina : in English, the female Balme Apples.

¶ The Temperature.

The fruit or Apples hereof, as also the leaves, do notably dry, having withall a certaine moderate coldnesse very neere to a mean temperature, that is after some, hot in the first, and dry in the second

¶ The Vertues.

The leaves are reported to heale greene wounds, if they be bruifed and laid thereon; and taken A with wine they are faid to be a remedy for the colique, and an effectual medicine for burftings and convulsions or crampes.

The leaves of the male Balfamina dried in the shadow, and beaten into pouder and given in B wine vnto those that are mortally wounded in the body, cureth them inwardly, and helpeth also the

The oile which is drawne forth of the fruit cureth all greene and fresh wounds as the true naturall Balfam: it helpeth the cramps and convultions, and the shrinking of finewes, being annointed therewith

It profiteth women that are in great extremitie of childe-birth, in taking away the paine of the D matrix, caufing eafie deliuerance beeing applied to the place, and annointed vpon their bellies, or cast into the matrix with a syring, and easeth the dolour of the inward parts.

It cureth the Hemorrhoides and all other paines of the fundament, being thereto applied with E lint of old clouts.

The leaves drunken in wine, heale ruptures. I finde little or nothing written of the property or vertues of the female kinde, but that it is G

thought to draw neere vnto the first in temperament and vertue.

Oile oliue in which the fruit (the feed taken forth) is either fet in the Sun, as we do when wee H make oile of roses, or boiled in a double glasse set in hot water, or else buried in hot horse dung, taketh away inflammations that are in wounds. It doth also easily and in short time consolidate or glew them together, and perfectly cure them.

It cureth the vicers of the dugs or paps, the head of the yard or matrix, as also the inflammati. I on thereof being injected or conucied into the place, with a fyringe or mother peffarie.

This apple is with good fucceffe applied vnto wounds, prickes and hurts of the finewes. It hath K great force to cure scaldings and burnings: it taketh away scarres and blemishes, if in the meane time the portler of the leaves be taken for certaine daies together.

It is reported that such as be barren are made fruitfull herewith, if the woman first be bathed in L a fit and convenient bath for the purpose, and the parts about the share and matrix annointed herewith and the woman prefently have the company of her husband.

CHAP.

Of Ginny or Indian Pepper. CHAP. 71.

T Capficum longioribus filiquis.
Long codded Ginny Pepper.

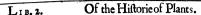


3 Capficum minimis filiquis. Small codded Ginny Pepper.









The Description.

The first of these plants hath square stalkes a foot high or somewhat more, set with many thicke and stalkeurs, not valike to those of garden Nightshade, but narrower and sharper pointed, of a darke greene colour. The shours grow along the stalkes, out of the wings of the leaues, of a white colour, hauing for the most part sine small leaues blasing out like a star, with a greene button in the middle. After them grow the cods, greene at the sirt, and when they be ripe of a braue colour glittering like red corall, in which is contained little stateds, of a light yellow colour, of a hot bitting taste like common pepper, as is also the cod it selfer which is cora and so hig as a singer, and sharpe nontred. long and as big as a finger, and sharpe pointed.

2 The difference that is betweene this and the last described is small, for it consists in no-† 2 The difference that is betweene this and the last described is small, for it consists in nothing but that the cods are pretty large and round, after the fashion of cherries, and not so long as

those of the former. ‡

The third kinde of Ginnie pepper is like vnto the precedent in leaues, floures, and stalkes. The cods hereof are small, round, and red, very like to the berries of Dulcamara or wooddy Nightshade, both in bignesse, colour, and substance, wherein consistent the difference: notwithstanding the feed and cods are very sharpe and biting, as those of the first kinde.

> ‡ Capfici filiqua varia. Varieties of the cods of Ginnie Pepper.





† There are many other varieties of Ginnie Pepper, which chiefly confift in the shape and colour of the codsswherefore I thought good (and that chiefly because it is a plant that will hardly brooke our climate) only to present you with the figures of their several shapes, whereof the cods of some stand or grow vpright, and other some hang downe: such as desire further information of this plant, may be aboundantly satisfied in Clussus his Carespiter. Stomps, 95, 10, ps, 10.8, where they shall find their tractal target in a treatise written in Italian by Gregory de Reio, a Capuchine Fryer, and sent to Clussus, who translating it into English, left it to be set forth with other his observations, which was performed two yeares after his death, to wit Anno Domini 1611. The figures with the same which have in shart rather. figures we here give are the same which are in that tractat. ‡

The Place.

These plants are brought from forrein countries, as Ginnie, India, and those parts, into Spaine

and Italy : from whence we have received feed for our English gardens, where they come to fruit. bearing: but the cod doth not come to that bright red colour which naturally it is possessed with which hath happened by reason of these vnindely yeeres that are past : but we expect better when God shall send vs a hot and temperate yeere.

The Time.

The feeds hereof must be fowne in a bed of hot horse-dung, as muske-Melons are, and remoqued into a pot when they have gotten three or four leaves, that it may the more conveniently be caried from place to place to receiue the heate of the Sunne : and are toward Autumne to be caried into fome house, to auoid the iniurie of the cold nights of that time of the yere, when it is to beare his fruit.

The Names.

Alluarius calleth it in Greeke with in Latine, Copficum: and it is thought to be that which duicennameth Zinziber caninum, or dogs Ginger: and Pliny, Siliquafrum, which is more like in tafteto pepper than is Panax, and it is therefore called Piperitic, as he hath written in his 19. booke, 12. chapter. Panax (faith he) hath the tafte of Pepper, and Siliquafrum, for which cause it is called Piperitic. The later Herbariks doe oftentimes call it Piper Indianum, or Piper Hiffanicum: In English it is called, Ginnie Pepper, and Indian Pepper: in the Germane Tongue, Indiansky Bretter; in own Dutch, Brettie Spept; in French, Poisre d'Internation and Indian Pepper in the Germane Tongue, Indiansky Bretter; in own Dutch, Brettie Spept; in French, Poisre d'Internation and Indiansky and Indiansky and Indiansky is in sufficient by the name of Ginnie Pepper, where it is sufficient to well knowne in the shops at Billingsgate by the name of Ginnie Pepper, where it is vsually tobe bought.

The Temperature.

Ginnie Pepper is extreame hot and dry euen in the fourth degree : that is to fay, far hotter and drier than Auicen sheweth dogs Ginger to be.

The Vertues.

Ginnie Pepper hath the tafte of Pepper, but not the power or verthe, notwithflanding in Spaine and fundry parts of the Indies they do yie to dreffe their meate therewith, as we do with Calcute Pepper: but (faith my Author) it bath in it a malitious quality, whereby it is an enemy to the liver and other of the entrails. Anicen writeth that it killeth dogs.

It is faid to die or colour like Saffron; and being received in such fort as Saffron is visually u-ken, it warments the stomacke, and helpeth greatly the digestion of meats.

It dissolutes the swellings about the throat, called the Kings euill, as kernels and cold swellings; and taketh away spots and lentiles from the sace, being applied thereto with hony.

CHAP. 72. Of borned Poppie:

The Description.

He yellow horned Poppie hath whitish leaves very much ent or jagged, somewhat like Heyellow homed Poppie hath whitish leaues very much ent or jagged, somewhat like the leaues of Garden Poppie, but rougher and more hairy. The stalkes be long, round, and brittle. The stoures be large and yellow, consisting of soure leaues; which being past, there come long huskes orecids, crooked like an home or corner, wherein is conteined small blacke seed. The root is great, thicke, fealy, and rough, continuing long.

The second kinde of horned Poppie is much slenderer and lesser than the precedent, and hath leaues with like deepe cuts as Rocket hath, and something hairy. The stalkes be very stender, brittle, and branched into disers armses or wings; the slowers small, made of source little leaues, of a red colour, with a small strate of blacke roward the bettome, after which compares the feet.

of a red colour, with a small strake of blacke toward the bottome; after which commeth the seed, inclosed in stender, long, crooked cods full of blackish seed. The root is small and single, and dieth

3 This is much like the last described, and according to Clustur, tather a variety than different. It is diffinguished from the last mentioned by the smoothnesse of the leaves, and the colour of the floures, which are of a pale yellowish red, both which accidents Clusius affirmes happen to the former toward the later end of Summer.

4. There is another fort of horned Poppie altogether leffer than the last described, having tenderer leanes, cut into fine little parcels: the floure is likewise lesser, of a blew purple colour like

L I.B. 2. I Papauer cornutum flore luteo.

Yellow horned Poppie.



1 2 Papauer corniculatum phaniceum glabram. Red horned Poppie with smooth leaves.



2 Papauer cornutum flore rubro. Red horned Poppie.



Papaner cornutum flore violaceo. Violet coloured horned Poppie.



The Place.

The yellow horned Poppy groweth voon the fands and banks of the fea: I have found it growing near vnto Rie in Kent, in the Isles of Shepey and Thanet, at Lee in Effex, at Harwich, at Whiteing nervito the in Action to the American and the English coast.

The second groweth not wilde in England. Angelus Pales, and Bartholomens ab Proceedings, who

hate commented you where with that they found this red homeof Poppy in the kingdomes of Arragon and Caffile in Spaine, and the fields neere vnto common paths. They do grow in mygaden very plentifully.

They floure from May to the end of August

¶ The Names.

Most Writers haue taken horned Poppy, especially that with red stoures to be Glassinto: . pci. ther is this their opinion altogether unprobable; sor as Dioscorides saith, Glassinto hath leaves like those of horned Poppy, but warmen that is to say fatter, workers, low, or lying on the ground, of a ftrong fmell and of a bitter tafte, the juice also is much like in colour to Saffron. Now Lebeland Pena witnesse, that this horned Poppie hath the same kinde of juice, as my selfe likewise can resti-Person vincenes materials induced roughes made the families of places, so my sense intermed can remedie. Disposite faith that of clausium groweth about Hierapolis, a citie in Syria; but what hindered that it should not be found also somewhere else. These things show it hath a great affinity with Glaucium, if it be not the true and legitimate Glaucium of Disposites. Howbeit the first is the Meters Ceratites, or Papauer corniculatum of the Antients, by the common confent of all late writers in Eng. lifh, Sea Poppy, and Horned Poppy : in Dutch, Geelheul and Donne Beule ; in the Germane Tongue, Gelbomag: ic French, Panot Cornu : in Spanish, Dormidera marina.

The Temperature.

Horned Poppies are hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The root of horned Poppy boiled in water vnto the confumption of the one halfe, and drunke. prouoketh vrine, and openeth the stopping of the liner.

The seed taken in the quantitie of a spoonefull looseth the belly gently.

The juice mixed with meale and hony, mundifieth old rotten and filthy vicers.

The leaves and floures put into viguents or falues appropriate for greene wounds, digest them, that is, bring them to white matter, with perfect quitture or fanies.

† The figure that formerly was in the fourth place of this chaps under the title of Papear constant larms mira, was of a Bindeweed called by China for its Allibes. You find I finds it because in the due place. The description after as I can order was of the Combine Continuous mixed was page 1999.

CHAP. 37: Of Garden Poppies.

The Description.

He leaues of white Poppie are long, broad, fmooth, longer then the leaues of Lettuce, whiter, and cut in the edges: the flem or flalke is flraight and brittle, oftentimes a yard and a halfe highlon the top whereof grow white floures, in which at the very beginning appeareth a small head, accompanied with a number of threds or chiues, which being full growne is round, and yet fomething long withall, and hath a couer or crownet vpon the top; it is with many filmes or thin skin divided into coffers or feuerall partitions, in which is contained abundance of fmall round and whitish seed. The root groweth deepe, and is of no estimation nor continuance.

2 Like vnto this is the blacke garden Poppy, fauing that the floures are not fo white and shining, but visually red, or at least spotted or straked with some lines of purple. The leases are greater,

more jagged, and sharper pointed. The seed is likewise blacker, which maketh the difference. † 3 There also another garden Poppie whose leaves are much more sinuated, or crested, and the floure also is all lagged or finely cut about the edges, and of this fort there is also both blacke and white. The floures of the black are red, and the feed blacke; and the other hath both the floures

There are divers varieties of double Poppies of both these kinds, and their colours are commonly either white, red, darke purple, scarlet, or mixt of some of these. They differ from the some onely in the doublenesse of their floures.

2 Papaner

1 Papauer fativum album. White garden Poppy.



Papaner fimbriatum album. White jagged Poppy.



2 Papaner fativum nigrum. Blacke garden Poppy.



4. Papauer flo. multipl. albo & nigro.
The double white and black Poppy.



Hb 3

5 There



5 There is also another kind of Poppy which oft times is found wild : the stalks, leaves, flours & heads are like, but leffe than those of the precedent : the floures are of an ouerworne blewish purple colour; after which follow heads short and round, which vnder their couer or crowne haue little holes by which the feed may fall out; contrarie to the heads of the former, which are close, and open not of themselues: there is also a double one of this kinde.

The Place.
Thefekinds of Poppies are fowne in gardens, and do afterward come of the fallings of their feed. The Time.

They floure most commonly in June. The feed is perfected in July and August.

The Names.

Poppy is called of the Grecians polon: of the Latines, Papauer : the shops keep the Latine name : it is called in high-Dutch, **Danfantert ; in low-Dutch,
**Butland **Dantonp; in English Poppy, and Check
**Dowles' in French, Paiot, and Olistre, by the Wallens
**The garden Poppy which hath blacke feeds, is far.

named of Diofcorides, som, or wilde , and is as he faith called into, because opinion flowes from it : of Pling and the Latines, Papauer nigrum, wherof there be many variable colours, and of great beauty, although of euill fmell, whereupon our gentlewomen call it Ioan Sil-

¶ The Temperature.
All the Poppies are cold, as Galen testifieth in his booke of the faculties of fimple medicines. The Vertues.

This feed, as Galen faith in his booke of the faculties of Nourishments, is good to feafon bread with but the white is better than the black. He also addeth, that the same is cold and causeth sleep, and yeeldeth no commendable nourishment to the body: it is often yied in comfits, ferued at the

table with other janketting difnes. The oile which is preffed out of it is pleafant and delightfull to be eater, & is taken with bread

or any other waies with meat, without any fence of cooling.

A greater force is in the knobs or heads, which do specially prevaile to move sleepe, and to slay and reprefle distillations or rheums, and come neere in force to opium, but more gentle. opium, or the condended juice of Poppy heads, is ftrongeft of all . **Accommon which is the juice of the heads and leanes) is weaker. Both of them any waies taken either inwardly, or outwardly applied to the head, prouoke fleepe. Opium fomewhat too plentifully taken doth also bring death, as Play truly

It mitigatethall kind of paines abut it leaueth behinde it oftentimes a mischiefe worse than the disease it selse, and that hard to be cured, as a dead palsie and such like.

The vie of it, as Galen lib. 11. of medicines according to the places affected, faith, is foofen-fine to the firme and folide parts of the body, as that they had need afterwards to be reftored.

So also collyries or eye medicines made with opium have bin hurtfull to many; infomuch that they have weakened the eies and dulled the fight of those that have vied it : what soeuer is compounded of opinion to mitigate the extreame paines of the eates, bringeth standnesse of hearing. Wherefore all those medicines and compounds are to bee shunned that are to be made of opinion, and are not to be vied but in extreame necessitie; and that is, when no other mixigater or asswager of paine doth any thing prevaile, as Galen in his third booke of medicines according to the places affe ded, doth euidently declare.

The leaves of Poppie boiled in water with a little fugar and drunke, cause fleep : or if it be boiled without fugar, and the head, feet, and temples bathed therewith, it dorth effect the same. The heads of Poppie boiled in water with fugar to a fyrrup cause sleepe and are good against

theumes and catarrhes that diftil and fall down from the brain into the lungs, and eafe the cough-The green knops of Poppy stamped with barly meale and a little barrows grease, help S. Amhonies fire, called Ignis facer.

The leaves, knops, and feed stamped with vineger, womans milke, and faffron, cure an Erylipelas, K (another kind of S. Anthonies fire) and eafe the gout mightily, and put in the fundament as a Cli-

The feed of blacke Poppy drunk in wine, stoppeth the flux of the belly, and the ouermuch flow- L ing of womens ficknesse.

A Caudle made of the feeds of white Poppy or made into Almond milk and fo given caufeth M

It is manifest that this wilde Poppy (which I have described in the fift place) is that wher- N of the composition Diacodium is to be made; as Galen hath at large treated in his fewenth book of Medicines according to the places affected. Crito alfo, and after him Themison and Democritus doe appoint Agen or the wilde Poppy to be in the same composition and even the same Democritus addeth, that it should be that which is not sowne; and such an one is this, which grows without sowing. Dod.

CHAP. 74. Of Corne-Rose or wilde Poppy.

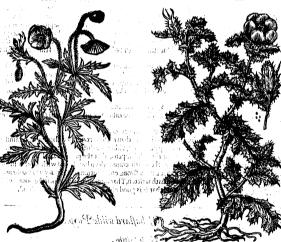
1 Papaner Rhæas. Red Poppy,or Corn-Rofe.

That depositingly and completely religion

man ane lante of The Defeription.

LIB. 2.

2 Papauer fpinofum. Prickly Poppy.



He stalks of red Poppy be blacke, tender, and brittle, somewhat hairy : the leaves are cut round about with deepe gashes like those of Succorie or wild Rocket. The flours grow forth at the tops of the stalks, being of a beautiful and gallant sed colour, with blackish threds compassing about the middle part of the head, which being sully growne, is lesser

than that of the garden Poppy : the feed is small and blacke. 2 There is also a kind hereof in all points agreeing with the former, faving that the flour's of this are very double and beautifull, and therein only confifts the difference. †

3 There

‡ 3 There is a small kinde of red Poppy growing commonly wilde together with the first deferibed, which is leffe in all parts, and the floures are of a fainter or ouerworn red, inclining form what to orange.

Besides these there is another rare plant, which all men, and that very fitly, have referred to the kinds of Poppy. This hath a flender long and fibrous root, from which arises a stalk some cu. bit high, divided into fundry branches, round, crefted, prickly, and full of a white pith. The leaves of the light did to the man of the light did to the light ther foure, five, or fix cornered, having many yellow threds incompassing it: the head whilest it is tender, is reddish at the top, but being ripe it is blacke, and is set with many and stiffepricks. The feed is round, blacke, and pointed, being fix times as big as that of the ordinarie Poppy. ‡

They grow in earable lands, among wheat, fpelt, rie, barley, oats, and other graine, and in the bor. ders of fields. # The double red and prickly Poppy are not to be found in this kingdome, vnleffe in the gardens of fome prime Herbarists. The Time.

The fields are garnished and ouerspred with these wilde Poppies in June and August.

The Names.

† Wilde Poppy is called in Greeke of Dioscorides, Minn ping: in Latine, Papaner erraticum : Gaza. according to the Greeke, nameth it Papaner fluidum : as also Lobel, who calls it Pap. Rhaas, because the floure thereof foon falls away: which name them may for the fame cause becommon notonly to the figure thereof foon falls away: which name them may for the fame cause becommon notonly to the figure also to the others, if it be so called of the speed fall may of the floures: but if it be speared, away of the seed (as it appeareth) then shall it be propert to that which is described in the fift place in the foregoing chapter, out of whose heads the feed easily & quick. ly falls ; as it doth also out of this, yet leffe manifestly. They mame it in French Cocquelion, Confenons, Pauet fauvage , in Dutch, Collen bloemen, Cozen rofen ; in high-Dutch, klapper Moffm; in English, red Poppy and Com rose.

14. Some haue called this Fiew infernalis, from the Italian name Figs del inferns. But Clafius and Banhine haue termed it Papaer finalism: and the later of them would have it, &t that now without good reason, to be Glawium of Dioferides, lib. 3. cap. 100. And I also probably conic cure it to be the Hippomans: of Craterus, mentioned by the Greeke Scholiaft of Theoreties, as I have former. ly briefly declared, Chap.62.

The Temperature.

The facultie of the wild Poppies is like that of the other Poppies, that is to fay, cold, and caufing fleepe. - -

The Vertues.

Mott men being led rather by falle experiments than reason, commend the sources against the Plearing gining to drinke as from as the pain comes, either the diffilled water, or fyring made by often infufing the leaves. And yet many times it happens, that the paine coalest by that means, though hardly fometimes, by reason that the spittle commeth vp hardly and with more difficulty, especially in those that are weake and have not a strong constitution of body. Baptista Sardus might be counted the author of this error, who hath written, That mod men haue given the floures of this Poppy against the pain of the sides ; and that it is good also against the spitting of bloud.

CHAP. 75. Of bastard wilde Poppie

He first of these bastard wild Poppies hash slender weake stems a soot high, rough and hairie, fer with leaues not valike to those of Rocker, made of many small leaues deeply out or jagged about the edges. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a red colour, with some small blacknesse toward the bottom. The feed is small contained in little round knobe. The rop's small cut round about with diese gallerie

The second is like the first, fauing that the code bestof be long, and the other more round, wherein the difference doth confift. and all a compassion and a gentlemnos about this

The Place. These plants grow in the Corne fields in Sommerset share, and by the hedges and high wayes, as ye trauell from London to Bathe. Lobel found it growing in the next field witto a village in Kent called Southfleet, my felfe being in his company, of purpose to discouer some strange plants not hitherto written of.

* M' Robert Lorkin and I found both these growing in Chelsey fields, as also in those belonging to Hamersmith: but the shorter headed one is a floure of a more elegant colour, and not so plentifull as the other.

1 Argemone capitulo torulo. Bastard wilde Poppy.

LIB. 2.



2 Argemone capitule longiore. Long codded wilde Poppy.



The Time.

They floure in the beginning of August, and their seed is tipe at the end thereof.

The Names.

The Bastard wilde Poppy is called in Greeke, Arnewin in Latine, Argemone, Argemonia, Concordia, Concordalis, and Herba liburnica : Of Some, Pergalium, Arfela, and Sacrocolla Herba : in English. Windrose, and bastard wilde Poppy.

The Temperature.

They are hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The leaves stamped, and the juyce dropped into the eies case the inflammation thereof; and cure the disease of the eye called Argema, whereof it tooke his name; which disease when it happeneth on the blacke of the eye it appeares white; and contrariwife when it is in the white then it appeareth blacke of colour.

The leaves stamped and bound onto the eies or face that are blacke or blew by meanes of some B blow or stripe, do perfectly take it away. The dry herbe steeped in warme water worketh the like

The leaves and roots stamped, and the juice given in drinke, helpe the wringings or gripings of C the belly. The dry herbe infused in warme water doth the same effectually.

The herbe stamped cureth any wound, vicer, canker, or fistula, being made up into an vinguent or D falue, with oyle, wax, and a little turpentine.

The juyce taken in the weight of two drammes, with wine, mightily expelleth poylon or ve-

The

action, a Culting.

The juyce taketh away warts if they be rubbed therewith , and being taken in meateit helpes the milt or ipleene if it be wasted. ்சின் பரி**வவிப்**பளை

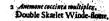
CHAP. 76.

Of Winde-floures.

The Kindes.

The flocke or kindred of the Anemones or Winde-floures, especially in their varieties of colours, are without number, or at the leaft not sufficiently knowne vnto any one that both white not plants. For Dodonam hath set forth sine stores, Lobel eight; Tabernamont and ten: My selfe show in my garden twelve different forts and yet 10d heare of divers more differing very notably from any of the set which I have briefly touched, though not figured, cury new yeare bringing with it new and strange kindes; and every country his peculiar plants of this sort, which are sent vivo as soon far countries, in hope to receive from vs such as our country yeeldeth.

I Anemone tuberofaradice. Purple Winde-floure.







The Description.

The first kinde of Anemone or Winde-stoure hath small leaues very much snipt or jugged almost like vnto Camomile, or Adonis stoure samong which rifeth up a stalke bare or naked almost unto the top; at which place is set two or, three leaues like the other sand at the top of the stalke comment forth a faire and beautiful stoure compact of seus leaues, and sometimes eight, of a violet colour tending to purple. It is impossible to describe the colour in his stull perfection, considering the variable mixtures. The root is suberous or knobby, and very brittle.

Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. 2.

> 3 Anemone maxima Chalcedonia Polyanthos. The great double Winde-floure of Bithynia.



Anemone Chalcedonica simplici flore. The single Winde-floure of Bithynia.





Anemone Bulbocaftani radice? Chefnut Winde-floure.



6 Anomone

2 The fecond kind of Anemone hath leaves like to the precedent, infomuch that it is hard to diffinguifn the one from the other but by the floures onely: for those of this plant are of a most bright and faire skarlet colour, and as double as the Marigold; and the other not so. The root is knobby and very brittle, as is the former.

3 The great Anemone hath double floures, vsually called the Anemone of Chalcedon (which is a city in Bithynia) and great broad leaues deepely cut in the edges, not vnlike to those of the field Crow-foot, of an outerworm greene colour: amongst which rifeth wp a naked bare fialke almost vnto the top, where there stand two or three leaues in shape like the others, but lesser; sometimes changed into reddish stripes, consused ly mixed here and there in the said leaues. On the top of the stalke standeth a most gallant stoure very double, of a perfect red colour, the which is sometimes striped amongst the red with a little line or two of yellow in the middle; from which middle commeth forth many blackish thrums. The seed is not to be found that I could euer observe, but is carried away with the wind. The root is thicke and knobby.

4 The fourth agreeth with the first kind of Anemone, in roots, leaues, stalkes, and shape of floures, differing in that, that this plant bringeth forth faire single red floures, and the other of a violet colour, as is a forefaid.

5 The fifth fort of Anemone hath many small jagged leaves like those of Coriander, proceding from a knobby root resembling the root of Bulbocastanum or earth Chesaut. The stalke rises vo among the leaves, of two hands high, bearing at the top a single sloure, consisting of a pale or border of little purple leaves, sometimes red, and often of a white colour set about a blackish pointell, thrummed ouer with many small blackish haires,

6 Anemone latifolia Clusij. Broad leaued VV inde-floure. † 7 Anemone latifolia duplo flauo flore. The double yellow Winde-floure.





6 The fixth hath very broad leaves in respect of all the rest of the Anemenes, not valide to those of the common Mallow, but greene on the vpper part, and tending to reductife vaderneath, like the leaves of Sow-bread. The stake is like that of the last described, on the top whereof grows a faire yellow star-floure, with a head ingirt with yellow thrums. The root (laith my Author) is a singer long, thicke and knobby.

‡ 7 There is also another whose lower leaves resemble those of the last described, yet those which grow next about them are more divided or cut in: amongst these leaves riseth vp a stalke

8 Anemone Geranifolia. Storks bill Wind-floure.

I B. 2.



Three leaved Wind-floures



9 Anemone Matthioli.

11 Anemone Paueracea.
Poppy Winde-floure:





tome foot high, the top whereof is adorned with a floure confitting of two tanks of leaves, whereof those on the out side are larger rounder pointed, and sometimes snipt in a little; the rest are narrower and sharper pointed. The colour of these leaves is yellow, deeper on the inside, and on the out. fide there are some small purple veins running alongst these leaues of the floure. The root is some two inches long, the thicknesse of ones little singer, with some tuberous knobs hanging thereat, t

two inclusions, and the time transfer of the Stocks

8. The eighth bath many large leases deeply cut and jagged in thape like those of the Stocks
bill or Pink-needle; among which tileth up a naked stalke fer about toward the top with the bill leaues, but smaller and more finely cut, bearing at the top of the stalke a single floure consisting of many small blew leaves, which do change sometimes into purple, and oftentimes into white, see about a blackish pointall with some small threds like vnto a pale or border. The root is thick and

9 The ninth fort of Anemone hath leaves like vnto the garden Crow-foot: the stalk rifeth vn from amongst the leaves, of a foothigh, bearing at the top faire white floures made of fue small leaves; in the middlewhereof are many little yellow chiues or threds. The root is madeof many flender threds or strings, contrarie to all the rest of the Winde-floures.

10 The tenth fort of Anemone hath many leaves like the common medow Trefoile, fleight-Iv fniot about the edges like a faw: on the top of the flender stalks stands a fingle white flourten ding to purple, confliting of eight finall leaves, refembling in fhape the floures of common field Crow-foot. The root is knobby, with certain strings fastned thereso.

11 The eleventh kind of Anemone hath many jagged leaves cut even to the middle rib refem-bling the leaves of Geranium Columbinum or Doues foot. The leaves that doe embrace the junder weake stalks are flat and sleightly cut : the floures grow at the top of the stalks, of a bright shiping our ple colour, fet about a blackish pointall with small thrums or chines like a pale. The poot is knobby, thicke, and very brittle, as are most of those of the Anemones. The Place.

All the forts of Anemones are ftrangers, and not found growing wilde in England forty infilanding all and every fort of them do grow in my garden very plentifully.

The Time. They floure from the beginning of Ianuarie to the end of April, at What there the flours do fade, and the feed flieth away with the wind, if there be any feed at all; the which I could never as yet

The Names.

Anemone, or Wind-floure, is so called, win is that is to say, of the wind: for the floure dothne. uer open it felfe but when the wind doth blow, as Pliny writeth: whereupon it is named of divers, Herba venti : in English, Wind-floure.

Those with double floures are called in the Turky tongue, Giul, and Gul Calmer: and those with fmall jagged leaves and double floures are called Laif ben Zede, and Galipoli laif. They cal those with fmall jagged leaves and fingle floures, BiniZate, Binizade, and BiniZante.

The Temperature. All the kinds of Anemones are sharp, biting the tongue, and of a binding familtie.

The leaves stamped and the juice snifted vp into the note pargeth the head with the root champed or chewed procureth spirting, and cause it water and spain the mouth, as Pellitorie of Spain doth.

It profite thin colluste for

It profiteth in collyries for the cies, to cease the inflamma The juice mundifieth and clenfeth malignant, virulent, and corre

The leaves and stalks boiled and eaten of nurses, cause them to have much milke : it prouoketh the terms, and eafeth the leprofic, being bathed therewith.

t CHAP. 77. Of divers other Anemones or Winde-flower.

Hele fibures which are in fuch esteeme for their beautie may well be divided this are force numes when are much enterme for mear beautic may went be dunion union of cachod, these force there are infinite varieties, which confit in the fingle-inficant action of the flowers, and in their directive of colours, which would aske a large difficurity to faulty exactly. Wherefore I onely intend (befides those feet downe by our Author) to give your figures of fome few others, with their description, briefly taken out of the Workes of the learned and diligent Herbarist Carelus Clasius; where such as desire further discourse your this subject may be abundantly satisfied; and such as do not understand Latine may finde as large satisfaction in the late worke of M. John Parkinfon; whereas they shall not onely have their history at large, but also learne the way to raise them of seed, which hath beene a thing not long knowne sexcept to fome few ,) and thence hath rifen this great varietie of these floures, wherewith some Gardens so much abound.

a The Description.

'He root of this is like that of the great double red Anemone described in the third place of the precedent chapter; and the leaves also are like, but lesser and deeper coloured. The stalke growes some soot high, slender and greene, at the top whereof groweth a fingle floure, confifting of eight leaues of a bright (hining skarter colour on the infide, with a paler coloured ring incompassing a hairy head ser about with purple thrums: the outside of the floure is hairy or downie. This is Anem.laifol.simpl.flo.16.06 Clussus.

‡ I Anemone latifolia flore coccineo. The broad leaved skarlet Anemone.

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1 2 Anemone latifolia flore magno coccineo. The skarlet Anemone with the large floure.





2 This in shape of roots & leaves is like the former, but the leaves are blacker, and more shining on their vpper fides: the stalke also is like to others of this kinde, and at the top carrieth a large floure confishing of eight broad leaves, being at the inside of a bright skarlet colour, without any circle; and the thrums that ingire the hairy head are of a fanguine colour. This head (as in others of this kindred) growes larger after the falling of the floure, and at length turns into a downie fub-flance, wherein a f as it is ripe viually comes up before Winter. This is Anem.latifol. simpl.fore 17:06 Clusius.

This differs not from the former but in floures, which are of an orange-tawny colour, like that of Corne-role, or red Poppy; and the bottomes of the leaves of the floures are of a paler colour, which make a ring or circle about the hairy head. This is the eighteenth of Clufium.

Besides these varieties here mentioned, there are many others, which in the colour of the leaves of the floure, or the nailes which make a circle at the bottome thereof, doed iffer each from other. New let vs come to the narrow leaved ones, which also differ little but incolour of their floures. ‡ 3 Anemone latifolia By7amina.
The broad leaved Anemone of Conftantinople.

‡ 4. Anemone renuifolia flore amplo fanguineo.

Small leaued Anemone with the languine floure.



‡ 5 Anemone tenuifolia flore coccines.
The small leaved skarler Anemone.



‡ 5 Anemone tenuifol. flo dilute purpure.
The light purple small leaved Anemone.





LIB.2. Of the Historie of Plants.

† 7 Anemonetennifol flo exalbido.
The whitish small leaved Anemone.



‡ 9 Anemone tennifol flo pleno coccin.
The small leaved double crimson Anemone.



‡ 8 Anemone tenuifolia flo carneo firiato.
The firiped flesh-coloured Anemone.



† 10 Anemone tenuifol flo pleno atropurpuracesente.
The double darke purple Anemone.



li 3

4. The root of this is knotty and tuberous like those of other Anemones, and the leases are much divided and cut in like to those of the first described in the former Chapter rule stalks (which hat three or four eleases ingitting it, as in all other Anemones) at the top sustained ha faire sanguine source constituted in downie heads like as those of the former. This is Anem. Tensifel. sump. so. of Clusses.

5 This differs from the former in the floure, which confids of fix leaves made forms what rounder than those of the precedent their colour is between a skarler and fanguine. Anothere is a varietie here of all for of a bricke colour. This is the eighth of Cluffae.

6 This differs from the reft, in that the floure is composed of some source teene or more leaves and those of a light purple, or flesh colour. This is the ninth of Classus.

7 The floure of this is large, confifting of fix leaves, being at the first of a whitch greece, and then tending to a shesh colour, with their nailes greene on the outside; and white within, and the threds in the middle of a stesh colour. There is a lesser of this kinde, with the floure of a stesh colour, and white on the outside, and wholly white within, with the nailes greenish. These are the tenth and eleventh of Chusu.

8 This floure also conflits of fix leaves of a flesh colour, with whitish edges on the outside the inside is whitish, with flesh-coloured veines running to the midded thereof.

Befides these fingle kindes, there are divers double both of the broad and narrow leaved Anemones, whereof I will onely describe and figure two, and refer you to the forementioned Authors for the rest, which differ from these onely in colour.

9 This broad leaued double Anemone hath roots, flalkes, and leaues like those of the fingle ones of this kinde, and at the top of the flalke there flands a faire large floure composed of invitor three rankes of leaues, small and long, being of a kinde of skarlet or orange tawny colour; the bortomes of these leaues make a whittis circle, which giues a great beauty to the floure, and the downie head is ingirt with fanguine threast tip with blew. This is the Pane major 1. of Clussius.

To This in shape of roots, leaves, and stalkes resemble the formerly described narrow leaved Anemones, but the floure is much different from them, for it consists first of divers broad seaves, which incompassed great number of smaller narrow leaves, which become stalked and becautifull floure: the outer leaves hereof are red, and the inner leaves of a number of leaves to be an incompassed in the stalked becautifull floure: the outer leaves hereof are red, and the inner leaves of a number of leaves the stalked becautifull floure: the outer leaves hereof are red, and the inner leaves of a number of leaves the stalked becautifull floure: the outer leaves hereof are red, and the inner leaves of a number of leaves of leav

Deautifull floure: the outer leaves hereof are red, and the inner leaves of a purple Veluet colour.

Of this kinde there are divers varieties, as the double white, crimfon, bluth, purple, blew, camation, rofe-coloured, &c.

The Place and Time.

These are onely to be found in gardens, and bring forth their floures in the Spring.

Their Names.

I iudge it nowales pertinent to fet downe more of the names than is already delinered in their feuerall title and deferiptions.

The Nature and Vertues.

A These are of a hot and biring facultie, and not (that I know of) at this day vsed in medicines, whese in some or two ontments; yet they were of more vse amongst the Greeke Physicions, who much commend the juyce of them for taking away the scares and scales which grow on the yets; and by them are called aw, and someters.

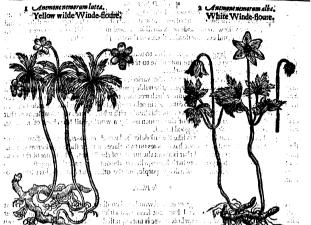
Trallianus alfo faith, That the floures beaten in oyle, and fo anointed, cause haire to grow where it is deficient.

C The vertues fet downe in the former Chapter doe also belong to these here treated of as these here deliuered are also proper to them. ‡

CHAP. 78. Of wilde Anemones, or Winde-floures.

The Kindes.

I ke as there by many and divers forts of the garden Anemones, so are there of the wilde kinder also, which do vary especially in their sources.



‡ 3 Amendme nemoralm flo. pleno albo. The double white wood Anemone.

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last and

† 4 Anomone nemorum flo.pleno purpurascente.
The double purplish wood Anemone.

The Description.

He first of these wilde Anemones hath jagged leaves deepely cuttor indented, which do grow upon the middle part of a weake and tender stalke: at the top whereof doth stand a pretty yellow floure made of fix small leaves, and in the middle of the floure there is a little blackish pointell, and certaine slender chiues or threds. The root is small, somewhat knotrie and very brittle.

2 The second hath jagged leaues, not valike to water Grow foot ar mountaine Crow foot. The floure groweth at the top of the stalke not valike to the precedent in shape; saving that this is of a

milke white colour, the root is like the other.

There is also of this single kinde two other varieties, the one with a purple floure, which we There is allootens higher those two cases values and the flower, And the other with a Scarlet (or rather a blush) coloured floure, which we may terries a strong the winds Scarlet winds flower. These two differ not in other respects from the white Winds flower.

There is in some choise gardens one of this kinde with white floures very double, as is that of the Scarlet Anemone, and I had one of them given me by a worshipfull Merchant of London.

called M' tohn Franqueuille, my very good friend.

‡ 4 This in roots and stalkes is like the last described wood Anenions, or winde-floures. But this and the last mentioned double one have leaves on two places of their stalkes; whereas the fingle ones have them but in one, and that is about the middle of the stalkes. The stoure of this dou. ble one confifts of fome forty or more little leaves, whereof the outermost are the biggest; the bortomes or nailes of these leaves are of a deepe purple, but the other parts of a lighter blush co-

All these wilde single Anemones grow in most woods and copies through England, except that with the yellow floure, which as yet I have not feene : notwith flanding I have one of the greater A kindes which beareth yellow floures, whose figure is not expressed nor yet described, for that it doth very notably resemble those with single floures, but is of small moment, either in beautie of the floure, or otherwise. ‡ The double ones grow onely in some few gardens. ‡

The Time. They floure from the middeft of Februarie vnto the end of Aprill, or the midft of May.

The first of theseby most Writers is referred to the Rannoculi, or Crowfeet; and Lobe calls it fitly Ranunculus nemorojus luteus: Only Dodonaus, Cafalpinus, and our Authour haue made it an Ane.

2 This with the varieties also, by Tragus, Fushfius, Cordus, Gefner, Lobel, and others, is made a lie nunculus : yet Dodonam, Cafalpinus, and our Authour haue referred it to the Anemones, Clufim thinks this to be Anemone, Amuine Of Theophraftus.

Clusius cals this Anemone Limonia, ot Ranunculus filuarum flo pleno albo.

And he stiles this Anem. Limonia or Ranna. [91. flore pleno purpurascente. ‡

The faculties and temperature of these plants are reserred to the garden sorts of Anemones.

CHAP. 79. Of Baftard Anemones, or Pasque floures.

The Description.

"He first of these Pasque sloures hath many small leaves sinely cut or jagged, like those of Carrotts: among which rise up naked stalkes, rough and hairie; whereupon doe grow beautifull floures bell fashion, of a bright delaied purple colour: in the bottome whereof groweth a tust of yellow thrums, and in the middle of the thrums it thrusteth forth a small purple pointell : when the whole floure is past there succedeth an head or knob compact of many gray hairy lockes, and in the follid parts of the knobs lieth the feed flat and hoary, every feed having his owne finall baire hanging at it. The root is thicke and knobby, of a finger long, running right downe, and therefore not white to those of the Anemone, which it doth in all other parts very note: bly refemble, and whereof no doubt this is a kinde.

There is no difference at all in the leaves, roots, or feeds, betweene this red Palque floure and the precedent, nor in any other point, but in the colour of the floures; for whereas the adet are of a purple colour, these are of a bright red, which setteth forth the difference.

The white Passe floure hath many fine jagged leaues, closely couched or thrust together. which refemble an Holy-water sprinckle, agreeing with the others in roots, seeds, and shape of floures, saving that these are of a white colour, wherein chiefely consistent the difference.

t 4. This also in shape of roots and leaves little differs from the precedent but the flource are leffer, of a darker purple colour, and feldome open or flew themfelues fo much abroad as the

other of the first described, to which in all other respects it is very like.

5 There is also another kinde with leaues lesse divided, but in other parts like those alreadie described, saving that the floure is of a yellow colour something inclining to red. #

1 Pulsatilla vulgaris. Purple Passe-floure.

LIB.2.

2 Pulsatillarubra. Red Paffe-floure.





The Place.

Ruellius writeth, that the Passe source groweth in France in vntoiled places: in Germany they grow in rough and frony places, and oftentimes on rockes.

Those with purple floures do grow very plentifully in the pasture or close belonging to the par-fonage house of a small village six miles from Cambrige, called Hildersham: the Parsons name that lived at the impression hereof was Mt Fuller, a very kind and louing man, and willing to show vnto any man the faid close, who defired the same.

The Time.

They floure for the most part about Easter, which hath mooued mee to name it Pasque-Floure, or Easter floure; and often they doe floure againe in September. ‡ The yellow kinde floures in May. ‡

en The Names.

† Passe floure is called commonly in Latine, Pulsatilla : and of some, Apium risus & herba ven-81. Daleschampius would have it to be Anemone Limonia and Samolus of Pling: in French, Coquelourdes: in Dutch, Bethenschell ; in English, Pasque floure, or Passe-floure, and after the Latine name Pulfatilla, or Flaw floure : in Cambridge fhire where they grow, they are named Couentrie 3 Pulfatilla flore albo. White Paffe-floure. ‡ 4 Pulsatilla flore minore. The leffer purple Paffe-floure.





The Temperature.

Passe floure doth extremely bite, and exulcerateth and eateth into the skinne if it be stamped and applied to any part of the body, whereupon it hath beene taken of some to be a kinde of Crowfoot, and not without reason, for that it is not inferiour to the Crow oots : and therefore it is bot

The Vertues.

There is nothing extant in writing among Authors of any peculiar vertue, but they ferue only for the adorning of gardens and garlands, being floures of great beautie.

CHAP. 80. Of Adonis floure.

The Description.

"He first hath very many slender weake stalkes, trailing or leaning to the ground, set on enery part with fine jagged leanes very deepely cut like those of Camomill, or rather those of May weed a your which stalkes doe grow small red stoures, in shape like the field Crow-foot, with a blackish greene pointell in the middle, which being growne to maturity turneth into a small greenish bunch of seeds, in shape like a little bunch of grapes. The root is small

2 The second different not from the precedent in any one point, but in the color of the floures, which are of a perfect yellow colour, wherein confifteth the difference.

The Place. The red floure of Adonis groweth wilde in the West parts of England among their come, even as May-weed doth in other parts, and is likewife an enemy to corne as May-weed is: from thence I brought the feed, and have fowne it in my garden for the beautie of the floures fake. That with the yellow floure is a ftranger in England.

1 Flos Adonis flore rubro. Adonis with red floures.

L.I B. 2.



The Time.

They floure in the Summer moneths, May, Iune and Iuly and fometimes later.

The Names.

Adonis floure is called in Latine, Flos Adonis and Adonidis : of the Dutchmen, felbrofilin: in English we may cal it red Mayths, by which name it is called of them that dwell where it groweth naturally, and generally red Camomil: in Greeke, ioismus: and Eranthemum : our Lon. don women do call it Rofe-a-rubie,

The Nature.

There hath not bin any that hath written of the temperature hereof notwithstanding so far as the tafte thereof theweth, it is fomthing hor. but not much.

The Vertues.

The feed of Adonis floure is thought to bee good against the stone : amongst the Antients it was not knowne to have any other faculty; albeit experience hath of late taught vs, That the feed stamped, and the pouder given in wine, ale, or beere to drinke, doth wonderfully and with great effect helpe the colique.

CHAP. 81. Of Docks.

Distributed fetteth forth four kinds of Docks; wilde or sharpe pointed Docke, garden Docke, round leafed Docke, and the source Dockealled Sorrel: besides these she later Herbarists have added certain other Docks also, which I purpose to make mention of. remodificace, grandiquisidi

The Description.

The Description.

That which amount the Latines figurines to soften, safe, or purge the belly, the same figure in the same and the same

called also sharp pointed Dock.

3 This in roots, flalks, and feeds is like to the precedent but the leaves are morter & rounder than those of the first described, wherein consists the chiefs difference betweet this and it \$

The Place . These kinds of Docks grow, as is before aid, in medowes and by rivers sides. † 1 Lapathum acutum. Sharpe pointed Docke.



‡ 3 Lapsthum fyluestre fol.minus acutum.
The roundish leaued wilde Docke.



Lapathum acutum minimum.
 Small sharpe Docke.



They are called in Latine. Legalum actions, lamer, keypatisms, and Lapakisms. of forme, oxylogathum; in English, Dock, and flaps pointerelocts, the greater and the leffer: of the Greeks, years in high Dutch, the engeliumets, the tree that the lefter of the Greeks, years in high Dutch, the engeliumets, the tree that is laborated in low. Dutch the thing the street flown in the latine, Remode, a will in Italian, Remode, and the particle which word is devised of Lapakum and also particle with the word is devised of Lapakum and also particle with the case of Labet, and firpadapathum fisself of Toker. It is the chird is Lapakum historia of minus case of Labet, and firpadapathum fisself of Toker. It hele herbs are of a mixture between cold and heate, and almost day in the third degree, clock-ally the freed, which is very altringent.

The pounder of any of the kinds of docks annot inwine, stoppeth the lask and bloudy firs and callett the pation of the florancie.

The roots boiled til they be very fort, a flamped with the strong of the cold and the control of the florancie.

The roots boiled til they be very fort, a flamped with the strong of the florancie.

The roots boiled til they be very fort, a flamped with the strong of the florancie.

The roots boiled til they be very fort, a flamped with the strong with th

CHAP.

Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. 2.

CHAP. 82. Of water-Docke.

† 1 Hydrolapathum magnum. Great water-Docke.



† 3 Hippolapathum fativum. Patience, or Monks Rubarb.



† 2 Hydrolapathum minus. Small water-Docke.



4 Hippolapathum rotundifolium. Bastard Rubarb.



LIB. 2.

‡ 5 Lapathum fativum fanguineum, Bloudwort.



The Description.

He great water-dock hath very long and great leaues, stiffe and hard, not vnlike to the garden Patience, but much longer. The stalke rifeth vp to a great height, oftentimes to the height of fine footor more. The floure groweth at the top of the flalk in fpoky tufts, brown of colour. The feed is contained in chaffie husks three square, of a thining pale colour. The root is very great, thick, brown without and yellowith within.

The fmal water-Dock hath short narrow leaues fet vpon a stiffe stalke. The floures grow from the middle of the stalke vpward in spoky rundles, fet in spaces by certain distances round about the stalk, as are the floures of Horehound: which Docke is of all the kinds most common. and of least vie, and takes no pleasure or delight in any one foile or dwelling place, but is found almost every where, as well vpon the land as in waterie places, but especially in gardens among good and wholfome pot-herbs, being there better knowne, than welcome or defired : wherefore I intend not to fpend farther time about his de-

The garden Patience hath very firong stalks furrowed or chamfered, of eight or nine foot high when it groweth in fertile ground, fet about with great large leaves like to those of the

water-Docke, having alongst the stalkes toward the top sources of a light purple colour declining to brownnesse. The seed is three square, contained in thin chassie husks like those of the common Docke, The root is very great, browne without and yellow within, in colour and tafte like the true Rubarb.

4 Bastard Rubarb hath great broad round leaues in shape like those of the garden Bur-docke. The stalke and feeds are so like vnto the precedent that the one cannot be knowne from the other, fauing that the feeds of this are somewhat leffe. The root is exceeding great and thicke, very like vnto the Rha of Barbary, as well in proportion as colour and taste, and purgeth after the same manner, but must be taken in greater quantity, as witnesseth that famous learned physicion now living, M' D' Bright, and others who have experimented the fame.

This fift kind of Dock is best knownevnto all of the stocke or kindred of Dockes: it hath long thin leaves sometimes red in every part thereof, and often striped here & there with lines and strakes of a darke red colour: among which rise up stiffe brittle stalkes of the same colour: on the top whereof come forth such floures and seed as the common wild Docke hath. The root is likewife red, or of a bloudy colour.

The Place.

They grow for the most part in ditches and water courses, very common thorow England. The two last saue one do grow in gardens: my selse and others in London and elsewhere have them growing for our vie in physicke and Surgerie. The last is sown for a pot-herb in most gardens.

The Time.

Most of the Docks doe rise vp in the Spring of the yeare, and their seed is ripe in Iune and Au-

The Names,

The Docke is called in Greeke Admin : in Latine, Rumex, and Lapathum : yet Pliny, lib. 19. ca. 12. feems to attribute the name of Rumex only to the garden Docke.

The Monks Rubarb is called in Latine, Rumex fativus, and Patientia, or Patience, which word is borrowed of the French, who call this herb Patience: after whom the Dutchmen also name this pot herb Datientie : of some, Rhabarbarum Monachorum, or Monks Rubarb, because as it seemes some Monke or other hath yied the root hereof in flead of Rubarb.

Monke or other han view the root netter in the man or through fanguineum: of fome, Sanguis Drace-nis, of the bloudy colour wherewith the whole plant is possess; it is of por-herbs the chiefe or principall, having the propertie of the bastard Rubarb, but of lesse force in his purging qualitie.

The Temperature.

Generally all the Docks are cold, some little and moderatly, and some more: they do all of them dry, but not all after one manner; yet some are of opinion, that they are dry almost in the third de-

The Vertues.

The leaves of the garden Dock or Patience may be eaten, and are formwhat cold but more moiff. A and have withall a certain clamminesse, by reason whereof they easily and quickely passe through the belly when they be eaten : and Dioscorides writeth, That all the Docks being boiled, do mollifie the belly : which thing also Horace hath noted in his second booke of Sermons, Satyr 4. Writing

> → Si dura morabitur alvea Mugilus, & viles pellent obstantia concha, Et Lavathi brevis herba.

He calleth it a short herb, being gathered before the stalke be growne vp, at which time it is fittest B

And being sodden, it is not so pleasant to be eaten as either Beets or Spinachiit ingenders moist C bloud of a mean thicknesse, and nourisheth little.

The leaves of the sharp pointed Docks are cold and dry, but the seed of Patience and the water D Docke do coole, with a certain thinnesse of substance.

The decoction of the roots of Monks Rubarb is drunk against the bloudy flix, the lask, the wambling of the stomack comming of choler, and also against the stinging of serpents, as Diescorides

It is also good against the spitting of bloud, being taken with Acacia (or his succedaneum the dried juice of floes) as Pliny faith.

Monks Rubarb or Patience is an excellent wholfome pot-herb, for being put into the pottage in G fome reasonable quantitie, it loosens the belly, helps the jaundice, the timpanie, and such like diseafes proceeding of cold caufes.

If you take the roots of Monks Rubarb and red Madder of each halfe a pound, Sena foure oun- H ces, Anife feed and Licorice of each two ounces, Scabious and Agrimonic of each one handfull; flice the roots of the Rubarb, bruife the Anise seed and Licorice, breake the herbs with your hands and put them into a stone pot called a stean, with soure gallons of strong ale, to seep or insuse the space of three daies, and then drinke this liquor as your ordinary drink for three weeks together at the least, though the longer you take it, so much the better; prouiding in a readinesse another stean the teat though the tonger you take the most between a good dietric cu-fo prepared, that you may have one wider another, being alwaies carefull to keep a good dietric cu-reth the dropfie, the yellow jaundice, all manner of itch, feabs, breaking out and mangineffe of the whole body: it purifieth the bloud from all corruption, preuaileth against the greene sicknes very greatly, and all oppilations or ftoppings, makes yong wenches look faire and cherry-like, bringing downe their terms, the ftopping whereof hath cauled the fame.

The feed of Baftard Rubarb is manifeftly aftringent, infomuch that it cures the bloudy flix, mix—I

ed with the feed of Sorrell, and given to drink in red wine.

There have not bin any other faculties attributed to this plant, either of the antient or laterwri- K ters, but generally of all it hath bin referred to the other Docks or Monks Rubard : of which number I affure my felfe this is the beft, and doth approch neereft wnto the true Rubarb. Many reafons induce me for othinke and fay, first, this hash the shape and proportion of Rubarb, the same color both within and without, without any difference, they agree as well in taste as smell; it coloures the spirite for a yellow colour when it is chewed, as Rubarb doth; and lastly, it purgets the belly as ter the same gentle manner as the right Rubard doth; only herein it different, that this must be gi-uen in three times the quantitie of the other. Other distinctions and differences, with the temperature and other circumstances, I leave to the learned Physicions of our London colledge, who are very well able to fearch this matter, as a thing far aboue my reach, being no Graduat, but a Country Scholler, as the whole frame of this historie doth well declare: but I hope my good meaning will be well taken, confidering I do my best : and I doubt not but some of greater learning wil perfeêt that which I haue begun according to my finall skill, especially the ice being broken to him, and the wood rough hewn to his hand. Notwithstanding I thinke it good to say thus much more in my own desence. That although there be many wants and desects in mee, that were requisite to performe such a worke; yet may my long experience by chance happen vpon some one thing orother that may do the Learned good: considering what a notable experiment I learned of one toling sense a Surgeon of Maidstone in Kent, (a man as ssenderly learned as my selfe) which he practised upon a butchers boy of the said towne, as himselfe reported vnto me. His practise was this: Being desired to cure the forestaid Lad of an ague which did grieuously wex him, hee promised him a medicine; and for want of one for the present (for a shift, as himselfe consessed with my selfe had among other simples given him, which he stamped and strained with a draught of ale, and gaue it the lad in the morning given him, which he stamped and strained with a draught of ale, and gaue it the lad in the morning to drinke: it wrought extreamely downeward and vpward within one houre after, and neuer ceased writh high: it is the end, the strength of the boy our exame the force of the physick, it gaue ouer working, and the Lad soft his Ague; since which time (as he saith) he hath cured with the same medicine many of the like maladie, hauing euer great regard to the quantitie, which was the caused the violent working in the furth cure. By reason of which accident, that thing hath bit recueled to posserie, which heretofore was not for much as draened of. Whose but artempt may incourage fome sharper Wit and greater ludgement in the faculties of plants, to seeke farther into their nature than any of the Antients haue done; and none fitter than the learned Physitions of the Collede of Loudon, where are many singularly well learned and experienced in naturall things.

The roots fliced and boiled in the water of Cardsus benedictus, to the confumption of the third part, adding thereto a little hony, and eight or nine spoonfulls of the decocion thereof drunkebe fore the fir, cure the ague in two or three times so taking it at the most vento robustious or strong bodies twelve spoonfuls may be given. This experiment was practifed by a worshipfull Gentiewoman Miltresse Anne Wylbraham upon diuters of her poore neighbours with good fuccess.

† The figure that wis in the first place was of Laparium fel. minus seams, described by me in the third place of the preceding chapter. The second man of La

CHAP. 83. Of Rubarb.

Thath hapned in this as in many other forrein medicines or Simples; which though they be of great and frequent vleas Hermodachyls, Muske, Turbith, Sec. yet haue we no certain knowledge of the very place which produces them, nor of their exact manner of growing: which hath given occasion to divers to think diverfly, and some have bin so bold as to counterfut figures out of their own fancies, as Mathiolus. So that this saying of Rustline is found very true, Nallamedicine, part mage is increa, quamquae da lia squam nofter one petitim. But we will endeauror to show you more certaintie of this here treated, than was known untill of very late years.

The Description.

I His kind of Rubarb hath very great leaues fomewhat finit or indented about the edges like the teeth of a Saw, not valike the leaues of Enula campana, called by the vulgat four Elecampane, but greater: among ft which rifeth vp a firstight fialke of two cubits high, bearing at the top a fealy head like those of Knap-weed or Lacet major: in the midlif obtaic knap or head thrusteth forth a faire floure consisting of many purple threds like those of the Artichoke: which being pass like those of the Artichoke: which being pass like those of the Martin is wrapped long seed like vnto the great Centorie, which the whole plant doth very well refemble: the root is long and thicke, black is without, and of a pale colour within; which being chewed makes the spittle verie yellow, as doth the Rubarb of Barbarie.

† 2 This other bastard Rha, which is also of Lobels description, hath a root like that of the last described; but the leaues are narrower, almost like those of the common Dock, but hoatie of the other side: the stalk growes up straight, and beares such heads and floures as the precedent.

† 3 I have thought good here to omit the counterfeit figure of Matthiolus, given vis in his place by our Author, as also the historie, which was not much pertinent, and in lieu of them to prefert you with a perfect figure and description of the true Rha Ponticum of the Antients, which was first of late discovered by the learned Proper Alpinus, who wait a pecular track thereof, and it is also again figured and described in his Worke de Plantie excition. Our countreyman Mr. tohe Parkinson hathalso fer forth very well both the figure and description hereof in his Paradisa terrifits. This

i Rha Capitatum Lobelij. Turky Rubarb.

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3 Rhaverum antiquorum.
The true Rubarb of the Antients



Rha Capitatum angustifolium.
 The other bastard Rubarb.



Rhabarbarum ficeatum. The dry roots of Rubarb.





The

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plant hath many large roots diverfly fpreading in the ground, of a yellow colour, from which grow vp many very great leaves like those of the Butter-burre, but of a fresh green colour, with great and manifest red veins dispersed ouer them. The stalke also is large and crested, sending forth fundrie branches bearing small white floures, which are succeeded by seeds three square and brownish, like as those of other Docks. D' Lister one of his Majesties Physitions, was the first that enriched this ther he nor any other (that I know of) have observed a fault, which I more than probably suspect to be in the text of Disserides in that place, namely in the word which I judge should be pain, that is, yellow, and not blacke, as Ruellius and others have translated it: now pains is a word often vied by Diescorides, as may appeare by the chapters of Hieracium magnum & parvum, Conza. Often vice by Divine, and divers others, and I fuspect the like fault may be found in some other places of the same Author. But I will no further insist vpon this, seeing the thing it selfe in all other respects, as also in yellownesse, shews it selfe to be that described by Dioscorides, and that my conjecture must therefore be true. Besides, the root whereto be compares it is single. that is, &s. besiens, or rather ex stavo rubesiens, as any versed in reading Disserties may easily gather by divers places in him. Now I here omit his words, because they are in the next description alledged by our Author, as also the description of our ordinarily vsed Rubarb, for that it is sufficiently described under the following title of the choice thereof. M. Parkinfon is of opinion, that this is the true Ruberb vsed in thops, only lesse heavy, bitter, and strong in working, by reason of the diversitie of our Clymat from that whereas the dried Rubarb brought vs vsually growes. This his opinion is very probable, and if you compare the roots together you may easily be enduced to be of the same beleefe. ‡

4 The Pontick Rubarb is leffe and flenderer than that of Barbary. Touching Pontick Rubarb Dioscorides writeth thus: Rha, that divers call Rheon, which growes in those places that are beyond Bosphorus, from whence it is brought, hath yellow roots like to the great Centorie, but lesse and redder, singer, that is to fay, without fmell (Dodonaus thinks it should be angue, that is, well smelling) spongie, and something light. That is the best which is not worm-eaten, and tasted is somewhat viscide with a light astriction, and shewed becomes of a yellow or Saffron colour.

The Place.

It is brought out of the country of Sina (commonly called China) which is toward the Eastin the yper part of India, and that India which is without the riuer Ganges, and not at all ex Semin-ture provincia, as many do vnaduifedly think, which is in Arabia Fallis, & far from Chinait grores on the fides of the riuer Rha, now called Volga, as Amminum Marcellus faith, which river fpings out of the Hyperborean mountains, and running through Musconia, falls into the Caspian or His-

‡ The Rha of the Antients growes naturally, as Alpinus faith, vpon the hil Rhodope in Thrace, now called Romania. It growes also, as I haue bin informed, vpon some mountains in Hungary. It is likewise to be found growing in some of our choice gardens. ‡

The choice of Rubarb.

The best Rubarb is that which is brought from China fresh & new, of a light purplish red, with certain veins and branches of an vnccrtain varietie of colour, commonly whitish; but when it is old the colour becomes ilfauored by turning yellowish or pale, but more if it be worme-eaten: being chewed in the mouth it is somthing gluie or clammy, and of a Saffron colour, which being rubbed vpon paper or some white thing sheweth the colour more plainly : the substance thereof is neither hard or closely compact, nor yet heavy, but fomthing light, and as it were in a middle betwist hard and loofe, and fomthing fpongie: it hath alfo a pleafing fmell. The fecond in goodness that which comes from Barbary. The last and worst from Bosphorus and Pontus,

The Names.

It is commonly called in Latine Rha Barbaram, or Rha Barbaricum: of divers, Rheu Barbaram: the Moors and Arabians do more truly name it Raued Seni, a Senensi prouincia, from whence it is brought into Persia and Arabia, and afterward into Europe; and likewise from Tanguth through the land of Cataia into the Sophy of Persia his country, and from thence into Egypt, and so into Europ. It is called of the Arabians and the people of China & the parts adjacent, Rauend Cini, Raved Seni, and Raued Sceni: in fhops, Rhabarbarum: in English, Rubarb, and Rewbarb.

A Rha Ponticum Siccatum. Rubarb of Pontus dried.

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The Nature.

Rubarb is of a mixt substance, temperature, and faculties: fome of the parts thereof are earthy, binding and drying : others thin, airous, hot, and purging.

The Vertues.

Rubarb is commended by Diescorides, a. A gainst windinesse, weaknesse of the stomack. and all griefes thereof, Convulsions, diseases of the spleen, liver, and kidnies, gripings, and inward gnawings of the guts, infirmities of the bladder and cheft, swellings about the heart, diseases in the matrix, pain in the huckle bones, spitting of bloud, shortnesse of breath, yexing, or the hicket, the bloudy flix, the laske proceeding of raw humors, fits in agues, and against the bitings of venomous

Moreouer hee faith, that it taketh away B blacke and blew spots, and Tettars or Ringwormes, if it be mixed with vineger, and the place anointed therewith.

Galen affirmes it to be good for burstings, C cramps, and convulsions, & for those that are fhort winded and fpit bloud.

But touching the purging faculty neither D Diofcorides not Galen have written any thing, because it was not vsed in those days to purge with. Galen held opinion, That the thin ai-

rous parts do make the binding qualitie of more force, not because it doth resist the cold and earfois parts to make the binding quantities income some, and maketh it deeply to pierce, and therby to work the greater effect; the dry and thin effence containing in it felfer a purging force & quality toopen obstructions, but helped and made more facile by the subtill and airous parts. Paulus Aggineta scenarios. meth to be the first that made trial lof the purging facultie of Rubarb 3 for in his first book, eap. 43 he makes mention thereof, where he reckons vp Turpentine among those medicines which make the bodies of such as are in health foluble: But when we purpose (laith he) to make the turpentine more strong, we adjunto it a little Rubarb. The Arabians that followed him brought it to a farther

vse in physick, as chiefly purging downward choler, and oftentimes flegme.

The purgation which is made with Rubarb is profitable and fit for all such as be troubled with B. choler, and for those that are sicke of sharpe and tertian feuers, or have the yellow jaundice, or bad

It is a good medicine against the pleurisse, inflammation of the lungs, the sqinancy or Squincy, F madnesse, frensie, inflammation of the kidnies, bladder, and all the inward parts, and especially against S. Anthonies fire, as well outwardly as inwardly taken.

Rubarb is vindoubtedly an especiall good medicine for the liuer and infirmities of the gall; for G besides that it purgeth forth cholericke and naughty humors, it removueth stoppings out of the

It also mightily strengthneth the intrals themselves, insomuch that Rubarb is justly termed of H divers, the life of the liver: for Galen, lib. tr. of the method or manner of curing, affirmeth, that fuch kinds of medicines are most fit and profitable for the liver, as have joyned with a purging and opening qualitie an astringent or binding power. The quantitie that is to be given is from one dram to two; and the infusion from one and a halfe to three.

It is given or steeped, and that in hot diseases, with the insusion or distilled water of Succory, 1 Endine, or some other of the like nature, and likewise in Whay; and if there be no heat it may be

It is also oftentimes given beeing dried at the fire, but so, that the least or no part thereof at all Y be burned; and beeing foyled, it is a remedie for the bloudy Flix, and for all kinds of Laskes: for

it both purgeth away naughty and corrupt humors, and likewife withall stoppeth the belly.

K The same being dried after the same manner, doth also stay the ouermuch flowing of the Mo. I neisme being ante after the most in any part of the body, effecially that which comment shorow the bladder; but it should be given in a little quantitie, and mixed with some other bin.

Mefues faith, That Rubarb is an harmlesse medicine, and good at all times, and for all ages, and likewise for children and women with childe.

Has write for culturen and woncer with cannot.

My friend M's amplin lobnfun Fellow of Magdalen Colledge in Oxford affures me, That the Physicions of Vienna in Austria Vie fearce any other at this day than the Rubarb of the Antients, which growes in Hungary not far from thence and they prefer it before the dried Rubarb brought out of Perfia and the East Indies, because it hath not so strong a binding facultie as it, neither doth it heate so much, only it must be vsed in somewhat a larger quantitie. ‡

> Снар. 84. Of Sorrell.

The Kindes.

There be divers kinds of Sorrell, differing in many points, some of the garden, others wild; some of great, and some lesser.

I Oxalis, fine Acetofa.

2 Oxalis tuberefa. Knobbed Sorrell.





M The Description.

Though Dissertes hath not expressed the Oxalides by that name, yet none ought to doubt but that they were taken and accounted as the south kinde of Lapathum: for although some

like it not wel that the feed should be said to be Drimus; yet that is to bee understood according to the common phrase, when acride things are consounded with those that be sharp and source else we might accuse him of such ignorance as is not among a the simplest women. Moreour, the word Oxys doth not only signific the lease, but the sauor and tartnesse, which by a figure drawn from the fharpnesse of kniues edges, is therefore called sharpe: for the sale signifieth a sharpe or foure juyce which pierceth the tongue like a sharp knise: whereupon also Lapathum may be called Oxalia, as it which prefection to organ has a many such as the control of the prefection of the control of the growing in chaffie husks like the other Docks.

2 The fecond kind of Oxalis or Sorrel hath large leaves like Patience, confusedly growing together vpon a great tall stalke, at the topwhereof grow tufts of a chassie slibstance. The root is tu-berous, much like the Peonie or rather Filipendula, fastned to the lower part of the stem with small long ftrings or laces.

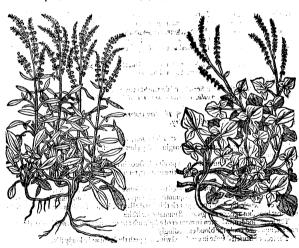
3 The third kind of Sorrell groweth very small, branching hither and thither, taking hold (by new (hoots) of the ground where it groweth, whereby it disperseth it selfe farre abroad : the leaves are little and thin, having two fmall leaves like eares fastned thereto, in shew like the herb Sagittaria: the feed in tafte is like the other of his kinde.

4 The fourth kinde of Sorrell hath leaves formwhat round and cornered of a whiter color than the ordinarie, and having two thort eares anexed vnto the fame. The feed and root in tafte is like the other Sorrels.

3 Oxalis tenuifolia. Sheeps Sorrel.

I JIB. 2.

Oxalis Franca seu Romana. Round leaued or French Sorrel.



This kind of curled Sorrell is a stranger in England, and hath very long seaues in shape like garden Sorrell, but curled and crumpled about the edges as is the curled Colewort. The falke rifeth vp among the leaves, fet here and there with the like leaves, but leffer. The floures, feeds, and roots are like the common Sorrell or foure Docke.

6 The small Sorrell that groweth vpon dry barren sandy ditch banks, hath small graffy leanes somewhat forked or crossed over like the crosse hilt of a Rapier. The stalks rise vp amongst the 6 Oxalis minor. Small Sorrell.



leaues, fmall, weake, and tender, of the same source taste that the leaves are of. The floure, feed, and root is like the other Sorrels, but altogether leffer.

The smallest fort of Sorrel is like vnto the precedent, fauing that the lowest leaves that lie vpon the ground be somewhat round, and without the little ears that the other hath, which fetteth forth the difference.

‡ 8 There is also kept in some gardens a verie large Sorrel, having leaves thicke, whitifh, and as large as an ordinarie Docke, yet shaped like Sorrell, and of the same acide taste. The stalks and seed are like those of the ordinarie, yet whiter coloured. #

¶ The Place.

† The common Sorrel groweth for the most part in moift medowes and gardens. The fecond by waters fides, but not in this kingdome that I know of. The fourth and fift also are garden plants with vs ; but the third and fixth grow upon grauelly and fandy barren ground and ditch banks.

¶ The Time.

They flourish at that time when as the other kindes of Docks do floure,

The Names.

Garden Sorrel is called in Greeke, ven, and watur : of Galen, it was that is to fay, Acidum Lapathum, of Acidus rumex, foure Docke; and in shops commonly Acetofa: in the Germane Tongue, Satur ampfier : in low-Dutch, Surchele, and Surines : the Spaniards, Azedera, Agrelles, and Azedas : in French, Ozeille, and Sarelle, Aigrette : in English, garden Sorrell.

The second is called of the later Herbarists, Tuberofa acttofa, and Tuberofum lapathum : in English, Bunched or knobbed Sorrel.

The third is called in English, Sheeps Sorrell: in Dutch, Schap Surkel, The fourth, Roman Sorrell, or round leaued Sorrell.

The fift, Curled Sorrell.

The fixt and feuenth, Barren Sorrell, and dwarfe Sheeps Sorrell.

The eighth is called Oxalis, or Accrofa maxima latifolia, great broad leaved Sorrell. ‡

The Temperature, The Sorrels are moderatly cold and dry.

Sorrell doth vndoubtedly coole and mightily dry; but because it is sourc, it likewise cutteth A tough humors.

The juice hereof in Sommer time is a profitable fauce in many meats, and pleasant to the taste: it coolerh an hot flomacke, moueth appetite to meat, tempereth the heat of the liner, and openeth

The leaves are with good successe added to decoctions which are vied in agues.

The leaves of Sorrel taken in good quantitie, flamped and strained into some ale, and a posset made thereof, coole the sicke body, quench thirst, and allay the heate of such as are troubled with a peffilent feuer, hot ague, or any great inflammation within:

The leaves fodden, and eaten in manner of a Spinach tart, or as meat, foften and loofen the belly and attemper and coole the bloud exceedingly.

The feed of Sorrell drunke in groffe red wine stoppeth the laske and bloudy slix.

CHAP. 85. Of Bistort or Snake-weed.

The Description.

"He great Bistort hath long leaues much like Patience, but smaller, and more wrinkled or crumpled, on the upper fide of a darke green, and not entert that the top a fpited knap or care fet full of fmall which floures declining to carnation. The root is all in a lumpe,
without fashion, within of a reddish colour like who flesh, in tatle like the kernell of an acome.

2 The imall Biffort hath leaves about three inches long, and of the bredth of a mans nail; the the imali Billiori nath leaues about three inches long and or the observable at man harry the opper fide is of a green colour, and vnderneath of an outerworne greenish colour; among it which tifeth up a stalk of the height of a span, full of joints or knees, bearing at the top such slowes as the great Bistort beareth; which being fallen, the seeds appear of the bignesse of a tare, reddish of colour, every feed having one small green leafe saftned thereto, with many such leaues thrust in among the whole bunch of floures and feed. The root is tuberous like the other, but smaller, and not fo much crooked.

1 Bistorta major. Snake-weed.

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2 Bistorta minor. Small Shake-weed.





Broad leaved Snake-weed hath many large vneuen leaves, smooth and very greene; among which rife vp [mall brittel falls of two hands high, bearing at the top a faire pike of floures like to the white Biffort. The root is knobby or bunched, crookedly turned or writhed this way & that way, whereof it tooke his name Bifforta. ‡ It differs from the first only in that the root is more twined in, and the leaves broader and more crumpled. ‡

The Place.

The great Biffort growes in moift and waterie places, and in the darke shadowie woods, being very common in most gardens. 2 The

The small Bistort groweth in great aboundance in Westmerland, at Crosby Rauenswarth at the head of a Parke belonging to one M. Pickering; from whence it hath bin dispersed into ma. ny gardens, and also fent vnto me for my garden.

They floure in May, and the feed is ripe in June.

The Names.

Bifforta is called in English, Snake-weed : in some places, Oisterloit: in Cheshire, Passions, and Snake-weed, and there vsed for an excellent por herbe. It is called Bifforta of his writhed roots, and alfo Colubrina, Serpentaria, Brittanica, Dracontion Pliny, Dracunculus Dodonei, and Limonium Gefneri.

The Temperature.

Bistort doth coole and dry in the third degree.

The juice of Biftort pur into the nose prevaileth much against the disease called Polypu, & the biting of ferpents or any other venomous beaft, being drunke in wine or the water of Angelica.

B The root boiled in wine and drunke stoppeth the lask and bloudy flix; it stayeth also the ouermuch flowing of womens monethly ficknesses.

The root taken as aforefaid staieth vomiting, and healeth the inflammation and sorenesse of the mouth and throat: it likewise fastneth loose teeth, being holden in the mouth for a certaine space, and at fundry times.

CHAP. 86. Of Scuruy-graffe or Spoomwort.

The Description.

Ound leaved Scuruy-graffe is a low or base herb: it bringeth forth leaves upon small ftems or foot. ftalks of a mean length, comming immediatly from the root, very many in number, of a fhining green colour, fomwhat broad, thicke, hollow like a little fpoon, but of no great depth, vneuen or cornered about the edges : among which leaues spring vp small stalkes of a span high, whereon grow many little white floures ; after which comes the seed, small and reddish, contained in little round pouches or feed-vessels: the roots be small, white, and threddie the whole plant is of a hot and spicy taste.

2 The common Scuruy-graffe or Spoonwort hath leaves somewhat like a spoon, hollow in the middle, but altogether valike the former : the leaves hereof are bluntly toothed about the edges, fharpe pointed and fomewhat long: the flalks rife vp among the leanes; of the length of halk a foot, whereon do grow white floures with fome yellownesse in the middle: which being pass, the fucceed small seed-veffels like vnto a pouch, not vnlike to those of Shepheards purse, green at the first, next yellowish, and lastly when they be ripe of a browne colour, or like a filberd nut. The root is fmall and tender, compact of a number of threddy strings very thicke thrust together in manner

of a little turfe.

The Place.

The first groweth by the sea side at Hull, at Boston, and Lynne, and in many other places of Lincolnshire neere vnto the sea, as in Whapload and Holbeck marshes in Holland in the same county. It hath bin found of late growing many miles from the sea side, ypon a great hil in Lancashire called Ingleborough hill; which may feem strange to those that do not know that it will bee content with any foile, place, or clyme what focuer. For proofe whereof, my felfe haue fowne the feeds of it in my garden, and given them vnto others, with whom they floure, flourish, and bring forth their feed as naturally as by the sea side, and likewise retain the same hot spicy tast : which proueth that they refuse no culture, contrary to many other sea plants.

The second, which is our common Scuruy-graffe, groweth in divers places upon the brimmes of the famous river Thames, as at Woolwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Grauesend, as wel on the Essex shore as the Kentish; at Portsmouth, Bristow, and many other places along it the Western coast; but to-

ward the North I have not heard that any of this kind hath growne.

Of the Historicof Plants. LIB. 2.

The Time.

It floureth and flourisheth in May. The feed is ripe in Iune.

L Cochlearia rotundifolia. Round leafed Scuruie-graffe.

2 Cochlearia Britannica Common English Scuruie graffe.





1 We are not ignorant that in low Germany, this bath feemed to fome of the best learned to T Vecare not ignorant max in low dermany, this nath learned to lone of the Delti learned to be the true Britannics, and namely to those next the Ocean in Friesland and Holland. The Germanies fall it Activities it that is Cechlearis or Spoonewort, by reason of the compassed roundnes and hallownesses of the leaves, like a spoone, and haue thought it to be Plinits Prinamics, because they sinde it in the lame place growing, and endued with the same qualities. Which excellent plant Ciffer foldiers (when they remooned their camps beyond the Rhene) found to preuaile (as plant of the North Country of of their bodies; and especially aboue the rest of the causes, when they make not cleane their bifsket bread from the floure or mealinesse that is you the same, which doth spoile many. But sith this agrees not with Police description, and that there be many other water plants, as Nasharium, Sum, Cardamine, and such others, like in taste, and not valike in proportion and vertues, which are remedies against the diseases aforesaid, there can be no certaine argument drawne therefrom to propue it to be Britannica. For their leaves at their first comming forth are somewhat long like Pyrola of Adders tongue, foone after fomewhat thicker, and hollow like a nauell, after the mannes of Sun. dew, but in greatmeffe like soldantia, in the compaffe formewhat comered, in fathion somewhat like a foome the floures white, and in thate like the Chekow floures: the feed reddinglike the feed of Thiafi, which is not to be seene in Britannica, which is rather holden to be Bistort of Garden Patience, than Scuruie graffe. In English it is called, Spoonewort, Scruby graffe and Scuruie

The Temperature. Scurule graffe is enidently hot and dry, very like in rafte and quality to the garden Oreffes, of an aromaticke or fpicie tafte.

The Vertues.

A The juice of Spoonewort given to drinke in Ale or Beere, is a fingular medicine against the corrupt and rotten vicers, and stench of the mouth it perfectly cureth the disease called of Hipporaties, Foliam Homairis: of Plany, Stomaces: of Charcellan, Oscide, and of the later writers, Storbutum: of the Hollanders and Frisans, Scuerbuyck: in English, the Scurrie: either gining the juice in drinke as a storclaid, or putting fix great handfuls to steepewith long pepper, graines, annise seed, and liquorice, of each one ounce, the spices being braised, and the herbe bruised with your hands, and so put into a pot, such as is before mentioned in the chapter of bastard Rubarbe, and vsed in like manner; or boiled in milke or wine and drunke for certaine daies together it worketh the like effect.

The juice drunke once in a day fasting with any liquor, ale, beere, or wine, doth cause the foresaid medicine more speedily to worke his esteck in curing this filthy, lothsome, heauy, and dull diseste, which is very troublessome, and of long continuance. The gums are loosed, swolne, and exuscerate; the mouth greeuously stinking; the thighes and legs are withall very often full of blew spots, nor much valishe those that come of bruises: the face and the rest of the body is oftentimes of a rale

colour : and the feet are fwolne as in a dropfie.

There is a disease (saith olaw magnus in his historie of the Northerne regions) haunting the campes, which vexes them that are be fieged and pinned up; and it feemeth to come by eating of falt meates, which is increased and cherished with the cold vapors of the stone walls. The Germanes call this difease (as we have said) Scorbuck; the symptome or passion which happers to the mouth, is called of Pliny sweet: Stomacace : and that which belongeth to the thighes automit. Marcellus an old writer nameth the infirmitie of the mouth ofceds : which disease commeth of a groffe cold and tough bloud, such as melancholy juice is, not by adustion, but of such bloud as is the seculent or droffie part thereof: which is gathered in the body by ill diet, flothfulneffe to worke, laifneffe (as we terme it) much fleepe and reft on fhip-boord, and not looking to make cleane the bifuer from the mealineffe, and vncleane keeping their bodies, which are the causes of this diffase called the scrume or seyrby, which disease doth not onely touch the outer parts, but the inwardal. fo: for the liuer oftentimes, but most commonly the spleene, is filled with this kinde of thicke, cold and tough juice, and is swolne by reason that the substance thereof is slacke, spungie and porous, very apt to receive fuch kinde of thicke and cold humors. Which thing also Hippocrates hath written of in the fecond booke of his Prorrhetikes: their gums (faith he) are infeded, and their mouthes slinke that haue great spleenes or milts: and who locuer haue great milts and vse not to bleed, can hardly be cured of this maladie, especially of the vicers in the legs, and blacke spots. The fame is affirmed by Paulus Agineta in his third booke, 49. chapter, where you may easily see the difference betweene this disease and the blacke jaunders, which many times are so consounded together, that the diffinction or difference is hard to be knowne, but by the expert chirurgious ho oftentimes feruing in the ships, as well her Majesties as merchants, are greatly petiered with the curing thereof: it shall be requisite to carry with them the herbe dried: the water distilled, and the juice put into a bottle with a narrow mouth, full almost to the necke, and the rest filled vp with oile oliue, to keep it from putrifaction : the which preparations discreetly vsed, will stand them in great stead for the disease aforesaid.

D The herbe stamped and laid upon spots and blemishes of the face, will take them away within fix houres, but the place must be washed after with water wherein bran hath been sodden.

CHAP. 87. Of Twayblade, or berbe Bifoile.

The Description

Erbe Byfoile hath many small fibres or threddy strings, fastened vato a small knot or toot, from which rifeth vp a stender stem or stalke, tender, fat, and full of juice; in the middle whereof are placed in comely order two broad leaues, ribbed and channess, in the place the leaues of Plantaine: vpon the top of the stalke growth a stender greenish spike made of many small source, each little source refembling a gnat, or little gosling newly hatched, we ry like those of the third fort of Serapisa stones.

2 Opbris Trifolia, or Trefoile Twaiblade, hath roots, tender stalkes, and a bush of stoures like the precedent; but differeth in that, that this plant hath three leaues which doeelip or embrace the dalte.

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Of the Historie of Plants.

stalke about; and the other hath but two, and neuer more, wherein especially consistent the difference: although in truth I thinke it a degenerate kinde, and hath gotten a third lease per accident, as doth sometimes chance who the Adders Tongue, as shall be declared in the Chapter that solloweth.

‡ 3 This kinde of Twaiblade, first described in the last edition of Dodoneus, hath leaues, shoures, and stalkes like to the ordinary; but at the bottome of the stalke aboue the sibrous roots it hath a bulbe greenish within, and coursed with two or three skinsist groweth in most and wet low places of Holland. ‡

1 Ophris bifolia. Twaiblade.

‡ 3 Ophru bifolia bulbofa.
Bulbous Twaiblade.





The Place.

The first groweth in moist medowes, senny grounds, and shadowie places. I have found it in many places, as at South-sleet in Kent, in a Wood of Master Sidleys by Long-sield Downes, in a Wood by London called Hampstead Wood, in the fields by High-gate, in the Woods by Ouenden neere to Clare in Essex, and in the Woods by Dunmow in Essex. The second fort is seldome seene.

The Time.

They floure in May and Iune.

The Names.

It is called of the later Herbarists, Bifolium, and Ophric.

The Nature and Vertues.

These are reported of the Herbarishs of our time to be good for greene wounds, burstings, and A ruptures, whereof I haue in my vaguents and ballams for greene wounds had great experience, and good successe.

Ll 2

CHAP.

CHAP. 88. Of Adders-Tongue.

The Description.

Phiselesson, or Lingua serpentis (called in English Adders-Tongue; of some Adders. Phistellion, of Lingua tripems (cance in Engline Adders, Jongue; or nome Adders.

Graffe, though vnproperly) rifeth forth of the ground, having one leafe and no more fat or o closus in fubflance, of a finger long, and very like the young and tender leaves of Marigolds: from the bottome of which leafe fpringeth out a small and tender falke one finger and a halfe long on the end whereof doth grow a long small tongue not vnlike the tongue of a ferpent, whereof it tooke the name.

2 I haue seene another like the former in root, stalke, and lease; and differeth, in that this plant hath two, and fometimes more crooked tongues, yet of the same fashion, which if my judgement faile not chanceth per accidens, euen as we see children borne with two thumbes vpon one hand: which moueth me fo to think, for that in gathering twentie bushels of the leaves a man shall hard-

ly finde one of this fashion.

1 Ophioglesson.
Adders-Tongue.

\$ 2 Ophioglosson abortivum. Mif-shapen Adders Tongue.



The Place.

Adders-Tongue groweth in moist medowes throughout most parts of England; as in a Meadow neere the preaching Spittle adjoyning to London; in the Mantels by London, in the medowes by Cole-brooke, in the fields in Waltham Forrest, and many other places.

They are to be found in Aprill and May; but in Iune they are quite vanished and gone.

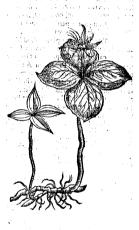
Ophioglossum is called in shops Lingua serpensis, Linquace, and Lingualace: it is also called Lastes
Christi, Enephyllon, and Lingua vulneraria: in English, Adders tongua, or Serpents tongue: in Dutch, Antertonomen: of the Germanes, Anter sungelin.

The Nature. Adders-tongue is dry in the third degree.

The leaves of Adders tongue stamped in a stone morter, and boyled in Oile Oliue vnto the con. fumption of the juyce, and vntill the herbes be dry and parched, and then strained, will yeeld a most excellent greene oyle, or rather a ballame for greene wounds, comparable to oile of \$ 10hms wort, if it do not farre furpasse it by many degrees; whose beautie is such that very many Artists haue thought the same to be mixed with Verdigrease.

Снар. 89. 17000 Of One-berry, or Herbe True-love, and Moone-wort.

I Herba Paris. One-berry, or Herbe True-loue. 2. Lunaria minor. Small Moone-wort.





I The Description.

Erbe Paris rifeth vp with one smal tender stalke two hands high, at the very top whereof come forth foure leaves directly fet one against another in manner of a Burgundian Croffe or True-loue knot: for which cause amount an manner or a purguastic led Herbe True-loue. In the midst of the faid lease comes forth a start-like floure of an herby or graffie colour; out of the middeft whereof there arifeth vpa blackish browne berry: the root is long and tender, creeping vnder the earth, and difperfing it selfe hither and thither.

2 The small Lunary springerh forth of the ground with one lease like Adders-tongue, jagged

or cut on both fides into fine or fix deepe cuts or notches, not much valike the leanes of Scologendrig or Ceterach, of a greene colour; whereupon doth grow a small naked stem of a singer long, bearing at the top many little feeds clustering together; which being gathered and laid in a platter or fuch like thing for the space of three weekes, there will fall from the same a fine dust or meale of a whitish colour, which is the seed if it bring forth any. The root is slender, and compact of many fmall threddy ftrings.

‡ In England ((laith Camerarius) there growes a certaine kinde of Lunaria, which hath many leaues, and fometimes also fundry branches; which therefore I have caused to be delineated, that other Herbarists might also take notice hereof. Thus much Camerarius, Epit. Mat. p. 644. where he gives an elegant figure of a variety having more leaves and branches than the ordinary, otherwise not differing from it.

3 Befides this varietie there is another kinde fer forth by Clufius; whose figure and description I thinke good here to set downe. This hash a root consisting of many sibres somewhat thicker than those of the common kinder from which arise one or two winged leaues, that is, many leaves fer to one stake; and these arelike the leaues of the other Lunaria, but that they are longer, thicker, and more divided, and of a yellowish greene colour. Amongst these tere comes ye a stake fat and juycic, bearing a greater tust of floures or seeds (for I know not whether to call them) than the ordinary, but otherwise very like thereto. It groweth in the mountaines of Silesia, and in some places of Austria.

‡ 3 Lunariaminor Ramofa.
Small branched Moon-wort.





Herba Paris groweth: plentifully in all these places sollowing; that is so say, in Chalkney wood neer to wakes Coulne, seuen miles from Colchester in Essex, and in the wood by Robinhoods well, neereto Nottingham; in the parsonage orchard at Radwinter in Essex, neere to Saffron Walden; in Blackburne at a place called Merton in Lancashire; in the Moore by Canterbury called the Clapper; in Dingley wood, six miles from Presson in Aundernesse; in Bocking parke by Braintee in Essex Hessex in Lancashire, and in Cotting wood in the North of England; as that excellent painefull and diligent Physician M. Doctor Turner of late memoie doth record in his Herbal.

Lunaria or finall Moone-wort growth you dry and barren mountains and heath; I haue found it growing in thefe places following; that is to fay, about Bathe in Somerfetchire in many places, effectially at a place called Carey, two miles from Bruton, in the next cole vuto the Churchyard; on Cockes Heath betweene Lowfe and Linton, three miles from Maiddone in Kent: it groweth alfo in the mines of an old bricke-kilne by Colchefter, in the ground of Mr George Sayer, called Miles end: it groweth likewife vpon the fide of

Blacke-heath, neere who the ftile that leadeth vnto Eltham houfe, about an hundred paces from the ftile: allo in Lancashire neere vnto a Wood called Fairest, by Latham: moreouer, in Nottinghamshire by the Wessiwood at Gringley, and at Wession in the Ley field by the Wess side of the towner, and in the Bisshops field at Yorke, neere vnto Wakefield, in the close where Sir George Sanish is house standers, called the Heath Hall, by the relation of a learned Doctor in Physicke called Master tolm Nates should cannot be combined by the standard by the standar

Herba Paris floureth in Aprill, and the berry is ripe in the end of May.

Lunaria or fmall Moone wort is to be seene in the moneth of May.

One-berry is also called Herbe True-loue, and Herbe Paris: in Latine, Herba Paris, and Solamon tetraphyllum by Gesser and Label,

Lunaria minor is called in English, Small Lunarie, and Moone.wort.

Herbe Paris is exceeding cold; whereby it represents the rage and force of poylon.

Lunaria minor is cold and dry of temperature.

¶ The Vertues.

The berries of Herbe Paris giuen by the fpace of twentie daies, are excellent good against poy-A fon, or the pouder of the herbe drunke in like manner halfe a [pooneful] at a time in the morning

falting

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The fame is ministred with great successe who such as are become pecusis, or without vnder. B standing, being ministred as is a soresaid, euery morning by the space of twenty daies, as Baptissa Sardua, and Chatthelus hautercorded. Since which time there hath been surther experience made therof against poysson, & put in practise in the civic of Paris, in Louaine, and at the baths in Heluctia, by the right excellent Herbarists Mathias de Lobel, and Petrus Pena, who having often read, that it was one of the Aconites, called Pardaianches, and soly consequence of a poyssoning quality, they gave it vnto dogs and lambes, who received no hurt by the same: wherefore they further prosecuted the experience thereof, and gave vnto two dogs saft bound or coupled together, a dram of Aric. nicke, and one dram of Mercury sublimate mixed with selfs († in the Austraria is is but of each halfe a dram, and there pag. 10.5, you may finde this History more largely set downe. †) which the dogs would not willingly eate, and therefore they had it crammed downe their throats wnto one of these dogs where the subject of the sub

This is the Receit.

R. viriusque Angelica (innuit) domesticam, & sjulestrem, Victoxici, valeriana domestica, Polipodi querni, radicum Albhea, & Priica, ana 3.iii, Corticu Mexerci Germanici, 3.ii, granarum herba Paridi, N. 24. foliorum cjustem cum toto, Num. 36. Ex maceratis in aceteradicibus & siccasis strumnium palvis.

The people in Germany doe vie the leaues of Herbe Paris in greene wounds, for the which it is C very good as Isachimus Camerarius reporteth, who likewife faith, that the pouder of the roots given

to drinke, doth speedily cease the gripings and paine of the Collicke.

Small Moone-woor is singular to heale greene and fresh wounds: it states the bloudy flix. It D hath beene vied among the Alchymists and witches to doe wonders withall, who say, that it will loose lockes, and make them to fall from the seet of horses that grase where it doth grow, and hath beene called of them Markey, whereas in truth they are all but drowned creames and illusions; but it is singular for wounds as aforesaid.

CHAP. 90. Of Winter-Greene.

The Description.

The state of a very pleasant very greene leaves, almost like the leaves of Beet, but rather in myopinion like to the leaves of a Peare-tree, whereof it tooke his name Pyrola, for that it is Pyriformis. Among these leaves commeth up a stalke garnished with prettie white shoures, of a very pleasant sweet simell, like Lissiam Consultium, or the Lislie of the Valley. The root is small and thready, creeping far abroad under the ground.

The root is small and threddy, creeping far abroad under the ground.

‡ 2 This differs from the last described in the slendernesse of the stalkes, and smalnesse of the leaues and floures: for the leaues of this are not so thicke, and substantial, but very thinne, sharpe pointed, and very finely shipt about the edges, blacker, and refembling a Peare-tree lease. The floures are like those of the former, yet smaller and more in numbers to which succeed fue connered seed westels with a long pointell as in the precedent: the root also creepes no lesse than that of the former, and here and there puts yp new stalkes under the mosse. It growes upon the Austrian and Styrian Alpes, and floures in lune and suly.

3 This is an elegant plant, and fometimes becomes firmbby, for the new and fhort branches growing up each years, doe remaine firme and greene for fome years, and grow fireighten, you'll at length borne downe by their owne weight they fall downe and hide themselves in the mode. It hash commonly at each place where new branches grow forth, two, three dreduces in the mode, it hash commonly at each place where new branches grow forth, two, three dreduces in the mode, yet hippe about the edges, of very drying talte, and then bitterish. From among these leaues at the Spring of the yeere new branches shoot up, hauing small leaues like scalles upon them, and at their tops

LOM

I Pyrola. Winter-Greene.



3 Pyrola 3 fruticans Cluf.

Shrubby Winter-Greener

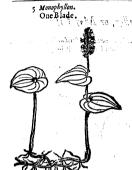


‡ 2 Pyrola 2 tenerior Cluf. The fmaller Winter-Greene.



Round leaved Winter-Greene.





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grow floures like to those of the first described. yet somewhat larger, of a whitish purple colour, which fading, are succeeded by fine cornered feed veffels containing a very small feed; the roots are long and creeping. It growes a little from Vienna in Austria in the woods of Entzeftorf, and in divers places of Bohemia and Sile-

This from creeping roots fends up short 4 This from creeping roots tenus vp more ftalkes, fet at certaine spaces with small, round, stakes, ter at certaine spaces with small, round, and thinne leaues, also finite about the edges, amongst which upon a naked stem, growes a floure of pretty bignes, confishing of side white sharpish pointed leaues with ten threak, and a long pointell in the midst. The seed is contained. ned in fuch heads as the former, and it is very fmall. This growes in the shadowie places of the Alpes of Sneberge, Hochbergerin, Durrenstaine, towards the roots of these great moun-

nations. Claf. ‡
5 Monophyllon, or Vnifolium, hath a leafe
not much vnlike the greatest leafe of Iuie, with
many ribs or sinewes like the Plantaine leafe; which fingle leafe doth alwaies fpring forth of

the earth alone, but when the stalke riseth vp. its bringest you have fides two leaves, in fashion like the former; at the top of which slender stalke come forth sine small sloures like Pyrola; which being vaded, there succeed small red berries. The root is small, tender, and creeping farre abroad under the upper face of the earth.

The Place.

Pyrola groweth in Lansdale, and Crauen, in the North part of England, especially in a close called Crag-close.

2 Monophyllon groweth in Lancashire in Dingley wood, six miles from Preston in Aundernesse: and in Harwood neere to Blackeburne likewife.

I The Time.

Pyrola floureth in Iune and Iuly, and groweth Winter and Summer.

Monophyllon floureth in May, and the fruit is ripe in September.

The Names.

Pyrola is called in English Winter-greene: it hath beene called Limonium of divers, but vn-

Monophyllon, according to the etymologie of the word, is called in Latine Pnifolium: in Eng. lish, One-blade, or One-lease.

The Nature.

Pyrola is cold in the second degree, and dry in the third.

Monophyllon is hot and dry of complexion.

The Vertues.

Pyrola is a most singular wound-herbe, either given inwardly, or applied outwardly: the leaves A whereof stamped and strained, and the juice made vnto an vnguent, or healing salue, with wax, oyle, and turpentine, doe cure wounds, vicers and fistulaes, that are mundified from the callous and tough matter, which keepeth the same from healing.

The decoction hereof made with wine, is commended to close vp and heale wounds of the ep. B

trailes, and inward parts: it is also good for vicers of the kidneies, especially made with water and

the roots of Comfrey added thereto.

The leaves of Monophyllon or Vnifolium, are of the fame force in wounds with Pyrola, especially in C wounds among the nerues and finewes. Moreouer, it is efteemed of fome late writers a most perfe@ medicine against the pestilence, and all poysons, if a dram of the root be given in vinegre mixed with wine or water, and the ficke go to bed and fweat vpon it.

Of Lilly in the valley, or May Lilly, CHAP. 91.

1 Lilium convallium. Conuall Lillies.

2 Lilium convallium floribus suaue-rubentibus. Red Conual Lillies





The Description.

"He Conuall Lilly, or Lilly of the Vally, hath many leaves like the smallest leaves of Water Plantaine; among which rifeth vpa naked stalke halfe a soot high, gamished with many white floures like little bels, with blunt and turned edges, of a ftrong fauour, yet pleasant enough; which being past, there come small red berries, much like the berries of Asparagus, wherein the feed is contained. The root is small and slender, creeping far abroad in the ground.

2 The second kinde of May Lillies is like the former in every respect; and herein varieth or differeth, in that this kinde hath reddish floures, and is thought to have the sweeter smell.

The first groweth on Hampsted heath, foure miles from London, in great abundance : neces to Lee in Effex, and voon Bushie heath, thirteene miles from London, and many other places. 2 The other kinde with the red floure is a ftranger in England howbeit I have the fame grow-

ing in my garden.

The Time.

They floure in May, and their fruit is ripe in September. The Names.

The Latines have named it Lilium Convallium : Gefner doth thinke it to be Callionymum : in the Germane tongue, Depen blumlen: the low Dutch, Depen bloembeng ; in French, Muguet : yet there is likewise another herbe which they call Muguet, commonly named in English, Woodroof. It is called in English, Lilly of the Valley, or the Conuall Lillie, and May Lillies, and in some places Liriconfancie.

The Nature. They are hot and dry of complexion.

Of the Historie of Planes

The Vertues.

The floures of the Valley Lillie distilled with wine, and drunke the quantitie of a foonefull, reflore speech vnto those that have the dumb palsie and that are faine into the Apoplexie, and are good against the gout, and comfort the heart.

The water aforesaid doth strengthen the memory that is weakened and diminished; it helpeth B also the inflammations of the eies, being dropped thereinto.

The floures of May Lillies put into a glaffe, and fet in a hill of ants, close flopped for the space C of a moneth, and then taken out, therein you shall finde a liquor that appealeth the paine and griefe of the gout, being outwardly applied; which is commended to be most excellent.

CHAP. 92. Of Sea Lauander

I Limonium: Sea Lauander.

.9



2 Limonium parvum Rocke Lauander.



The Description.

Here hath beene among writers from time to time great contention about this plant Limeminm, no one Author agreeing with another: for fome have called this herbe Limonium : fome another herbe by this name; and fome in remooning the rocke, have mired them. felues in the mud, as Matthiolus, who deferibed two kindes, but made no diffinction of them, nor yet expressed which was the true Limonium ; but as a man herein ignorant, he speakes not a word of them. Now then to leave controversies and cavilling, the true Limonium is that which hath faire leaves, like the Limon or Orenge tree, but of a darke greene colour, fomewhat fatter, and a little

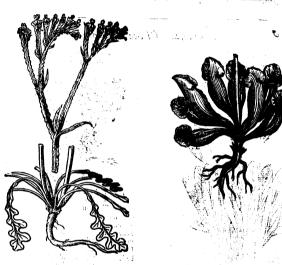
crumpfed : amongst which leastes riferityp an hard and brittle naked stalke of a foot high, divided at the top into fundry other Irialli branches, which grow for the most part upon one side, full of little blewish floures, in shew like Lauander, with long red seed, and a thicke root like vnto the small

2 There is a kinde of Limoniam like the first in each respect, but lesser, which groweth vpon rockes and chalkie cliffes.

‡ 3 Besides these two here described, there is another elegant plant by Clusius and others referred to this kindted; the deleription thereof is thus; from a long flender root come forth long greene leaves lying friead whom the ground, being also deepely finuated on both fides, and somewhat roughith. Aimongst these leaves grow up the stalkes welted with slender indented skinnes, and towards their tops they are divided into fundry branches after the manner of the ordinarie one; but these branches are also winged, and at the tops they carry floures some source or fine

clustering together, consisting of one thin crispe or crumpled leafe of a light blew colour (which continues long, if you gather them in their perfect vigour, and so dry them) and in the middest of this blew comes yo little white floures, consisting of sine little round leanes with some white threes in their middles. This plant was first observed by Emprospas 100 years by its is burit growers allo you the coasts of Barbarie, and at Malacca and Cadiz in Spaine: I have seene it growing allo won the rare plants, in the Garden of my kinde friend Master 16th Tradescast at South Lambeth.

‡ 3 Limonium falio finuato. Sea-Lauander with the indented leafe. ‡ 4 Limenie congener, Claf. Hollow leaved Sea-Lavander



A Clufus in the end of his fourth Booke Hillwis Plantarum, lets forth this, and faith, he received this figure with one dried leafe of the plant fent him from Paris from Clumb Gamer an. Apothecarie of that citie, who received it (as you fee it here expres) from Lisbone. Now This describes the leafe, that it was hard, and as if it had been a piece of leather, open on the wapse deand diffinguished with many large purple veines on the infide, &cc. for the rest of his described was onely taken from the figures as himfelfe faith) which I hold imperations to fee down, feeing I here give you the fame figure, which by no meanes I could opin; for the, first generate thereof, but hope that some or other that travell into fortaine parts may finde this elegant plant, and know it by this small expression, and bring it home with them, that so we may come to a patient knowledge thereof. ‡

The Place

The first groweth in great plenty you the walls of the foot against Granesend that abaddanty on the bankes of the River below the fame towne as also below the kings Score book at Chattam: and fast by the Kings Ferrey going into the Ille of Shepey; in the fast matthes by Leen Effex in the Marsh by Harwich, and many other places.

The fmall kind I could neuer find in any other place but wpon the chalky cliffe going from the towne of Margate downe to the fea fide, wpon the left hand,

of Margate downe to the fea fide, wpon the left hand,

of The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

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The Names.

It shall be needlesse to trouble you with any other Latine name than is express in their titles: The people neere the sea side where it growes do call it Marsh Lauander, and sea Lauander.

‡ This cannot be the Limonium of Dioficorides, for the leaues are not longer than a Beet, nor the stalke for all as that of a Lilly; but you shall find more hereafter concerning this, in the chapter of water Plantain. I cannot better refer this to any plant described by the Antients, than to Britannica described by Dioficorides, the A. cap. 2. ‡

The Temperature.

The feed of Limonium is very aftringent or binding.

The feed beaten into pouder and drunk in Wine, helpeth the Collique, Strangurie, and Dyfen- A

The feed taken as aforefaid, staieth the ouermuch flowing of womens terms, and all other fluxes B of bloud.

CHAP. 93. Of Serapia's Turbith, or sea Star-wort.

t Tripolium vulgare majus. Great sea Star-wort. † 2 Tripolium vulgare minus. Small fea Star-wort.





The Description.

He first kind of Tripolium hath long and large leastes formewhat hollow or furrowed, of a shining green colour declining to blewnesse, like the leaues of Woadiamong which rifeth vp a stalke of two cubits high and more, which toward the top is divided into many small branches garnished with many floures like Camomilly ellow in the middle, see a long or Mm. or

or bordered with small blewith scaues like a pale as in the sloures of Camomill; which grow into a whitish rough downe that slieth away with the wind. The root is long and threddy.

There is another kinde of Tripolium like the first, but much smaller, wherein consistent the

The Place.

These herbs grow plentifully alongst the English coasts in many places, as by the fort against Grauefend, in the 1ste of Shepey in fundry places, in a marsh which is vnder the town wals of Har. wich, in the marth by Lee in Effex, in a marth which is between the Isle of Shepey and Sandwich. especially where it ebbeth and floweth: being brought into gardens it flourisheth a long time, but there it waxeth huge, great, and ranke, and changeth the great roots into strings. I The Time.

These herbs do floure in May and Iune.

¶ The Names.

It is reported by men of great fame and learning, That this plant was called Tripolium because it doth change the colour of his floutes thrice in a day. This rumor we may believe as true, for that we fee and perceine things of as great or greater wonder to proceed out of the earth. This herbe I planted in my garden, whither in his feafon I did repaire to finde out the truth hereof, but I could not espy any such variablenesse herein: yet thus much I may say, that as the heate of the sun dorh change the colour of divers floures, so it fell out with this, which in the morning was very faire, but afterward of a pale or wan colour. Which proueth that to be but a fable which Disserted faith is reported by some, that in one day it changeth the colour of his floures thrice; that is to say, in the morning it is white, at noone purple, and in the euening, ****, or crimfon. But it is not write, that there may be found three colours of the floures in one day, by reason that the floures are all perfected together, (as before I partly touched) but one after another by little and little. And there may easily be observed three colours in them, which is to be understood of them that are beginning to floure, that are perfectly floured, and those that are falling away. For they that are blowing and be not wide op n and perfect are of a purplish colour, and those that are perfect and wide open of a white it has been and fuch as haue fallen away haue a white down: which changing happeth one of a whiteling to when the state of the for that the swine do greatly desire to feed thereon, as also for that the knobs about the roots doe fomewhat resemble the garden bean. It is called in Greeke, water and of divers others, we It may be fitly called After marinus or Amellus marinus : in English, Sea Starwort, Serapio's Turbith: of some, blew Daisies. The Arabian Scrapio calls Sea Starwort, Turbith; and after him, wies: yet Affuarius the Grecianthinketh, that Turbith is the root of Alypum, Mesus indged it to bethe root of an herb like Fenell. The historie of Turbith of the shops shall be discoursed you in his

The Temperature. Tripolium is hot in the third degree, as Galen faith.

¶ The Vertues.

The root of Tripolium taken in wine by the quantitie of two drams driueth forth by fiege water rish and groffe humors; for which cause it is often given to them that have the dropsie.

It is an excellent herb against poyson, and comparable with Pyrola, if not of greater efficacie in

healing of wounds either outward or inward.

CHAP. 94 Of Turbith of Antioch.

The Description.

Arcias a Portugall Phyfition faith, That Turbith is a plant hauing a root which is neither great nor long: the stalke is of two spannes long, sometimes much longer, a singer thicke, which creepeth in the ground like Ivye, and bringeth forth leaves like those of the Marish Mallow. The floures be also like those of the Mallow, of a reddish white colour. The lower part of the stalke only, which is next vnto the root and gummy, is that which is profitable in medicine, and is the same that is vsed in shops: they chuse that for the best which is hollow, and round like a reed, brittle, and with a smooth bark, as also that whereum to doth clease a congealed gum, which is said to be gummosum, or gummy, and somewhat white. But as Garsias saith, it is not alwayed gummy of his own nature; but the Indians because they see that our merchants note the best Tur-birth by the gumminesse, are wont before they gather the same, either to wryth or els lightly bruise them, that the fap or liquor may iffue out; which root being once hardned, they picke out from the refl to fell at a greater price. It is likewise made white, as the same Author sheweth, being dried in the Sun; for if it be dried in the shadow it waxeth blacke, which notwithstanding may be as good as the white which is dried in the Sun.

Turbith Alexandrinum officinarum.

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The Place.



It groweth by the sea side, but yet not so neere that the wash or water of the sea may come to it, but neere about and that for two or three miles in untilled grounds, rather moist than dry. It is found in Cambaya, Surrate, in the Isle Dion, Bazaim, and the places neere adioyning; also in Guzarate, where it groweth plentifully, from whence great aboundance of it is brought into Persia, Arabia, Affa the leffe, and also into Portingall and other parts of Europe; but that is preferred which groweth in Cambaia.

The Names.

It is called of the Arabians, Persians, & Turks, Turbith : and in Guzarata Barcaman : in the Prouince Canara, in which is the city Goa, Tiguar: likewise in Europe the Learned call it diversly, according to their severall fancies, which hath bred fundry controuerfies, as it hath fallen out as well in Hermodactyls as in Turbith; the vie and possession of which we cannot feem to want : but which plant is the true Turbith wee have great cause to doubt. Some have thought our Tripolium, marinum, described in the former chapter, to bee the true Turbith : others have supposed it to bee one of the Tithymales, but which kind they know not, Guillandinus faith, that the root of Tithymalus

myr finitis is the true Turbith: which caused Lobel and Pena to pluck vy by the roots all the kinds of Tithymales and dry them very curiously; which when they had beheld and throughly tried, they found it nothing so. The Arabians and halfe-Moores that dwell in the East parts have given divers names to this plant; and as their words are divers, so have they divers significations: but this name Turbith they feem to interpret to be any milky root which doth strongly purge flegme. as this root doth. So that as men have thought good, pleafing themselves, they have many and diuers conftru Cions, which hath troubled many excellent learned men to know what root is the true. Turbith. But briefly to fet downe mine opinion, not varying from the judgement of men of great experience; I thinke affuredly, that the root of Scammonie of Antioch is the true and undoubted Turbith: one reason especially that moueth me so to thinke is, for that I have taken up the roots of Scammony which grew in my garden, and compared them with the roots of Turbith, betweene which I found little or no difference at all.

† Through all Spain (as Clusius in his notes vpon Garcius testifies) they vie the roots of Thap-fis for Turbith, which also hath bin brought hither, and I keep some of them by me, but they purge little or nothing at all being dry, though it may be the green root or luyce may have fome purging facultie. ±

The Temperature and Vertues.

The Indian Phylitions vie it to purge figure, to which if there be no feuer they adde Ginger; A otherwise they gine it without in the broth of a chreken, and sometimes in faire water.

Messes writeth, that Turbith is hot in the third degree, and that it voidern thicke tough flegme B out of the stomack, cheft, sinues, and out of the furthermost parts of the body. but (as he faith) it is flow in working, and troubleth and ouer turneth the stomacke, and therefore Ginger, Mastick, and other spices are to be mixed with it; also oile of sweet Almonds, or Almonds themselves, or sugar, left the body with the vie hereof should pine and fall away. Others temper it with Dies, sweet

Almonds and certaine other things, making thereof a composition that the Apothecaries call an Electuarie) which is named Apparation: common in shops, and in continual vse among expert Phys.

There is given at one time of this Turbith one dram (more or leffe) two at the most: but in the decoction or in the infusion three or foure.

CHAP. 95. Of Arrow-head, or Water-Archer.

1 Sazittaria major. Great Arrow head.



2 Sagittaria miner. Small Arrow-head.



The Defeription.

THe first kinde of water. Archer or Arrow-head hath large and long leases in shape like a bearded broad Arrow-head. Among which rifeth up a far and thicke shalle two or three foot long, having at the top many pretty white shoures declining to a light cashation, compact of three small leanes: which being past, there come after great rough image or 2. The second is like the first, and differs in that this kinde hath smaller leaves and stores, and contact have a small colors.

greater burres and roots.

3 The third kinde of Arrow-head hath leaues in fhape like the broad Arrow-head, flanding woon the ends of tender foot flalks a cubir long; among which rifeth long naked fmooth flalks of a greenish colour, from the middle whereof to the top grow floures like to the precedent. The root is fmall and threddy.

These herbs grow in the waterie ditches by S. Georges field neere London, in the tower ditch as London, in the ditches neere the walls of Oxford, by Chelmsford in Effex, and in many other places, as namely in the ditch neere the place of execution called S. Thomas Waterings, not fare from

The Time.

Of the Historicof Plants L I B. 2.

The Names.

Sagittaria may be called in English water Archer, or Arrow-head. ‡ Some would have it the Phleumof Theophrassus; and it is the Pistana Magoni; and Sagitta of Pliny, lib. 21. cap. 17. ‡

The Nature and Vertues,

I find nothing extant in writing either concerning their vertues or temperament, but doubtles they are cold and dry in qualitie, and are like Plantain in facultie and temperament.

CHAP. 96. Of water Plantaine.

1 Plantage aquatica maior. Great Water Plantain. ‡ 2 Plantago aquatica minor stellata. Starry headed small water Plantaine.





3 Plantago aquatica humilis. Dwarle water Plantain.



The Description.

The first kinde of Water Plantaine hath faire great large leaves like the land Plantaine, but smoother, and full of ribs or sinewes; amongst which rileth vp a tall stemme foure foot high, dittiding it felfe into many flender branches, garnished with infinite small white floures,

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which being past, there appeare triangle huskes or buttons wherein is the seed. The root is as it were a great tust of threds or thrums.

† 2 This plant in his roots and leaves is like the last described, as also in the stalk, but much leffe in each of them, the falk being about fome foot high, at the top whereof fland many pretty flar like skinny feed-veffels, containing a yellowish feed. ‡

3 The third kinde hath long little narrow leaves much like the Plantaine called Ribwort :a mong which rife vp small and feeble stalkes branched at the top, whereon are placed white sloures confishing of three slender leaves, which being fallen, there come to your view round knobs or rough burs: the root is threddy.

1 This herb growes about the brinks of rivers, ponds, and ditches almost every where.

‡ 2 3 These are more rare. I found the second a little beyond Ilford, in the way to Rumford, and M. Goodyer found it also growing vpon Hounflow heath. I found the third in the companic of M. Will. Broad and M. Leonard Buckner, in a ditch on this fide Margate in the Isle of Tenet, t

They floure from Iune till August.

The Names.

The first is called Plantago aquatica, that is, water Plantain. \$ The second Lobel calls Alifma pull. lum angustifolium muricatum: and in the Hist. Lugd. it is called Damasonium stellatum. ‡ The third is named Plantago aquatica humilis, the low water Plantaine.

 I thinke it fit here to reflore this plant to his antient dignitie, that is, his names and titles wherewith he was antiently dignified by Dioforides and Pliny. The former whereof cals it by fundamental the property of the content of the property of dry names, and alvery fignificant and proper, as whether the supplemental street in the many are Greek and therefore ought not to be reiedled, as they have been by some without either reason or authorized the supplemental street in the s ritie. For the barbarous names we can fay nothing : now it is faid to be called Limenium, because ம் காடும் சா நம்பார் : it growes in wet or ouerflown medowes : it is called **Rewoldes, because** the leaf is compoled of diuers strings or sibers running from one end thereof to the other, as in Plantaine; which therfore by Dissertes it is termed for the same reason more. Also it may be as fitly termed Lenders. chitis, for the similitude which the leafe hath to the top or head of a lance, which 2020 properly sigchitis, for the similitude which the leafe hath to the top or nead or a lance, which 1872 properly ug-nifies, as that other plant described by Dissoviets, lib. 3, cap. 161. For that the seed (a less eminent part) resembles the same thing, And for Potamagetim, which signifies a neighbor to the river or wa-ter, I thinke it loues the water as well, and is as neere a neighbour to it as that which takes it name from thence, and is described by Dissoviets, lib. 4, 101. Now to come to Plany lib. 20. cap. 8. he cals it Bus finely is, Jimonion, and Neuroides: the two later names are out of Dissoviets, and I shall she you where all oyou shall finde the former in him. Thus much I thinke might serve for the violation of the later based of the same to a not of the s tion of my affertion, for I dare boldly affirm, that no latewriter can fit all these names to anyother plant, and that makes me more to wonder, that all our late Herbatifts, as Mathielm, Dodonam, Fuch. plantique that makes me in a consideration and the lettoralities a summan, boundary, in fine. Celajinum. Dalejhaming, but aboue all, Pena and Lobel(who, Aduer) pag, 12 6.cal it to question should not allow this plant to be Limnium, especially seeing that Anguillar has before or in the time afferted it so to be: but whether he gaue any reasons or no for his Assertion, I cannot rell, because I could neuer by any meanes get his opinions, but onely find by Bauhines Pinas, that such was his opinion hereof. But to return from whence I digreft: I will give you Discovides his description, with a briefe explanation thereof, and so desist. It is thus, It hath leaves like a Beet, thinner and larger, ten or more; a stalke slender, straight, and as tall as that of a Lilly, and full of seeds of an aftringent tafte. The leaves of this you fee are larger than those of a Beet, and thin, and as I formerby told you in the names, nervous, which to be so may be plainly gathered by Dissaride: his words in the description of white Hellebore, whose leaves he compares to the leaves of Plantain and the wild Beet: now there is no wilde Beet mentioned by any of the Antients, but only this by Pliny, in the place formerly quoted; nor no leafe more fit to compare those of Hellebore to than those of water Plantaine, especially for the nerues and fibers that run alongst the leaves: the stalke also of this is but flender, confidering the height, and it grows firaight, and as high as that of a Lilly, with the top plentifully flored with aftringent feed: So that no one note is wanting in this, not feare any to be found in the other plants that many have of late fet forth for Limonium. ‡

The Temperature.

Water Plantain is cold and dry of temperature.

The Vertues.

The leanes of water Plantain, as some Authors report, are good to be laid vpon the legs of such A as are troubled with the dropsic, and hath the same propertie that the land Plantain hath.

‡ Dioscorides and Galen commend the seed hereof given in wine, against fluxes, dysenteries, the B foitting of bloud, and ouermuch flowing of womens terms.

Pliny faith, the leaves are good against burns. ‡

CHAP. 97. Of land Plantaine.

1 Plantago latifolium. Broad leaved Plantaine. 2 Plantago incana. Hoary Plantaine.





The Description.

S the Greeks have called fome kinds of herbs Serpents tongue, Dogs tongue, and Ox A tongue; so have they termed a kinde of Plantain Arnoglosson, which is as if you should fay Lambs tongue, well known to all, by reason of the great commoditie and plenty of it growing energy where; and therefore it is needlesse to spend time about them. The greatnes and fashion of the leaves hath been the cause of the varieties and diversities of their names.

2 The second is like the first, and differeth in that, that this Plantaine hath greater but shorter spikes or knaps; and the leaves are of an hoary or overworne green colour: the stalks are likewise hoary and hairy.

The small Plantain hath many tender leaves ribbed like vnto the great Plantain, and is very like in each respect vnto it, sauing that it is altogether lesser.

4 The spiked rose Plantaine hath very few leaves, narrower than those of the second kinde of Plantain, sharper at the ends, and further growing one from another. It beareth a very double floure vpon a short stem like a rose, of a greenish colour tending to yellownesse. The seed groweth vpon a spiky tust about the highest part of the plant, not with standing it is but very low in respect of the other Plantains about mentioned.

4 Plantago Rosea spicata. Spiked Rose Plantaine.

5 Plantage Rofea exotica. Strange Rose Plantaine.



‡ 6 Plantago panniculis (barfis. Plantain with spoky tufts.



5 The fift kinde of Plantain hath beene a stranger in England and elswhere vntil the impression hereof. The cause why I say so is, the want of consideration of the beauty which is in this plant, wherein it excelleth all the other. Moreouer, because it hath not been written of or recorded before this present time, though plants of leffer moment haue bin very curioufly fet forth. This plant hath leaues like vnto them of the former, and more orderly spread vpon the ground like a Rose: amongst which rise vp many small stalkes like the other Plantains, having at the top of every one a fine double rose altogether vnlike the former, of an horie or rusty green colour.

‡ I take this fet forth by our Author to be the same with that which Clusius received from Iames Garret the yonger of London; and there-

fore I give you the figure thereof in this place, together with this addition to the historic out of Classes: That some of the heads are like those of the former Rose Plantaine; other some are spike-fashion, and some haue a spike growing as it were out of the midst of the Rose, and some heads are otherwise shaped; also the whole plant is more hoary than the common Rose Plantaine.

6 This Plantain must not herebe forgot, though it be somwhat hard to be sound: his leaves, roots, and stalkes are like those of the ordinarie, but in stead of a compact spike it hathone much divided after the manner as you fee it heere expressed in the figure, and the colour thereof is greeLIR. 2.

Of the Historie of Plants

The Place.

The greater Plantains grow almost euery where.
The lesser Plantain is found on the sea coasts and banks of great rivers, which are fomtimes wathed with brackifh water.

‡ The Rose-Plantaines grow with vs in gardens; and the fixt with spoky tusts grows in some places in the Isle of Tenet, where I first found it, being in company with M. The. Hicks, M. Lennard Buckner, and other London Apothecaries, Anno 1632. ‡

They are to be seen from Aprill vnto the end of September.

The Names.

Plantain is called in Latine Plantago, and in Greek, however, and Arnogloffa, that is to fay, Lambs tongue: the Apothecaries keep the Latine name: in Italian, Fiantagine, and Plantagine: in Spanish, Lhantem: the Germanes, apertich: in low Dutch, weethbyetin English, Plantain, and Weybred: in French, Plantain,

The Temperature.

Plantain(as Galen faith) is of a mix temperature, for it hath in it a certaine waterie coldnesse, with a little har shoesse, carthy, dry and cold, therefore they are cold and dry in the second degree. To be briefe, they are dry without biting, and cold without benumming. The root is of like temperature but drier, and not so cold. The seed is of subtill parts, and of temperature leffe cold.

The Vertues.

Plantain is good for vicefs that are of hard curation, for fluxes, iffues, theumes, and rottennesse, A. and for the bloudy flix: it flayeth bleeding, it heales up hollow fores and vicers as well old as new. Of all the Plantains the greatest is the best, and excelleth the rest in facultie and vertue.

The juice or decoction of Plantain drunken stoppeth the bloudy flix and all other sluxes of the B belly, stoppeth the pissing of bloud, spitting of bloud, and all other issues of bloud in man or woman, and the defire to vomit.

Plantain leaues stamped and made into a tansie, with the yelks of egges, stayeth the inordinate

flux of the terms, although it have continued many yeares.

The root of Plantaine with the feed boiled in white wine and drunke, openeth the conduits or prafages of the liner and kidnies, cures the jaundice, and viceration of the kidnies and bladder.

The juice dropped in the eies cooles the heate and inflammation thereof. I find in antient wri-

ters many good-morrowes, which I thinke not meet to bring into your memorie againe : as, That three roots will cure one griefe, foure another difeafe, fix hanged about the necke are good for another malady, &c. all which are but ridiculous toyes.

The leaves are fingular good to make a water to wash a fore throat or mouth, or the privy parts # of a man or woman.

The leaves of Plantaine stamped and put into oile olive, and fet in the hot fun for a moneth to- G gether, and after boiled in a kettle of feething water (which we call Balneum Maria) and then ftrained, preuaile against the pains in the eares, the yard, or matrix, (being dropped into the eares, or cast with a syringe into the other parts before reheatsed) or the paines of the fundament; producd by a learned gentleman M' Godowrus Sergeant Surgeon to the Queens Majestie.

CHAP. 98. Of Ribwort.

The Description.

D Ibwort or small Plantaine bath many leaves flat spred upon the ground, narrow, sharpe Pointed, and ribbed for the most part with flue nerues or finues, and therefore it was called Quinque. weruin: in the middle of which leaves rifeth pa nerued or crested stalk bearing at the top a darke or duskift knap, fetwith a few fuch white floures as are the floures of wheat. The root and other parts are like the other Plantains.

There is another kind of this Ribwort, which differs not from the last mentioned in any thing but the smalnesse thereof. ‡

2 Role Rib-wort hath many broad and long leaves of a darke greene colour, thatpe pointed, and ribbed with fine nerues or finewes like the common Rib-wort: among ft which rife vp naked stalkes, furrowed, chamfered, or crested with certaine sharpeedges : at the top whereof groweth a great and large tuft of such leaves as those are that grow next the ground, making one entire tust

or vmbel, in shape resembling a Rose (whereof I thought good to give it his sirname Rose) which is

† This also I thinke differs not from that of Clusus, wherefore I give his figure in the place of that fet forth by our Author. ‡

I Plantago quinqueneruia. Ribwort Plantaine.

2 Plantago quinqueneruja rosca. Rose Ribwort.





Ribwort groweth almost euerie where in the borders of path-wayes and sertile fields.

Rose Ribwort is not very common in any place, notwithanding it groweth in my garden, and wilde also in the North parts of England, as also in a field neere London by a village called Hogsdon, found by a learned merchant of London Martines Cole, a louer of plants, and very skilfull in the knowledge of them.

They floure and flourish when the other Plantains do. The Names.

Ribwort is called in Greeke, Anniacomen's and of fome, women: in Latine, Planago minor, Quinqueneroia, and Lanceola, or Lanceolata: in high Durch, Spitzinger toogrich; in French, Lanceole in low Durch, Bondts ribbe; that is to say in Latine, Costa Canina, or Dogs rib: in English, Ribwort, or Rib Plantaine.

The second I have thought meet to call Rose Ribwort in English, and Quinquenervia roses in

The Temperature. Ribwort is cold and dry in the fecond degree, as are the Plantaines.

The vertues are referred to the kinds of Plantains.

CHAP. 99. Of Sea Plantaines.

1 Holosteum Salamanticum. Flouring fea Plantaine.

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2 Holosteum parvum. Small Sea Plantaine.



3 Plantago marina. Sea Plantaine.



The Description.

Arolus Cluffus that excellent Herbarist hath referred thefe two forts of Holoffeum to the kindes of Sea Plantain. The first hath long leaves like the common Rib wort, but narrower, couered with some hairinesse or woollinesse among which there tiseth up a stalk bearing at the top a spike like the kindes of Plantaine; the root is long and wooddy. This shours in

2 The second is like the former, but smaller, and not so gray or hoary: the sours are like to Coronopus or the leffer Ribwort. This floures at the same time as the former.

3 The

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The third kinde, which is the fea Plantaine, hath fmall narrow leaves like Bucks-horne, but without any manifest incifure, cuttings, or notches upon the one side : among which riseth up a foikie stalke like the common kinde, but smaller.

‡ 4 Holosteum, sine Leontopodium Creticum. Candy Lions foot,

‡ 5 Holosteum, siue Leontopod. Cret. alterum. The other Candy Lions foot,





4 These two following plants are by Clusius and Bauhine referred to this Tribe; wherefore I thinke it fitting to place them here. The former of them, from a reddish and as it were fealy root growing leffe by little and little, and divided into fibers, fends forth many leaves, narrow, boary, m growing energy increased integrated under microscipicus and underly reaches, marrow, company handfull long, and hauing three nerues or ribs running along the each of them: among it there come forth diuers foorfalks couered with a fort reddiffn down, and being fome two or three inches long, hauing heads fornewhat thicke and reddiffn: the floures are whitifn, with a blackifn middle, which makes it feem as if it were perforated or holed. Now when the plant growes old and withers, the stalks becomming more thicke and stiffe bend downe their heads toward the root, so that in some fort they refemble the foot of a Lion.

This plant which is figured in the vpper place (for I take the lower to be an exacter figure of the last described) hath leaves like to the small sea Plantain, but tenderer, and standing vpright; and among ft these on little foot stalks grow heads like those of Psyllium, but prettier, and of a whitish red colour. ±

The Place.

The two first grow in most of the Spanish dominions. Carolus Clusius writeth, that he never saw greater or whiter than neere to Valentia a city of Spain, by the highwaies. Since they have been found at Bastable in the Isle of Wight, and in the Isles of Gernsey and Iarsey.

The third growes necre vnto the fea in all places of England, where I have trauelled, effecially by the forts on both fides the water at Grauelend, at Erith news. London, at Lee in Energia Rie in Kent, at Well. Chodies and a Beild and Kent, at West-Chester, and at Bristow.

The fourth and fifth grow in Candy, from whence they have beene fent to Padua and many other places. ‡ The fee on ' ; tike eine (green but (.na') The Names.

Holosteum, is also called by Dodonaus, Plantago ang ustifolia albida, or Plantago Hispaniensis : in Englifh, Spanish hairy small Plantaine, or flouring sea Plantaine.

The fourth is called by Clusius, Leontopodium Creticum : by some it hath beene thought to be Catanance of Dieferides: the which Honorius Bellus will not allow of: Bauhine calls it Holofteum, fine Leontopodium Creticum,

The fifth is Leontopodium Creticum alterum of Clusius; the Habbures of Camerarius; and the Holosteum Creticum alterum of Baubine. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

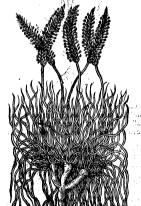
Galen faith, That Hobifteen ivof a binding and drying facultie.

Galen, Dioforides, and Phry have produed it to be fuch an excellent wound herbe, that it prefent. ly closeth or shutteth up a wound, though it be very great and large: and by the same authority I speake it, that if it be put into a pot where many pieces of flesh are boyling, it will soder them to-

These herbes have the same faculties and vertues that the other Plantains have, and are thought B to be the best of all the kindes.

CHAP. 100. Of Sea Buck-horne Plantaines.

1 Coronopus. Sea Buck-horne



2 Coronopus, fine Serpentinaminor, Small Sea Buck home.



The Description.

He new Writers following as it were by tradition those that haue written long agone, haue been content to heare themselues speake and fet downe certainties by vncertain speeches; which hauewrought fuch confusion and corruption of writings, that fo many Writers, fo many feueral opinions; as may most euidently appeare in these plants and in others: And my felfe am content rather to fuffer this fear

the old wound. But for mine owne opinion thus I thinke, the plant which is reckoned for a kind of Coronopus is doubtleffee kinde of Hobbeum any realous, because it hath graffie leaues, or rather leaues like Vesonica fibeshis or wilde Pinks, a root like those of Grosphyllats or Auens, and the spinions of the property kie eare of Holosteum or Sea Plantaine: which are certaine arguments that these writers have never Receare Of Hospiteum Or Dea Plantanie: while a new feet downe their opinions by heare-fay.

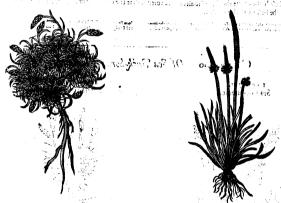
This

This plant likewise hath beene altogether vnknowne vnto the old Writers. It groweth most plentifully upon the cliffes and rocks and the tops of the barren mountaines of Auergne in France and in many places of Italy.

The second fort of wilde sea Plantaine or Serpentina differeth not from the former but onely in quantitie and flendernesse of his stalkes, and the smallnesse of his leaves, which exceed not the height of two inches. It groweth on the hills and rockes neere the washings of the fea at Massilia neight of two incines. It growt an internation of the Tragacant hum, having a most thick and spreading cluster of leaves after the manner of sedum minimum faxeum montanum, formy hat like Finafes, or the wilde Pine, as well in manner of growing; as stiffenesse; and great increase of his stender branches. It hath the small feed of Plantaine, or Surpentina valentis, contained within his spikic cares. The not is fomewhat long, wooddy, and thicke, in tafte fomewhat hot and asomaticall.

2 Coronopue, fine Serpentinaminima, Small Buck-horne Plantaine.

1 ... 4 Canda Muris. Mouse-taile.



This small sea plant is likewise one of the kindes of sea Plantaine, participating as well of Buck-home as of Holo firm, being as itwere a degenerate kinde of fea Plantaine. It hath many graffe leaues very like vnto the herbe Thrift, but much smaller; among which come forth little tender foot-stalkes, whereon doe grow small spikie knobs like those of sea Plantaine. The root is rough

Mouse-taile or Cauda muris resembleth the last kinde of wilde Corompus or sea Plantaine, in fmall spikie knobs, leaves, and stalkes, that I know no reason to the contrary, but that I may as well place this finall herbe among the kindes of Coronopus or Bucks-horne, as other writers hau placed kindes of Holofium in the fashe section; and if that be pardonable in them, I trust this may be toler rable in me, confidering that without controuerfie this little and base herbe is a kinde of Halpfrism, hauing many small graffic leaves spred on the ground, an inch long or somewhat more: among which doe rife small tender naked stalkes of two inches long, bearing at the tors little blackish torch or spikie knob in shape like that of the Plantains, resembling very notably the taile of a Mouse, whereof it tooke his name. The root is small and threddy.

The first and second of these plants are strangers in England, notwithstanding I have heard say that they grow upon the rocks in Silley, Garnsey, and the Isle of man.

Monte-taile groweth vpon a barren ditch banke neere vnto a gate leading into a pathire on the right hand of the way, as ye go from London to a Village called Hampfread in a field at you go from Edmonton (a village neer London) vnto a houfe thereby called Pims, by the foot-paths fides; in Woodford Row in Waltham Forrest, and in the Orchard belonging to M. Francis Whisfowen The Time.

They floure and flourish in May and Iune.

The Names.

Matthiolis writeth, That the people of Goritia doe commonly call these two former plants Serpentaria and Serpentina; but unproperly, for that there be other plants which may better be called Serventing than these two:we may call them in English, wild sea Plantaine, whereof doubt lesse they

Moufe taile is called in Latine, Cauda muris, and Cauda murina : in Greeke, wirest or white. Myofures is called of the French-men, Queue de fouris : in English, Bloud-strange, and Mouse taile.

The Temperature.

Coronopus is cold and dry much like vnto the Plantaine. Mouse-taile is cold and something drying, with a kinde of aftriction or binding quality.

Their faculties in working are referred vnto the Plantaines and Hatts home.

CHAP. 101. Of Bucke-horne Plantaines, or Harts-horne.

I Corne Ceruinum. Harts-horne,

L. I B. 2.

2 Coronopus Ruellij. Swines Creffes, or Bucks-horne.





. The Description.

D Vcks-horne or Harts-horne hath long narrow hoary leaves, cut on both the fides with three or foure fhort flarts or knags, refembling the branches of an harts horne, spreading it felfe on the ground like aftar: from the middle whereof fpring vp fmall round naked hairy ftalkes, at the top whereof do grow little knops or spikic torches like those of the small Plantaines. The root is flender and threddy. 2 Ruclius Nn 2

2 Ruellius Bucks-horne or Swines Creffes hath many small and weake stragling branches, trai. 2 Received Ducks-Horne of Swines State Many final cut or jagged leaves, formewhat like the Ing nere and there whom the grounds, the same and the other. The floures grow among the leanes, former, but imalier, and nothing at an analy which being paft, there come in place little flat pouches in final rough clusters, of a whitish colour which being paft, there come in place little flat pouches broad and rough, in which the feed is contained. The root is white, threddy, and in taftelike the

They grow in barren plaines, and vntilled places, and fandy grounds, as in Touthill field neere nev grow in Janes, plants, and white miles from London, and vpon Blackeheath also neere vnto Westminster, at Waitham twelue miles from London, and vpon Blackeheath also neere

The Time.

They floure and flourish when the Plantaines doe, whereof these same have beene taken to be kindes.

The Names.

Bucks horne is called in Latine Cormo Ceruinam, or Harts horne : divers name it Herba fields or Stellaria, although there be another herbe fo called : in low Durch, Betts honen: in Spanish, Gaic. bella : in French, Corne de Cerf: It is thought to be Diofeorides his monthone, which dothfignific cornicis pedem, a Crowes foot. It is called also by certaine bastard names, as Harenaria, Sanguinaria: and of many, Herbe Iuy, or herbe Eue.

I The Temperature.

Bucks-horne is like in temperature to the common Plantaine, in that it bindeth, cooleth, and

The Vertues.

The leaves of Buckes-horne boyled in drinke, and given morning and evening for certains daies together, helpe most wonderfully those that have fore eies; watery or blasted, and most of Mafter Duke; and the like by an excellent Apothecary of the fame Towne called Mafter Buk.

The leaves and roots stamped with Bay falt, and tied to the wrests of the armes take away fits of the Ague : and it is reported to worke the like effect being hanged about the necke of the Patient in a certaine number; as vnto men nine plants, roots and all; and vnto women and children

CHAP. 102. Of Saracens Confound.

The Description.

Aracens Confound hath many long narrow leaves cut or flightly fnipt about the edgestamong which rife vp faire browne hollow stalkes of the height of foure cubits; along which each from the bottome to the top it is fet with long and pretty large leaves like them of the Peach tree: at the top of the stalkes grow faire starre-like yellow floures, which turne into downe, and are carried away with the winde. The root is very fibrous or threddy.

The Place.

Saracens Confound groweth by a wood as ye ride from great Dunmow in Hifex, vnto a place ealled Clare in the faid country, from whence I brought fome plants into my garden.

‡ I formerly in the twenty fourth Chapter of this fecond booke told you what plant our Author took for Saracens Confound, and (as I have beene credibly informed) kept in his Garden for it. Now the true Solidago here described and figured was found Anno 1632, by my kinde Friends M' George Bowles and M' William Coot, in Shropshire in Wales, in the hedge in the way as one goeth from Dudson in the parish of Cherberry to Guarthlow. ‡

The Time. It floureth in Iuly, and the feed is ripe in August.

The Names.

Saracens Confound is called in Latine Solidago Saracenica, or Saracens Comfrey, and Confolida Saracenica in Dutch, Detiduitch moundtheaut; of fome, Herba foris : in English, Saracens Confound, or Saracens Wound-wort.

Of the Historie of Plants. LIB. 2.

+ Solidago Saracenica. Saracens Confound.



The Nature.

Saracens Confound is dry in the third degree, with some manifest heate.

The Vertues.

Saracens Confound is not inferiour to A any of the wound-herbes whatfocuer, being inwardly ministred or outwardly applied in ointments or oyles. With it I cured Master Cartwright a Gentleman of Grayes Inne, who was grieuously wounded into the lungs, and that by Gods permission in short

fpace.

The leaves boiled in water and drunke, B restraine and stay the wasting of the liver, take away the opilation and stopping of the fame, and profit against the iaundice and

Feuers of long continuace.

The decoction of the leaves made in C water is excellent against the forenesse of the throat, if it be therewith gargarised: it increaseth also the vertue and force of lotion or walking waters, appropriat for priny maimes, fore mouthes, and fuch like, if it be mixed therewith.

CHAP. 103. Of Golden Rod.

The Description.

Clden Rod hath long broad leaves fomewhat hoary and sharpe pointed; among which rife vp browne stalkes two foot high, dividing themselves toward the top into sundry branches, charged or loden with small yellow shoures; which when they be ripe turn into downe which is carried away with the winde. The root is threddy and browne of colour. # Lobel makes this with vnfnipt leaves to be that of Arnoldus de villa noua, \$

2 The second fort of Golden Rod hath small thin leaves broader than those of the first described, smooth, with some few cuts or nickes about the edges, and sharpe pointed, of a hot and harsh taste in the throat being chewed; which leaves are set vpon a faire reddish stalke. It tooke his name from the floures which grow at the top of a gold yellow colour: which floures turne into Downe, which is carryed away with the winde as is the former. The root is small, compact of many strings or threds.

The Place.

They both grow plentifully in Hampstead Wood, neere vnto the gate that leadeth out of the wood vnto a Village called Kentish towne, not far from London; in a wood by Rayleigh in Essex, hard by a Gentlemans house called M. Leonard, dwelling vpon Dawes heath; in Southsteet and in Swainescombe wood also, neere vnto Grauesend.

The Place. They floure and flourish in the end of August.

The Names.

It is called in English, Golden Rod : in Latine, Virga aurea, because the branches are like a Golden Rod : in Dutch, Bulben roede : in French, Verge d'or.

I Virga aurea. Golden Rod.

2 Virga aurea Arnoldi Villanouani. Arnold of the new towne his Golden Rod





The Temperature.

Golden Rod is hot and dry in the second degree : it clenseth, with a certaine astriction or binding quality.

of The Vertues.

Golden Rod prouoketh vrine, wasteth away the stones in the kidnies, and expelleth them, and withall bringeth downe tough and raw flegmatick humors flicking in the vrine vessels, which now and then do hinder the comming away of the stones, and causeth the grauell or sand which is brittle to be gathered together into one stone. And therefore Arneldes Villanonanus by good reason hath commended it against the stone and paine of the kidnies.

It is of the number of those plants that serue for wound-drinkes, and is reported that it can fully performeall those things that Saracens confound can; and in my practife shall be placed in the for-

Arnoldus writeth, That the distilled water drunke with wine for some few daies together, worketh the same effect, that is, for the stone and grauell in the kidnies.

It is extolled aboue all other herbes for the stopping of bloud in sanguinolent vicers and bleeding wounds; and hath in times past beene had in great estimation and regard than in these daies: for in my remembrance I have known the dry herbe which came from beyond the fea fold in Bucklers bury in London for halfe a crowne an ounce. But fince it was found in Hampflead wood, even lers bury in London forhalfe a crowne an ounce. But fince it was found in Hampstead wood, euen as it were at our townes end, no man will giue halfe a crowne for an hundred weight of it: which plainely fetterth forth our inconflancie and fudden mutabilitie, effecting no longer of any thing, how pretious focuer it be, than whileft it is firange and rare. This verifieth our English prouethe, Far fetcht and deare bought is belfs for Ladies. Yet it may be more truely faid of phantatical Physitions, who when they haue found an approued medicine and perfect remedy neere bome against any disease, yet not connect therewith, they will seeke for a new farther off, and by that means many times hurt more than the halor. Thus work I have fockers to king at these my fat meanes many times hurt more than they helpe. Thus much I have spoken to bring these new faggled fellowes backe againe to esteeme better of this admirable plant than they have done, which no doubt have the same vertue now that then it had, although it growes so neere our owne homes in neuer fo great quantity.

LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

Of Captaine Andreas Dorias his Wound-woort.

† Herba Doria Lobelii. Dorias Wound-woort. The Description.



His plant bath long and large thicke and fat leaues, sharpe pointed, of a blewish greene like vnto Woad, which being broken with the hands hath a pretty spicie smell. Among these leaves rifeth vp a stalke of the height of a tall man, divided at the top into many other branches, whereupon grow small yellowish floures, which turneth into downe that flyeth away with the winde. The root is thicke almost like Helle-

Of which kinde there is another like the former, but that the leaves are rougher, somewhat bluntly indented at the edges, and not fo fat and groffe.

± Herba Doria altera.

This herbe growes up with a greene round brittle stalke, very much chamfered, finewed. or furrowed, about foure or fine foot high. full of white pith like that of Elder, and fendeth forth fmall branches : the leaves g: ow on the stalke out of order, and are smooth, sharpe pointed, in shape like those of Herba Doria, but much shorter and narrower, the broadest and longest seldome being aboue ten or eleuen inches long, and scarce two in-

ches broad, and are more finely and fmally nick tor indented about the edges, their fmell being nothing pleafant, but rather when together with the stalke they are broken and tubbed yeeld forth a smell having a small touch of the smell of Hemlocke. Out of the bosomer of these leaves spring other smaller leaves or branches. The floures are many, and grow on small branches at the tops of the stalkes like those of Herba Doria, but more like those of Iacobaa, of a vellow colour, as well the middle button, as the small leaves that stand round about, every floure having commonly eight of those small leaves. Which being past the button turneth into downe and containeth very small long feeds which fly away with the wine. The root is nothing elfe but an infinite of small strings and the constitution of the control and yet keepe it growing in my garden. Iohn Goodyer. \$

These plants grow naturally about the borders or brinkes of rivers peere to Narbone in France. from whence they were brought into England, and are contented to be made denizons in my Garden, where they flourish to the height aforesaid.

They floured in my Garden about the twelfth of Iune.

The roots are fweet in fmell, and hot in the third degree.

The Vertues.

Two drams of the roots of Herba Doria boiled in wine and given to drinke, draw downe waterish A humors, and prouoke vrine.

The same is with good successe vsed in medicines that expell poyson.

‡ All

‡ All these plants mentioned in the three last Chapters, to wit, Solidago, Virga aurea and this Herba Dorea, are by Bankine fitly comprehended under the title of Virga aurea; because they are much alike in shape, and for that they are all of the same facultie in medicine.

† The figure that was here was of Solidage Saracenica.

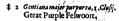
Of Felwoort, or Baldmoney. CHAP. 105.

There be divers forts of Gentians or Felwoorts, whereof some be of our owne countrey; others more strange and brought further off:and also some not before this time remembred either of the antient or later writers, as shall be set forth in this present chapter.

The Description.

'He first kinde of Felwoot hath great large leaues, not valike to those of Plantaine, very well resembling the seaues of the white Hellebore: among which riseth up a round hollow stalke as thicke as a mans thumbe, full of joints or knees, with two leaues at each of them, and towards the top enery joynt or knot is fet round about with finall yellow fiame-like floures, like a coronet or garland; at the bottome of the plant next the ground the leanes do fiped themselues abroad, embracing or clipping the stalke in that place round about, set roggether by couples one opposite against another. The feed is small, browne, that, and smooth like the seeds of the Scale Gills down. The precise for agastic in the stalke in that place round about, set roggether by couples one opposite against another. The feed is small, browne, that, and smooth like the seeds of the Stocke Gillo-floure. The root is a finger thicke. The whole Plant is of a bitter tafte,

1 Gentiana major. Great Felwoort.







Of the Historie of Plants. L 1 B. 2.

3 Gentiana major ij caruleo flore Clusij.
Blew floured Felwoort.



S Gentiana Pennei minor. Spotted Gentian of D' Pennie.



4 Gentiana minor Crusiata. Crossewoort Gentian,



‡ 2 This described by Clusius, hath leaves and stalkes like the precedent; these stalkes are some cubit and halfe or two cu. bits high, and towards the toppes they are ingirt with two or three coronets of faire purple floores, which are not flarre-fashio-ned, like those of the former, but long and hollow, divided as it were into some five or fix parts or leaves, which towards the bot-tome on the infide are spotted with deepe purple spots : these floures are without fmell, and have fo many chives as they haue jagges, and these chiues compasse the head, which is parted into two cells, and containes store of a smooth, chassie, reddish feed. The root is large, yellow on the out-fide, and white within, very bitter, and it fends forth enery yeare new shoots. It growes in diuers places of the Alps; it floures in August, and the seeds are ripe in

September. ‡
3 Carolus Clusius also setteth forth another fort of a great Gentian, rifing forth of the ground with a stiffe firme or folide ftalke, fet with leaues like vnto Afclepias, by couples one opposite against another, even from the bottome to the top in certaine distances; from the bosome of the

leaues there shoot forth set vpon slender foot-stalkes certaine long hollow slowes like bels, the mouth whereof endeth in five sharpe corners. The whole floure changeth many times his colour according to the foile and climate; now and then purple or blew, fometimes whitish, and often of an afh colour. The root and feed is like the precedent.

4 Croffe-woort Gentian hath many ribbed leaues ipred vpon the ground, like vnto the leaues of Sopewoort, but of a blacker greene colour: among which rife vp weake joynted flalkes trailing or leaning toward the ground. The floures grow at the top in bundles thicke thruft together, like those of sweet Williams, of a light blew colour. The root is thicke, and creepeth in the ground far abroad, whereby it greatly increaseth.

Carolus Clusius hath fet forth in his Pannonicke historie a kinde of Gentian, which he receiued from M' Thomas Pennie of London, D' in Physicke, of famous memory, and a second Dioscarides for his fingular knowledge in Plants: which Tabernamontanus hath fet forth in his Dutch bookefor the feuenth of Clusius, wherein he greatly deceived himselfe, and hath with a false description wronged others.

This twelfth fort or kinde of Gentian after Clufius, hath a round stiffe stalke, firme and follide fomewhat reddish at the bottome, jointed or kneed like vnto Crossewoort Gentian. The leaves are broad, fmooth, full of ribbes or finewes, fet about the stalkes by couples, one opposite against another. The floures grow vpon small tender stalkes, compact of fine slender blewish leaves, spotted very curiously with many blacke spots and little lines; having in the middle fine vellow chiues. Thee feed is small like sand : the root is little, garnished with a few strings of a yellowish

The Place.

Gentian groweth in shadowie woods, and the mountaines of Italy, Sclauonia, Germany, France, and Burgundie; from whence M. Isaac de Laune a learned Physitian sent me plants for the increase of my garden. Croffewoort Gentian groweth in a pasture at the West end of little Rayne in Essex on the North fide of the way leading from Braintree to Much-Dunmow ; and in the horse way by the same close.

¶ The Time.

They floure and flourish in August, and the seed is ripe in September.

The Names.

Gentium King of Illyria was the first finder of this herbe, and the first that vsed it in medicine, for which cause it was called Gentian after his owne name : in Greeke, prant : which name also the Apothecaries retaine vnto this day, and call it Gentiana: it is named in English, Felwoort Gentian, Bitterwoort : Baldmoyne, and Baldmoney.

I This by most Writers is called Gentiana, and Gentiana major Lutea.

Gesner cals this Gentiana punicea ; Clusius, Gentiana major store purpureo.

This is Gentiana foly's hirundinaria of Gesner : and Gentiana Asclepiadis folio of Clusius.

- This Cruciata, or Gentiana Cruciata, of Tragus, Fuchfius, Dodonaus, Gefner and others it is the Gentiana minor of Matthiolus.
 - 5 Clusius calls this, Gentiana major pallida punctis distincta.

The Temperature.

The root of Felwoort is hot, as Dioscorides faith, clenfing or scouring : divers copies have, that it is likewise binding, and of a bitter taste.

¶ The Vertues.

It is excellent good as Galen faith, when there is need of attenuating, purging, clenfing, and remouing of obstructions, which quality it taketh of his extreme bitternesse.

It is reported to be good for those that are troubled with crampes and convulsions; for such as are burft, or haue fallen from fome high place : for fuch as haue euill liuers and bad ftomackes. It is put into Counterpoyfons, as into the composition named Theriaca diates aren: which Astim calleth Mysterium, a mystery or hid secret.

This is of fuch force and vertue, faith Pling, that it helpeth cattell which are not onely troubled with the cough, but are also broken winded.

The root of Gentian given in pouder the quantitie of a dramme, with a little pepper and herbe Grace mixed therewith, is profitable for them that are bitten or ftung with any manner of venomous beaft or mad dog : or for any that hath taken poyfon.

The decoction drunke is good against the stoppings of the liver, and cruditie of the stomacke, helpeth digestion, dissolueth and scattereth congealed bloud, and is good against all cold diseases

of the inward parts.

CHAP. 106. Of English Felwoort.

The Description.

TOllow leafed Felwoort or English Gentian hath many long rough roots, dispersed hither and thither within the upper crust of the earth; from which immediatly rifeth a fat thicke stalke, jointed or kneed by certaine distances, set at every knot with one leafe, and sometimes moe, keeping no certaine number: which leaues do at the first inclose the stalkes round about, being one whole and entire leafe without any incifure at all, as it were a hollow trunke; which after it is growne to his fulnesse, breaketh in one side or other, and becommeth a flat ribbed leafe, like ynto the great Gentian or Plantaine. The floutes come forth of the bosome of the vpper leanes, set vpthe great ventual or Plantaine. Incronies come forther the bollome of the vipper leades, exponented from that kes, in thape like those of the small Bindeweed, or rather the floures of Sopewoort, of a whit is colour, washt about the brims with a little light carnation. Then followeth the feed, which as yet I have not observed.

Gentiana concada. Hollow Felwoort.

La 1 B. 2.

The Place.

I found this strange kind of Gentian in a small groue of a wood called the Spinie, neere vnto a small village in Northampton shire called Lichbarrow : elsewhere I haue not heard of it.

It fpringeth forth of the ground in A-prill, and bringeth forth his floures and feed in the end of August.

The Names.

I have thought good to give vitto this plant, in English, the name Gentian being doubtleffea kind thereof. The which hath not been fet forth, nor remembred by any that have written of plants until this time. In Latine we may call it Gentiana concaua, of the hollow leaves. It may be called also hollow leaved Felwoort.

The Temperature and Vertues .

Of the faculties of this plant as yet I can fay nothing, referring it vnto the other Gentians, vntill time shall disclose that

vnto Saponaria, calling it Saponaria concausa Anglica; and das fare as I can copiedure) hath a good description thereof in his Prodrempag. 103. Now both by our Authour and Raubinet description, I gather, that the root in this Figure is not rightly expressed, for that it should be long, thicke, and creening, with tew shores adhering the reupro, when as this same are self-the conception. creeping, with few fibers adhering thereunto; when as this figure expresset an annual wooddy root. But not having as yet seene the plant, I can affirme nothing of certaintie. \$

+ CHAP. 107 Of Bastard Felwoort.

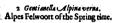
The Description,

Vr Authour in this Chapter so confounded all, that I knew not well how, hand somely to fet all right; for his descriptions they were so barren, that little might be gathered by them, & the figures agreed with their titles, but the place contradicts als for the first figured is found in England; and the fecond is not that ever I could learne: also the fecond floures in the foring, according to Clusius and all others that have written thereof, and also by our Authors owne title, truely put ouer the figure: yet he faid they both floure and flourish from August to the end of September, These things considered, I thought it sitter both for the Readers benefit and my owne credit to giue you this chapter wholly new with additions, rather than mangled and confused as otherwise of necessitie it must have beene. ‡

I This elegant Gentianella hath a small yellowish creeping root, from which arise many greene smooth thicke bard and sharpe pointed leaues like those of the broad leaued Myrtle, yet larger, and having the veines running alongst the leaves as in Plantaine. Amongst the leaves come vostor stalkes, bearing very large floures one vpon a stalke; and these floures are hollow like a Bel-floure, and end in fine sharpe points with two little eares betweene each division, and their colour is anexquisite blew. After the floure is past there followes a sharpe pointed longish vessell, which ope-

ning it selfe into two equall parts, shewes a small crested darke coloured seed.

‡ I Gentianella verna major. Spring large floured Gentian.





This fecond rifes up with a fingle flender and purplish stalke, fet at certaine spaces with fix or eight little ribbed leaves, standing by couples one against another. At the top stands a cup, out whereof comes one long floure without finell, and as it were divided at the top into five parts; and it is of so elegant a colour, that it seemes to exceed blewneffe it felfe; each of the foldes of little leaves of the floure hath a whitish line at the fide, and other fine as it were pointed leaves or appendices fet between them: and in the mid-

dest of the floure are certaine pale coloured chiues : a longish sharpe pointed vessell succeeds the floure which containes a small hard round feed. The root is small, yellowish and creeping, putting vp here and there stalkes bearing floures, and in other places onely leaves lying orderly spread vpon the ground,

Of the Historie of Plants.

3 Gentianella fugax minor. Bastard or Dwarfe Felwoort,



Besides these two whose roots last long and increase every yeare, there are diversorher Dwarfe or bastard Gentians which are annuall, and wholly perish enery yeare assoone as they haue perfected their feed; and therefore by Clufins they are fitly called Gentiana fugaces. Of these I have onely observed two kindes (or rather varieties) in this Kingdome, which I will here describe vnto you. The first of these, which is the lesser, and whose sigure wee here giue you, is a proper plant some two or three inches high, divided immediately from the root into three, foure, or more branches, fet at certaine spaces with little longish leaves, being broadest at the setting on, and so growing narrower or sharper pointed. The tops of these shalkes are beautified with long, hollow, and pretty large floures, confidering the magnitude of the plant, and these floures are of a darke purplish colour, and at their tops divided into

fine parts. The root is yellowish, small, and wooddy. The seed which is small and round is contained in longish vessels. The stalkes and leaves are commonly of a darke greene, or else of a brownish

This from a root like, yet a little larger than the former, fends up a pretty stiffe round stalke of fome foan high, which at certaine spaces is set with such leaves as the last described, but larger: and out of the bosomes of these leaves from the bottome to the top of the stalke come forth little foot-flalkes, which vsually carry three floures a piece 3 two fet one against another, and the third vpon a stalke somewhat higher, and sometimes there comes forth a single floure at the root of these foot-stalkes. The sloures in their shape, magnitude and colour, are like those of the last mentioned. and also the feed and feed veffels. The manner of growing of this is very well prefented by the figure of the third Gentian, formerly described in the chapter last sauc one aforegoing.

gure of the time Gentain, ormerly deteriored in the chapter fata sauc one aloregoing.

I 2 These grow not wilde in England that I know of, but the former is to be found in most of our choise gardens. As with Mr Parkinson, Mr Tradescans, and Mr Traggy, &c.

3 4 These are found in diverse places, as in the Chalke-dale at Dartsford in Kent, and according to our Authour (for I know hee meant these) in Waterdowne Forrest in Suffex, in the way, that leadeth from Charlewoods lodge, vinto the house of the Lord of Abergauenie, called Eridge house, by a brooke fide there, especially upon a Heath by Colbrooke neere London: on the Plaine of Salisbury, hard by the turning from the said Plain, unto the right Honourable the Lord of Pembrooks house at Wilton, and upon a Chalkie banke in the high way betweene Saint Albons and Goramberrie.

2 Thefe two floure in Aprill and May. The other from August vitto the end of Octo-

The Names.

This is the Centiana 4.0f Tragus. The Gentianella Alpina of Gesher. Gentianella campanula store and Heluetica of Lobel; the Gentiana 5, or Gentianella major verna of Clusius

Gefner called this Calathiana verna: Lobel, Gentianella Alpina : and Clufius, Gentiana 6 and Gentia.

This is the Caldthiana vera of Daleschampius : and the Gentiana fugar 5.01 Gentiana 11. minims

4 I take this to be Clufius his Gentiana fugar 4 .or Gentiana to. We may call this in English. Small Autumne Gentian.

The Temperature and Vertues.

These by their taste and forme should be much like to the greater Gentians in the operation and working yet not altogether fo effectuall.

Øớ

CHAP.

CHAP. 108. Of Calathian Violet, or Autumne Bell-floure.

The Description.

Mong the number of the base Gentians there is a smal plant, which is late before it commerch vp, having stalkes a span high, and sometimes higher, narrow leaves like vnto Time, set by couples about the stalkes by certaine distances: long narrow sources growing at the top of the stalkes, like a cup called a Beaker, wide at the top, and parrower toward the bottome, of a deepe blew colour tending to purple, with certaine white threds or chiues in the bottome: the floure are the mouth or brim is fine cornered before it be opened, but when it is opened it appeareth with fine celifts or pleats. The whole plant is of a bitter talk, which plainely sheweth it to be a kinde of wilde Gentian. The root is small, and perisheth when it hath periseded his feed, and reconcrethit felfe by falling of the same.

Preumonanthe. Calathian Violer.



It is found fometimes in Medowes, oftentimes in untilled places. It groweth upon Long-field downes in Kent, neere vnto a village called Longfield by Grauesend, vpon the Chalkie cliffes neere Greene-Hythe and Cobham in Kent, and many other places. It likewise groweth as you ride from Sugar-loafe hil vnto Bathe, in the West-country.

‡ This plant I neuer found but once, and that was on a wet Moorish ground in Lincolnshite, two or three miles on this fide Caster, and as I remember, the place is called Netleton Moore. Now I suspect that our Author knew it not ; first, because he describes it with leaves like vnto Time, when as this hath long narrow leaues more like to Hyflop or Rofemary. Secondly, for that hee faith the root is small and peritheth when as it hath perfected the feed whereas this hath a liuing, ftringie and creeping root. Belides, this feldome or neuer growes on chalkie cliffes, but on wet Moorish grounds and Heaths: wherefore fuspect out Author tooke the small Autumne Gentian (described by me in the fourth place of the last Chapter) for this here treated of. ‡

The gallant floures hereof bee in their brauery about the end of August, and in September.

The Names.

‡ This is thought to be Piele Calathians of Ruellius, yet not that of Pliny; and those that desire to know more of this may have recourse to the twelfth chapter of the first booke of the 2. Pemp. of Dodon, his Latine Herball, whence our Author tooke those words that was formerly in this place, though he did not well understand nor expresse them ‡ . it is called Viola Autumnalis, or Autumné Violet, and seemeth to be the same that Valerius Cordus doth call Pneumonanthe, which he saith is named in the Germane tongue, Lungen blumen, or Lung-floure; in English, Autumne Bel-floures, Calarbian Violets, and of some, Haruest-bels.

This wilde Felwoort or Violet is in Temperature.

This wilde Felwoort or Violet is in Temperature hot, somewhat like in faculty to Gentian, whereof it is a kinde, but far weaker in operation.

¶ The Vertues. The later Physitions hold it to be effectuall against pestilent diseases, and the bitings and singings of venomous beafts.

CHAP.

CHAP. 109. Of Venus Looking-glaffe.

The Description.

DEfides the former Bel floures there is likewife a certaine other which is low and little : The lines the former Bell noures there is likewise a certaine other which is low and little; the falks wherefor are render, two figurines long, duiled ed into many branches most commonly lying upon the ground: the leaves about the stalks are little, sleightly nicked in the edges; the floures are small, of a bright purple colour tending to blewnesse, where wide mouthes like broad belis, habing a white chiue or thred in the middle. The flours in the day time are wide open, and about the setting of the sun are shur up and closed fast together in since conners, as they are before their fifth opening, and as the other Bell-floures are. The roots be very flen-der, and perifficult when they have perfected their feed.

‡ 2 There is another, which from a final I and wooddy root fendeth vp a firaight flalk, fome-

times but two or three inches, yet otherwhile a foothigh, when as it lights into good ground. This stalke is crested and hollow, having little longish leaves crumpled or finuated about the edges fer thereon : and out of the bosome of those leanes, towards the top of the stalke and somtimes lower, come little branches bearing little winged cods; at the tops of which in the midft of fine little greene leaves fland small purple floures of little or no beauty :which being past, the cods become much larger, and containe in them a small yellowish feed, and they still retaine at their tops the fine longish green leaves that incompassed the sourc. The plant is an Annual like as the former. ‡ V. ce/me vool or Visit

> T Speculum Veneris. Venus Looking glaffe.



1 2 Speculum Veneris minus. Codded Corn Violet.



It groweth in ploughed fields among the corne in a plentifull and fruitfull foile. I found it in a field among the corn by Greenhithe, as I went from thence toward Dartford in Kent, and in many other places thereabout, but not elsewhere; from whence I brought of the feeds for my garden, other places thereabout but not ellewhere; from whence they come up of themselves from yeare to yeare by falling of the seed.

That which is here figured and described in the first place I never found growing in England.

land. I have seene onely some branches of it brought from Leiden by my friend M' William Parker The other of my description I have divers times found growing among the corne in Chelsey field. and also haue had it brought me from other places by M' George Bowles and M' Leonard Buckner, 1 The Time.

It floureth in Iune and Iuly, and the feed is ripe in the end of August.

It is called Campanula drawnfis, and of some Onebrythic but vnproperly: of other, Caryophyllus se-getum, or Corn Gillosoure, or Corn Pink, and Speculum Venera, or Ladies Glasse: the Brabanders in their tongue call it Urowen Spiegel.

1 Thermanon and that two figures thereof, the one under the name of Fisla arunfis, and the other by the title of Fisla Pentagonia, because the floure hath fine folds or corners. 2 This of my description is not mentioned by any Author, wherefore I am content to follow that name which is giuen to the former, and terme it in Latine Speculum Veneris minus; and from the colour of the floureand codded feed-veffell to call it Codded Corn Violet. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues. We have not found any thing written either of his vertue or temperature, of the antient or later

CHAP. 110. Of Neefing root or Neefewort.

1 Helleborus pracox. White Hellebor.

3 Helleborus albus pracox. Timely white Hellebor.





The Description.

He first kinde of white Hellebor hath leaves like vnto great Gentian, but much broader, and not vnlike the leaves of the great Plantaine, folded into pleits like a germent plaited to be laid up in a cheft : amongst these leaves riseth up a stalke a cubit long, set

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towards the top full of little star-like stource of an herby green colour tending to whiteness which being past, there come small husks containing the seed. The root is great and thicke, with many fmall threds hanging thereat.

2 The second kind is very like the first, and differeth in that, that this hath blacke and reddish floures, and comes to flouring before the other kind, and feldom in my garden commeth to feed.

The Place.

The white Hellebor groweth on the Alps and fuch like mountains where Gentian growes. It was reported vnto me by the Bithop of Norwich, That white Hellebor groweth in a wood of his owne necre to his house at Norwich. Some say likewise that it doth grow vpon the mountaines of Wales. I speake this vpon report, yet I thinke it may be true. Howbeit I date affure you that they grow in my garden at London, where the first kinde floureth and seedeth very well.

¶ The Time.

The first floureth in Iune, and the second in May.

The Names.

Neesewort is called in Greeke, interior words: in Latine, Veratrum album, Helleborus albus, and Sanguis Hereuleus. The Germans call it Wolfs met mutt: the low-Durch, Actimoptel: the Italians, Elleboro bianco: the Spaniards, Verde gambre blanco: the French, Eleboro bianco: and we of England call it white Hellebor, Neefewort, Lingwort, and the root Neefing pouder.

The root of white Hellebor is hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The root of white Hellebor procureth vomit mightily, wherein confifteth his chiefe vertue, and A by that means voideth all fuperfluous filme and naughry humors. It is good against the falling ficknesses, ciatica, dropsies, poison, and against all cold diseases that be of hard curation, and will not yeeld to any gentle medicine.

and with not yearst to any general memoria.

This ftrong medicine made of white Hellebor, ought not to be egiuen inwardly vnto delicate B bodies without great correction, but it may be more fafely given vnto countrey people which feed grofly, and have hard tough and ftrong bodies.

The root of Hellebor cut in small pieces, such as may aptly and conveniently be conveyed in C to signal so the conveniently be conveyed in C to signal so the mundisse them, and take away the callous matter which sinders guitation: and after they may be healed up with some incamative viguents for the purpose; ‡ This facultie by Diofcorides is attributed to the blacke Hellebor, and not to this. #

The pouder drawne up into the nose causeth sneefing, and purgeth the brain from grosse and sli- D

The root given to difinke in the weight of two pence, taketh away the fits of agues, killeth mice E and rars, being made up with hony and floure of wheat. "Piny addeth, that it is a medicine against

CHAP. III. Of Wildenbite Helleborn

Elleborine is like vnto white Hellebori and forther taitle wee hade given it the name Helleborine. It hat ha straight stalke of a soot high set from the bottome to the sust nothing neere so large, of a darke green colour. The slopus be orderly placed from the middle to the top of the stalke hollow within and white of colour, thraked here and there with a dash of pursien shape like the above of Samuel Samu ple, in shape like the floures of Satyrion. The seed is small fike duff of motes in the fun. The root is small, full of juice, and bitter in taste.

2 The second is like vnto the first, but altogether greater: the floures white without any mixture at all, wherein confisteth the difference.

3 The third kinde of Helleborine, being the fixt of Clufius, hath leaves like the first described, but

fmaller and narrower. The stalke riseth up to the height of two spans; at the top wherof grow saite shining purple colored sours, consisting of fix little leaues, within or among which lies hid things like small helmets. The plant in proportion is like the other of this kinde. The root is small, and creepeth in the ground.

t Helleborine. Wilde white Hellebor. 2 Helleborine angustifolia 6. Clusij. Narrow leased wilde Neesewort.





The Place.

They be found in dankish and shadowie places: the first was found growing in the Woods by Digswel pastures, half a mile from Welwen in Hartfordshire: it grows in a wood fine miles from London, necre a bridge called Lockbridge; by Robinboods well-where my friend My stephen Bridwel a learned Physicion found the same; in the woods by Dunmow in Essex, by Southsteet in Letting in a little groue of Juniper, and in a wood by Clare in Essex.

¶ The Time.

They floure in May and Iune, and perfect their feed in August.

The likeneffe it hath with white Hellebon doth flew it may not suproperly be named Hellebon, or white Hellebon; which is also called of Dioflorides and Pliny, someons, or Epipalia, but whence that name came it is not apparant: it is also named some

They are thought to be hot and dry of nature.

They are thought to be hot and dry of nature.

A The faculties of the lewikle Hellehorane referred vano the white Neelewort, whereof they are kindes.

B It is reported, that the decocion of wilde Hellebor drunk, opens the floppings of the liner, and helpeth any imperfections of the fame.

Lapasi, ir Socialifi, ir Laveti

เห็นในแล้วสร้ายเป็นการจะกำการไป เปลี่ยว

วิทยาที่เรียก เดิด กรุง รูปการกระหว่าง เมื่อ รักษ์ กระหว่าง แล้ว เป็น

CHAP

CHAP. 112. Of our Ladies Slipper.

The Defcription.

I Vr Ladies Shoo or Slipper hath a thicke knobbed root, with certain markes or acre you the fame, fuch as the roots of Solomons Seale haue, but much leffer, creeping within the vpper cruft of the earth; from which rifeth yo a fifte and hairy stalke a foot high, fet by certaine spaces with faire broad leaves, ribbed with the like sinues or nerues as those of the Plantain. At the top of the stalke groweth one single floure, seldome two, sathioned on the one side like an egge; on the other side it is open, empty, and hollow, and of the form of a shoot of slipper, whereof it tooke his name; of a yellow colour on the outside, and of a shining deep vallow on the infide. The middle part is compassed about with source leaves of a bright purple colour, often of a light red or obscure crimson, and sometimes yellow as in the middle part, which in shape is like an egge as a storefaid.

‡ 2 This other differs not from the former valeffe in the colour of the floure, which in this hath the foure long leaues white, and the hollow leafe or flipper of a purple colour, ‡

I Calceolus Maria.
Our Ladies Slipper.



‡ 2 Calceolus Maria alter.
The other Ladies Slipper.



The Place.

Ladies Slipper groweth upon the mountains of Germany, Hungary, and Poland. I have a plant thereof in my garden, which I received from M'Garret Apothegarie, my very good friend,

‡ It is also reported to grow in the North parts of this kingdome. I saw it in floure with Mi Tradescant.

The Time.

It floureth about the midst of Iune.

The Names.

It is commonly called Calceolus D. Maria, and Marianus: of fome, Calceolus Sacerdois: of fone; Alisma, but vaproperly: in English, our Ladies shoo or slipper: in the Germane tongue, Plaster Schuttly, Papers (regul ; and of some, Danasanium nethum.

Th

Touching the faculties of our Ladies shoo we have nothing towrite, it beeing not sufficiently known to the old writers no nor to the new.

CHAP. 113. Of Sopewort.

The Description.

He stalks of Sopewort are slipperie, slender, round, jointed, a cubit high or higher: the leaves are broad, fet with veins very like broad leaued Plantain, yet leffer, flanding out of every joint by couples for the most part, and especially those that are the neerest the roots bowing back, ward. The floures in the top of the stalkes and about the vppermost joints are many, well smelling, sometimes of a beautifull red colour like a rose; otherwhile of a light purple or white, which grow out of long cups confishing of fine leanes, in the middle of which are certaine little threds. The roots are thicke, long, creeping allope, having certain strings hanging out of them like the roots of blacke Hellebor, and if they have once taken good and sure rooting in any ground, it is impossible to destroy them.

There is kept in some of our gardens a varietie of this, which differs from it, in that the flours are double, and somewhat larger: in other respects it is altogether like the precedent. ‡

Sopewort or Bruifewort.

The Place.

It is planted in gardens for the flours fake to the decking up of houses, for the which purpose it chiefly ferueth. It groweth wilde of it felfe neere to riuers and running brooks in funny places.

¶ The Time. It floureth in Iune and Iuly.

¶ The Names.

It is commonly called Saponaria, of the great fcouring qualitie that the leaves have for they yeeld out of themselues a certaine juice when they are bruifed which fcoureth almost as well as Sope; although Ruellius describe a certaine other Sopewort. Of some it is Alisma, or Damasenium: of others Saponaria Gentiana, whereof doubtleffe it is a kinde: in English it is called Sopewort, & of some, Bruis-

The Nature and Vertues.

It is hot & dry, and not a little scouring withal, having no vie in physick fet downe by any Author of credit.

Although our Authour and fuch as before him haue written of plants, were ignorant of the facultie of this herbe, yet hath the industry of some later writers found out the vertue thereof: and Septalisu reports, that it was one Zapata a Spanish Emperick. Since whose time it hath bin written of by

Rudius, lib. 5. demorbis occult & venenat. cap. 18. And by Cafar Claudinus, de ingressu ad infirmos, pag. 411. 6 Pag. 417. But principally by Ludonicus Septalius, Animaduers. med.lib.7. num. 214. where treating of decoctions in vie against the French poxes, he mentions the singular effect of this bern. against that filthy disease. His words are these: I must not in this place omit the vie of another A lexipharmicall decoction, being very effectuall and viefull for the poorer fort; namely that which is made of Sopewort, an herbe common and knowne to all. Moreouer, I have fometimes used it with happy successe in the most contumacious disease : but it is of somewhat, an vngratefull talk Of the Historicof Plants

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and therefore it must be reserved for the poorer fort. The decoction is thus made: R. Saponaria viand therefore it multi de reieruea for the poores fort, i the decoction is thus made: K. Saponarie virid. M. 2. infundantur per notlem in lib. viii, aquamus excaquantur ad colturam Saponaria: deinde libra
van cum dimidia aqua cum herba iam colt excoletur cum expessione, qua reserveut proposione maturina ad
sudores proliciendos sumendo 3 vii, aut viii, quad vero superest dulcoretur cum pussilia in siscaro pro potu
cum cibi: estate & bislosis naturis addi poteris aut Sonchi, cus Cymbalaria M. j. Valet & pro mulierobus ad
menstrua aba abjunenda cum M. s. Cymbalaria, & addito tantundem Philipendula. Thus much Septalius,
B. who faith he had vied it is fapt as faptus, often and often againe.

Some haue commended it to be very good to be applied to greene wounds, to hinder inflamma-

tion, and speedily to heale them.

CHAP. 114. Of Arfmart or water Pepper.

¶ The Description.

Refinant bringeth forth stalks a cubit high, round, smooth, jointed or kneed, dividing themselves into fundry branches, whereon grow leaves like those of the Peach or of the Sallow tree. The floures grow in clusters vpon long stems, out of the bolom of the branches and leaves, and likewife vpon the stalks themselves, of a white colour tending to a bright purple: after which come forth little feeds formwhat broad, of a reddish yellow, and formtime blackish, of an hot and biting taste, as is all the rest of the Plant, and like vato pepper, whereof it tooke his name, yet hath it no fmell at all.

> I Hydropiper. Arfmarr.

L I B. 2.

2 Perficaria maculola. Dead or spotted Arlmart.





2 Dead Arlmart is like vnto the precedent in stalks, clustering floures, roots and feed, & differeth in that, that this plant hath certain spots or marks upon the leaves, in fashion of a halfemoon, of a dark blackish colour. The whole plant hath no sharp or biting taste, as the other hath, but as it were a little foure smacke vpon the tongue. The root is likewise full of strings or threds, creeping vp and downe in the ground.

3 This

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This in roots, leaves, and manner of growing is very like the first described, but lesserby much in all these parts: the floures also are of a whitish and sometimes of a purplish colour: it growes in barren grauelly and wet places.

4 I have thought good to omit the impertinent description of our Author fitted to this plant. and to give one fomewhat more to the purpole: the stalkes of this are some two foot high, tender, green, and sometimes purplish, hollow, smooth, succulent and transparent, with large and eminent joints, from whence proceed leaves like those of French Mercurie, a little bigger, and broader to ward their stalkes, and thereabout also cut in with deeper notches: from the bosomes of each of these leaves come forth long stalks hanging downward, and divided into three or source branches yoon which hang floures yellow, and much gaping, with crooked spurs or beeles, and spotted also with red or fanguine spots: after these are past succeed the cods, which contain the seed, and they are commonly two inches long, flender, knotted, and of a whitifh greene colour, crefted with greenish lines; and as soon as the feed begins to be ripe, they are so impatient, that they wil by no means be touched but presently the seed will fly out of them into your face. And this is the cause that Lobel and others have called this Plant Woli me tangere; as for the like reason some of late have imposed the same name vpon the Sium minimum of Alpinus, formerly described by me in the seventh place of the eighteenth chapter of this booke, pag. 260. \$

‡ 3 Perficaria pufilla repens. Small creeping Arimart.





The Place and Time.

They grow very common almost every where in moist and waterish plashes, and neere vnto the brims of rivers, dirches, and running brooks. They floure from Iune to August.

The codded or impatient Arimart was first found to grow in this kingdome by the induftry of my good friend M. George Bowles, who found it at these places; first in Shropshire, on the banks of the river Kemlet at Marington in the parish of Cherberry, vnder a gentlemans house called M' LLoyd: but especially at Guerndee in the parish of Cherstock, halfe a mile from the forefaid river, amongst great Alder trees in the highway.

The Names. 1 Arimart is called in Greeke .comite of the Latines, Hydropiper, or Piper aquaticum, of Agus sile, orwater Pepper: in high-Dutch, Waller Pfeffer; in low-Dutch, Water Pepper: in Field, Curage, or Culrage: in Spanish, Pimenta aquatica: in English, Water-Pepper, Culrage, and Arsefmart according to the operation and effect when it is vied in the abstersion of that part.

2 Dead Arsmart is called Persicaria, or Peach-wort, of the likenesse that the leaves have with those of the Peach-tree. It hath been called Plumbago of the leaden coloured markes which are feene voon it: but Pliny would have Plumbage not to be fo called of the colour, but rather of the effect by reason that it helpeth the infirmitie of the eies called Plumbum. Yet there is another Plumbago which is rather thought to be that of Plinies description, as shall be shewed in his proper place. In English we may call it Peach-wort, and dead Arsmart, because it doth not bite those places as the other doth.

‡ 3 This is by Lobel set forth, and called Persicaria pusilla repens: of Tabernamonianus, Persicaria pumila.

4 No plant I thinke hath found more variety of names than this: for Tragus calls it Mercurialis Squestris altera; and he also calls it Esula: Leonicerus calls it Tithymalus Syluestris: Gesner, Camerarins, and others, Nolimetangere : Dodoneus, Impatiens herba : Cafalpinus, Catanance altera : in the Hift. Lugd. (where it is some three times ouer) it is called besides the names given it by others, Chrysa:

Lobel, Thalius, and others call it Persicaria siliquosa: yet none of these well pleasing Columna, hee hath accurately described and figured it by the name of Balfamita altera : and fince him Bauhine hath namet it Balfamina lutea : yet both these and most of the other keepe the title of Noli metangere, \$

The Temperature. Arfmart is hot and dry, yet not fo hot as Pepper, according to Galen. Dead Arimart is of temperature cold, and fomething dry.

The Vertues.

The leaves and feed of Arimart doe waste and confume all cold swellings, disfolue and scatter congealed bloud that commeth of bruifings or stripes.

The same bruised and bound upon an impostume in the ioints of the fingers (called among the vulgar fort a fellon or vncome) for the space of an houre, taketh away the paine: but (faith the Author) it must be first buried under a stone before it be applied; which doth somewhat discredit the

The leaves rubbed upon a tyred Iades backe, and a good handfull or two laid under the faddle, and the same set on againe, wonderfully refresh the wearied horse, and cause him to travell much

It is reported that Dead Arimart is good against inflammations and hot swellings being applied in the beginning : and for greene wounds, if it be stamped and boyled with oyle Oline, wax and

the faculties of the fourth are not yet knowne. Lobel faith it hath a venenate quality : and Tragus faith a vomitorie: yet neither of them feems to affirme any thing of certainty, but rather by heare-fav.

CHAP. 115. Of Bell-floures.

The Description.

Ouentry-Bells have broad leaves rough and hairy, not volike to those of the Golden Bugloffe, of a fwart greene colour: among which do rife vp ftiffe hairie ftalkes the fe-cond yeare after the fowing of the feed: which stalkes divide themselves into sundry branches, whereupon grow many faire and pleafant bell-floures, long, hollow, and cut on the brim with fine fleight gashes, ending in fine corners toward night, when the floure shutteth it selse up, as doe most of the Bell-floures: in the middle of the floures be three or fourewhitish chiues, as also much downie haire, such as is in the eares of a Dog, or such like beast. The whole slowe is of a blew purple colours which being past, there succeed great square or cornered seed-vessels, divided on the inside into divers cels or chambers, wherein do lie scatteringly many small brownessat seeds. The root is long and great like a Parsenep, garnished with many threddy strings, which perisheth when it hath perfected his feed, which is in the fecond yeare after his fowing, and recourreth it felfe againe by the falling of the feed.

The second agreeth with the first in each respect, as well in leaves, stalkes, or roots, and differeth in that, that this plant bringeth forth milke-white floures, and the other not fo.

Viola mariana. Blew Couentry Bells.





They grow in woods, mountaines, and dark vallies. and vnder hedges among the bushes, especially about Couentry, where they grow very plentifully abroad in the fields, and are there called Couentry bells, and of fome about London, Canterbury bells; but vnproperly, for that there is another kinde of Bell-floure growing in Kent about Canterbury, which may more fitly be called Canterbury Bells, because they grow there more plentifully than in any other countrey.

These pleasant Bell-sloures wee haue in our London gardens especially for the beauty of their floure, although they be kinds of Rampions, and the roots eaten as Rampions are.

They floure in Iune, Iuly, and August; the feed waxeth ripe in the mean time; for these plants bring not forth their floures all at once, but when one floureth another feedeth.

The Names.

Couentry bels are called in Latine Viola mariana : in English, Mercuries Violets, or Couentry Rapes, and of fome, Mariets. It hath bin taken to be Medium, but unfitly : of some it is called Rapum fylvestre: which the Greeks call printing

The Nature and Vertues.
The root is cold and fomewhat binding, and not vled in phylicke, but only for a fallet root boiled and eaten, with oile, vineger, and pepper.

CHAP. 116. Of Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells.

I Trachelium maius. Blew Canterbury Bells. 3 Trachel, majus Belg, fine Giganteum, Gyant Throatwott.





Of the Historie of Plants.

The Description.

THe first of the Canterbury bells hath rough and hairy brittle stalkes crested into a certaine fquarenesse, dividing themselves into divers branches, whereupon do grow very rough sharpe pointed leaves, cut about the edges like the teeth of a sawe; and so like the leaves of nettles, that it is hard to know the one from the other, but by touching them. The floures are hollow, hairy within, and of a perfect blew colour, bell fashion, not vnlike to the Couentry bells. The root is white, thicke, and long lafting. ‡ There is also in some Gardens kept a variery hereof having double floures. #

2 The white Canterbury bells are so like the precedent, that it is not possible to distinguish them, but by the colour of the floures, which of this plant is a milke white colour, and of the other

ablew, which fetteth forth the difference.

4 Trachelium minus. Small Canterbury bells. t 5 Trachelium majus petraum. Great Stone Throtewort.





‡ Our Author much miltaking in this place(as in many other) did againe figure and describe the third and sourth, and of them made a fifth and sixth, calling the first Trackelium Giganteum, and the next, Piola Calathiana; yet the figures were such as Bauhine could not conjecture what was meant by them, and therefore in his *Pinax*, he faith, *Trachelium Gigantum, & viola Calathiana apud Gerardum*, quid? but the descriptions were better, wherefore I have omitted the former descriptions, and here giuen you the later. ‡

3 Giants Throatwort hathvery large leaues of an onerworne greene colour, hollowed in the middle like the Moscouites spoone, and very rough, slightly indented about the edges. The stalke is two cubits high, whereon those leaues are set from the bottome to the top; from the bottome to the top; from the bottome to the top. fome of each leafe comment forth one flender footeflalke, whereon doth grow a faire and large floure fashioned like a bell, of a whitish colour tending to purple. The pointed corners of each floure turne themselues backe like a scrole, or the Dalmatian cap; in the middle whereof commeth forth a sharpe stile or clapper of a yellow colour. The root is thicke, with certaine strings

4 The smaller kinde of Throtewort hath stalkes and leaues very like vnto the great Throte-

woort, but altogether leffer, and not fo hairy : from the bosome of which leaves shoot forth very beautifull floures bell fashion, of a bright purple colour, with a small pessle or clapper in the middle, and in other respects it is like the precedent.

die, and in other respects to a fact the present of a pale purple colour fends forth many rough crefted stalks of some cubit high, which are vnorderly set with leaves, long, rough, and snipt lightly about their edges, being of a darke colour on the vpper fide, and of a whitish on their vnder part, At the tops of the stalkes grow the floures, being many, and thicke thrust together, white of colour. Arther tops of the transes gow the floatistic many and divided into flue or fecule parts, each floure having yellowith threds, and a pointall in their middles. It floures in August, and was first fet forth and described by Pons in his description of Mount Baldus, ±

The Place.

The first described and sometimes the second growes very plentifully in the low Woods and Hedge rowes of Kent, about Canterbury, Sittingborne, Grauesend, South-fleet, and Greenehyth, especially under Cobham Parke-pale in the way leading from Southsteet to Rochester, at Eltham about the parke there not farre from Greenewich; in most of the pastures about Watford and Buthey, fifteene miles from London.

3 The third was kept by our Author in his Garden, as it is also at this day preserved in the Garden of M. Parkinson: yet in the yeere 1626, I found it in great plenty growing wilde vponthe bankes of the River Oufe in Yorkeshire, as I went from Yorke to visite Selby the place whereas I was borne, being ten miles from thence,

The fourth groweth in the Medow next vnto Ditton ferrie as you goe to Windsore, vpon the chalky hills about Greenehithe in Kent; and in a field by the high way as you goe from thence to Dartford; in Henningham Parke in Effex; and in Sion Medow neere to Brandford, eight miles from London.

The fifth groweth on mount Baldus in Italy.

450

The Time.

All the kindes of bell floures doe floure and flourish from May vntill the beginning of August, except the last, which is the plant that hath beene taken generally for the Calathian Violet, which floureth in the later end of September; notwithstanding the Calathian Violet or Autumne violet is of a most bright and pleasant blew or Azure colour, as those are of this kinde, although this plant fometimes changeth his colour from blew to whitenesse by some one accident or other.

The Names.

- I 2 Throtewoort is called in Latine, Ceruicaria, and Ceruicaria major : in Greeke : mesture: of most, Poularia of Fashfus, Campanula in Dutch, Baltetupt; in English, Canterburie bells, Haskewoort, Throtewoort, or Voula woort, of the vertue it hath against the paine and swelling thereof.
- ‡ 3 This is the Trachelium majus Belgarum of Lobel, and the same (as I before noted) that our Author formerly fet forth by the name of Trachelium Giganteum, fo that I have put them as you may fee, together in the title of the plant.
- 4 This is the Trachelium minus of Dodonaus, Lobel, and others : the Ceruicaria miner of Tabernamontanus; and Vvularia exigua of Tragus: Our Author gave this also another figure and description by the name of Viola Calathiana, not knowing that it was the last sauc one which he had described by the name of Trachelium minus. ‡

The Temperature. These plants are cold and dry, as are most of the Bell-floures. The Vertues.

The Antients for any thing that we know have not mentioned, and therefore not fet downe any thing concerning the vertues of these Bell-sources: notwithstanding wee have found in the later writers, as also of our owne experience, that they are excellent good against the inflammation of the throate and Vvula or Almonds, and all manner of cankers and vicerations in the mouth, if the mouth and throat be gargarifed and washed with the decoction of them : and they are of all other herbes the chiefe and principall to be put into lotions, or washing waters, to inject into the privite parts of man or woman being boyled with hony and Allom in water, with fome white wine.

CHAP. 117. Of Peach-bells and Steeple-bells.

The Description.

"He Peach-leaued Bell-floure hath a great number of small and long leaues, rising in a great built out of the ground, like the leaues of the Peach tree: among which if it to vpa flalke two cubits high: along the flalke grow many floures like bells, forestime white and for the most part of a faire blew colour; but the bells are nothing fo deepe as they of the other kindes; and these are more dilated or spread abroad than any of the rest. The seed is small like Rampions, and the root a tuft of laces or small strings.

The second kinde of Bell floure hath a great number of faire Blewish or Watchet floures, like the other last before mentioned, growing vpon goodly tall stems two cubits and a halfe high, which are garnished from the top of the plant vnto the ground with leaves like Beets, disorderly placed. This whole plant is exceeding full of milke, infomuch as if you do but breake one leafe of the plant, many drops of a milky juice will fall vpon the ground. The root is very great, and full of milke also: likewise the knops wherein the seed should be are empty and void of seed, so that see whole plant is altogether barren, and must be increased with slipping of his root.

I Campanula perficifolia. Peach-leaned Bell-floure 2 Campanula lactescens pyramidalis. Steeple milky Bell-floure.





The finall Bell-floure hath many round leaves very like those of the common field Violet. fored upon the ground, among which rife up finall flender ficms, diforderly fet with many graffic narrow leaves like those of flax. The small stem is divided at the top into fundry little branches. whereon do grow pretty blew floures bell-fathion. The root is small and threddy.

4. The yellow Bell-floure is a very beautifull plant of an handfull high, bearing at the top of his weake and tender stalkes most pleasant floures Bel-sashion, of a faire and bright yellow colour. The leaves and roots are like the precedent, fauing that the leaves that grow next to the ground of this plant are not for ound as the former. ‡ Certainly our Author in this place meant to fee forth the Campapula Intea limifolia flore volubilis, described in the Aduct Joan. 177. and therefore I have given you the figure thereof. ‡

3 Campanula rotundifolia. Round leaued Bell-floure.



5 Campanula minor alba, sue purpurea. Little white or purple Bell-floure.



† 4 Campanula lutea linifoli. Yellow Bell-floure:



5 The little white Bell-floure is a kind of wilde Rampions, as is that which followeth, and all on the laft faue one before deferibed. This small plant hath a slender root of the bignesse of a small straw, with fome tew strings annexed thereto. The leaues are somewhat long, smooth, and of a perfect greene colour, lying star upon the ground: from thence rise up small tender stalkes, set here and there with a few leaues. The floures grow at the top, of a milke white colours.

white colour.

6 The other small Bel-sloure or wilde
Rampion differest not from the precedent
but onely in colour of the stoures, for as
the others are white, these are of a bright
purple colour, which settenth fouth the difference.

† 7 Besides these here described, there is another very small and rare Bell-stoure, which hash not beene set forthby any but onely by Bahine, in his Fredrome, where the title of Campanul Cymbalaire feligs, and that fiely 3 for it hash thinne and small connered leauses much after the man-ser o' Cymbalaria, and these are set without order on very small weak and tender stalks of me bandfull long; and at the tops of the branches grow little small and tender Bell-stoures of a blew colour. The root, like as the whole plant, is very shrall and thready. This pretty plant was first discoured to grow in England by Master Camps to 153. who found it in Montgomery shire, on the dry bankes in the high-way so ner rideth from Dolgeogg, a Worshipfull Gentlemans house called 141. Frantis Berbert, vinto a market rowne called Mahanusleth, and in all the way from thence to the fea side. It may be called in English.

The

The Place.

The two first grow in our London Gardens, and not wilde in England.

The rest, except that small one with yellow sloures, doe grow wilde in most places of England, especially upon barren sandy heaths and such like grounds.

Of the Historie of Plants.

These Bell-floures do flourish from May vnto August.

Their feuerall titles fet forth their names in English and Latine, which is as much as hath been said of them.

The Nature and Vertues,

Thefe Bell-floures, especially the foure last mentioned, are cold and dry, and of the Nature of Rampions, whereof they be kindes.

† The figure in the fourth place was of Reposculus repossites 3, of Tabers, whereof you thall finds mention in the following thapter.

CHAP. 118. Of Rimpions, or wilde Bell-floures.

1 Rapuntium majus. Great Rampion.

LIB.2.

2 Rapuntium parvum. Small Rampion.





The Description.

I The great Rampion being one of the Bell. floures, hath leaues which appeare or come forth at the beginning iomewhat large and broad, fmooth and plaine, not valike to the leaues of the imallet Beet. Among which rife up flemmes one cubit high, fer with fuch like leaues as those are of the first fpringing up, but finaller, bearing at the top of the flatke a great thicke bushie eare full of little long floures clotely thrust together like a Fox-taile: which finall floures before their opening are like little crooked homes, and being wide opened they are final blew-bells, sometimes white, and sometimes purple. The root is white, and as thicke as a many thumbe.

2 The second kind being likewise one of the bel-floures, and yet a wild kind of Rampion, hath leaues at his first comming up like unto the Garden Bell-floure. The leaves which spring up afterward for the decking vp of the stalke are somewhat longer and narrower. The stoures grow at the top of tender and brittle stalkes like vnto little bells, of a bright blew colour, sometimes white or purple. The root is small long and somewhar thicke.

3 This is a wilde Rampion that growes in woods: it hath small leaves spread upon the ground bluntly indented about the edges: among which rifeth vp a straight stem of the height of a cubit. fet from the bottome to the top with longer and narrower leaues than those next the ground ar the top of the stalkes grow small Bell-floures of a watchet blewish colour. The root is thicke and

tough with some few strings anexed thereto.

There is another variety of this, whose figure was formerly by our Author set forth in the fourth place of the last chapter: it differs from this last onely in that the floures and other parts of the plant are leffer a little than those of the last described. #

2 Rapunculus nemorosus. Wood Rampions.

‡ 4 Rapunculus Alpinus Corniculatus. Horned Rampions of the Alpes.





4 This which growes amongst the rockes in the highest Alpes hath a wooddy and very wrinkled root an handfull and halfe long, from which arife many leaves fet on pretty long stalkes, fomewhat round, and divided with reasonable deepe gashes, having many veines, and being of a darke greene colour : amongst these grow up little stalkes, having one lease about their middles, and three or foure fet about the floure, being narrower and longer than the bottome leaues. The floures grow as in anymbell, and are speed like that Chymicall vessell we vsually call a Retort, being big at their bottomes, and so becomming smaller towards their tops, and having many threds in them, whereof one is longer than the rest, and comes forth in the middle of the floure: it floures in August. Penawas the first that described this, under the name of Trachelium petraum

5 The roots of this other kinde of horned Rampion grow after an vnufuell manner; for first or lowermost is a root like to that of a Rampion, but slenderer, and from the top of that commeth forth as it were another root or two, being smallest about that place whereas they are fastned to the vader root; and all these have small fibres comming from them. The leaves which first grow up are fmooth, and almost like those of a Rampion, yet rounder, and made somewhat after the manner of a violet leafe, but nothing to big:at the bottome of the stalke come forth seven or eight long nattow

leaues fnipt about the edges, and sharpe pointed, and upon the rest of the stalke grow also three or foure narrow tharpe pointed leaves. The floures which are of a purple colour, at fitth refemble those of the last described; but afterwards part themselves into five slender strings with threds in the middles; which decaying, they are succeeded by little cups ending in fine little pointels; and containing a small yellow seed. This is described by Fabius Columna, under the name of Rapuntium Corniculatum montanum : And I received feeds and roots hereof from M' Goodyer, who found it growing plentifully wilde in the inclosed chalky hilly grounds by Maple-Durham neere Petersfield in Hampshire. In gardens the floures become much longer and fairer.

Of the Historie of Plants.

6 This which is described in Clusius his Cura poster, by the name of Pyramidalis, and was first found and fent to him by Gregory de Raggio, a Capuchine Frier, is also of this kindred wherefore I will give you a briefe description thereof. The root is white, and long lasting; from which come divers round hairie and writhen stalkes, about a span long more or lesse. At the top of these stalkes and all amongst the leaues, grow many elegant blew floures, which are succeeded by seed vessels like those of the leffer Trachelium, being full of a small feed. The whole plant yeelds milke like as the rest of this kinde, and the leaves as well in shape as hoarinesse on their under sides, well resemble those of the second French or Golden Lungwoort of my description. It was first found growing in the chinkes of hard rockes about the mouthes of Caues, in the mountaines of Brescia in Italy, by the forefaid Frier.

‡ 5 Rapunculus Corniculatus montanue. Mountaine horned Rampions.

\$ 6 Rapunculus faxatilis, five Pyramidalis alter. Rocke Rampion.





The first is sowne and set in Gardens, especially because the roots are eaten in Sallads. The second groweth in woods and shadowie places, in fat and clayie soiles.

They floure in May, Iune, and Iuly.

The Time. The Names.

* Rampions by a generall name are called Rapuntium and Rapunculus; and the first by reason of the long spokie tult of floures is called Rapuntium majus Alopecuri comolo flore, by Lobel and Pena: Rapunculum filueftre, and Rapunculus filueftris fricatus by others. The second which is the

I JI B. 2.

† 4 Leucoium fylnestre.

Wilde Wall-floure.

ordinary Rampion is called Rapunculus, and Rapunium minus; Lobel thinkes it the Pes Locuffe of Auctes, and Columna iudges it to be Erimu of Nicauder and Disforides. The third is the Rapunculus member of the reflate few few members, and the variety of it is Rapuncusmor serieus. The names of the reflate shewne in their descriptions.

The Temperature.

The roots of these are of a cold temperature, and something binding.

The rest are especially yield in fallads, being boiled and eaten with oile, vinegre, and pepper.

Some affirme, that the decocition of the roots is good for all inflammations of the mouth, and Almonds of the throat, and other diseases happening in the mouth and throte, as the other Throtewootts.

CHAP. 119. Of Wall-floures, or yellow Stocke-Gillofloures.

The Kindes.

‡ These plants which wee terme commonly in English, Wal-floures and Stocke-Gillo. floures are comprehended vader one generall name of Leucsius, (i) Viola alba, White Vi. olet, wou is signifying white, and 100 a Violet, which as some would have it is not from the whitenesse of the floure, for that the most and most viual lof them are of other colours, but from the whitenesse or hoarinesse of the leaves, which is proper rather to the Stocke Gillouers than to the Wal-floures; and Leucoia folis: incanis, Stocke-Gillouers. Now these againe are distinguished into several species, as you may finde by the following Chapters. Moreouer, you must remember there is another Viola d., ba or Leucoian (which is thought to be that of Theophrassus, and whereof we have treated in the first booke) which is far different from this, and for distinction sake called Leucoian blusslaus. ‡

1 Viola Lutea. Wal-floure.

Piola lutea multiplex.
 Double Wal-floure.





The Description.

THe stalks of the Wal-stoure are ful of greene branches, the leaues are blackish green color, and lesser than the leaues of stocke Gillosoure. The stoures are small, yellow, very sweet of smell, and made of sour little leaues; which being pass, their succeed long stender cods, in which is contained started sing from the stoure of the st

2 The double Wal-floure hath long leaues greene and fmooth, fet yon ftiffe branches, of a wooddy fubftance: whereupon doe grow most pleafant fweet yellow flours very double, which plant is fo well knowne to all, that it shall be needlesse to spend much time about the description.

3 Of this double kinde we have another for that bringeth his floures open all at once, whereas the other doth floure by degrees, by meanes whereof it is long in flouring.

whereas the other dots noticely degrees, by meanes whereof it is long in flouring.

† 4 This plant which was formerly feated in the fourth place of the following chapter, I haue brought to enioy the fame place in this, for that by reason of the greenesse of his leaues and other things hee comes nearest to these here described; also I will describe it anew because the former was almost wholly falles!

hath many greene leaues at the top of the root like to those of the Wall-floure, but narrower, and bitter of taste; among which rise up one or more stalkes of a foot or more in height, crested and set with carinated leaues. The shoures grow at the tops of the stalkes many together, consisting of foure yellow leaues a piece, lesser than those of the ordinary wall shoures, these shoures are succeeded by long coates a price, lesser than those of the ordinary wall shoures, these shoures are succeeded by long coates on taning a stat seed. The root is long and whit sh, with many fibres, 5 Besides these, there is in some Gardens kept another Wall-shoure differing from the first in

5 Besides these, there is in some Gardens kept another Wall-floure differing from the first the bignes of the whole plant, but especially of the sloure, which is yellow and single, yet very large and beautifull.

de Alfo there is another with very greene leaues, and pure white and well finelling floures. ‡

¶ The Place.

The first groweth vpon bricke and stone walls, in the corners of churches every where, as also among rubbish and other stony places.

The double Wall-floure groweth in most gardens of England.

They floure for the most part all the yeere long but especially in Winter, whereupon the people in Cheshire do call them Winter-Gillossoures.

¶ The Remes.

The Wall-floure is called in Greeke Annalon: in Latine, Viola latea, and Leucoium lateam: in the Atabicke tongue, Keyri: in Spanish, Violettas Amarillas: in Dutch, Williem; in French, Girofflest imbust, Violiettes des merailles: in English, Wall-Gillostoure, Wall-floure, yellow stocke Gillostoure, and Winter-Gillostoure.

¶ The Temperature.

All the whole shrub of Wall-Gillostoures, as Galen saith, is of a cleaning faculty, and of thinne parts.

Disferides writeth, that the yellow Wall-floure is most vied in Physicke, and more than the rest A of stocke Gillostoures, whereof this is holden to be a kinde; which hath should me to preferre it vato the first place. He faith, that the juyce mixed with some vactions or byte thing, and boiled to the forme of a lyniment, helpeth the chops or rists of the sundament.

B The herbe boiled with white wine, hony, and a little allom, doth cure hot vicers, and cankers of the mouth.

C The leaves stamped with a little bay salt, and bound about the wrests of the hands, take away the shaking sits of the Ague.

The oyle made with these is good to be vied to annoint a Paralyticke, as also a gouty part to mitigate paine.

trigate paint.

F Alfoa ffrong decoction of the floures drunke, moueth the Courfes, and expelleth the dead childe. ‡

CHAP. 120. Of Stocke Gillo-floures.

1 Leucoium album, fine purpureum, fine violaceum. White, Purple, or Violet coloured Stocke Gillo-floure? ‡ 2 Leucoium flore multiplici.
Double Stocke Gillo-floure.





The Defcription.

THe flalke of the great flocke Gillo-floure is two foot high or higher, round, and parted into divers branches. The leaves are long, white, foft, and having yoon them as it were a downe like vnto the leaves of willow, but fofter: the floures confift of foure little leaves growing all along the vpper part of the branches, of a white colour, exceeding fweet of fmellin their places come vp long and narrow cods, in which is contained broad, flat, and round feed. The root is of a wooddy fubflance, as is the flalke also.

The purple flocke Gillo-floure is like the precedent in each respect, saving that the floures of this plant are of a pleasant purple colour, and the others white, which setteth forth the difference; of which kinde we have some that beare double floures which are of diners colours, greatly elegmed for the beautie of the floures, and pleasant fiver small.

3 Leucoium spinosum Creticum. Thorny Stocke Gillosloures.

L [B. 2.



This kinde of Stocke Gillo-floure that beareth floures of the colour of a Violet, that is to fay of a blew tending to a purple colour, which fetteth forth the difference betweene this plant and the other flocke Gillofloures, in euery other respect is like the precedent.

‡ 2 There were formerly three figures of the fingle Stockes, which differ in nothing but the colour of their floures; wherefore wee haue made them content with one, and haue given (which was formerly wanting) a figure of the double Stock, of which there are many and pretty varieties kept in the Garden of my kinde friend Mafter Ralph Twegrey at Weltminster, and fet forth in the bookes of fuch as purpofely treat of floures and their varieties.

3 To these I thinke it not amisse to adde that plant which Clussus hars set forth under the name of Leaseium spinssum Creticum. It growes some soot or more high, bringing forth many stalkes which are of a grayish colour, and armed at the top with many and strong thorny prickless the leaues which adome these stalkes are like those of the stocke Gillouer, yet lesse and like those of the stocke Gillouer, yet lesse and like those of Mulleine, of a whitish yellow controls of the stalkes are like those of Mulleine, of a whitish yellow controls of the stalkes are those of Mulleine, of a whitish yellow controls are like those of Mulleine, of a whitish yellow controls are stalked.

lour, with some purple threds in their middles; the cods which succeed the sources are small and round, containing a little seed in them. They vse, saith Honorius Bellus, to heat ouens therewith in Candy, where it plentifully growes; and by reason of the small small which the prickles hereof haue with Stabe and the white colour, they call it Gala Stivida, or Galastividi, and not because it yeelds milke, which Gala signifies. ‡

¶ The Place.

These kindes of Stocke Gillostoures do grow in most Gardens throughout England.

¶ The Time.

They floure in the beginning of the Spring, and continue flouring all the Summer long.

¶ The Rames.

The Stocke Gillofloure is called in Greeke, Mushon: in Latine, Viola alba: in Italian, Viola bianca: in Spanish, Violetta bianquas: in English, Stocke Gillofloure, Garnsey Violet, and Castle Gillofloure.

The Temperature and Vertues,

They are referred vnto the Wal-floure, although in vertue much inferiour, yet are they not vied A in Phylicke, except among it certaine Empericks and Quackfaluers, about loue and lust matters, which for modefile I omit.

Ioachimus Camerarius reporteth, that a conferue made of the floures of Stocke Gillofloure, and of B, tengiuen with the distilled water thereof, preserveth from the Apoplexie, and helpeth the passie.

CHAP. 121. Of Sea Stocke Gillo-floures.

The Kindes.

OF Stocke Gillo-floures that grow neere vnto the Sea there bee divers and fundry forts, differing as well in leaves as floures, which shall bee comprehended in this Chapter next following. I Leucoium marinum flore candido Lobely.
White Sea Stocke Gillo-floures.



3 Leucoium marinum latifolium. Broad leafed Sea Stocke Gillo-floure.



2 Leucoium marinum purpureum Lobely. Purple Sea Stocke Gillo-floures.



The Description.

THe Sea Stocke Gillo-floure
hath a small wooddy root very threddy, from which rifeth
vp an hoary white stalk of two foothigh,
diuided into diuers small branches, wheron are placed consufedly many narrow
leaues of a fost hoary substance. The
floures grow at the top of the branches,
of a whirtin colour, made of foure little
leaues; which beeing past there follow
long cods and feed, like wnto the Garden
Rocke Gillo-floure.

‡ 2 The purple stocke Gillosioure hath a very long tough 100t, thrusting it felfe deepe into the ground; from which tise up thicke, fat, fost, and hoarie stalkes. The leaues come forth of the stalkes next the ground, long, soft, thicke, full of inice, couered ouer with a certaine downy hoarinesse, and finated fomewhat deepe on both sides, after the manner you may see express in the figure of the fourth described in this Chapter. The stalke is set here and there with the like leaues, but lesser. The sloures grow at the top of the falkes, compact of four small leaues, of a light purple colour. The feed is contained in long crooked cods like the garden flocke Gillo-sloure.

The figure of Lobels which here we give you was taken of a dried plant, and therefore the leaves are not exprest so sinuate as they should be. ‡

3 This fea flock Gillofloure hath many broad leaues fpred wpon the ground, fomwhat finit or out on the edges, amongkt which rife vp final naked stalkes, bearing at the top many little floures of a blew colour tending to a purple. The sed is in long cods like the others of his kinde. 4 The great sea stocke Gillostoure hath many broad leaues growing in a great tust, sleightly indented about the edges. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, of a gold yellow colour. The

root is small and single.

The small yellow sea stock Gillossoure hath many smooth hoary and long leaues set you a branched stalk you the top whereof grow pretty sweet smelling yellow shoures, bringing his seed in little long cods. The root is small and threddy. The shoures of this are sometimes of a red or purplish colour.

a Leucoium marinum luteum maius Clusij & Lobelij.
The yellow sea stock Gillostoure.

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5 Leucoium marinum minus Lobel. & Cluf. Small yellow fea ftock Gillofloure.





The Place.

These Plants grow neere vnto the sea side about Colchester, in the Isle of Man, neere Presson in Aundernesse, and about Westchester.

† I have not heard of any of these wild on our Coasts but onely the second, which it may be groweth in these places here set downe; for it was gathered by M. George Binites vpon the rocks at Aberdovye in Merioneth shire. ‡

They flourish from Aprill to the end of August.

hey flourish from Aprill to the end of August.

The Names.

There is little to be faid as touching the names, more than hath beene touched in their seuerall titles.

The Nature and Vertues.

There is no vse of these in physicke, but they are esteemed for the beauty of their sloures.

CHAP. 122. Of Dames Violets or Queens Gillofloures.

The Description.

Ames Violets or Queenes Gillofloures have great large leaves of a darke green colour, formewhat snipt about the edges; among which spring up stalks of the height of two cubits;

cubits, fet with fuch like leaves: the floures come forth at the tops of the branches, of a faire purple colour, very like those of the stock Gillosloures, of a very sweet smell; after which come vp long cods, wherein is contained fmall long blackish seed. The root is slender and threddy.

The Queens white Gillofloures are like the last mentioned, fauing that this plant brings forth faire white floures, and the other purple.

- # 2 By the industry of some of our Florists, within these two or three years hath bin brought vnto our knowledge a very beautifull kind of these Dame Violets, having very faire double white floures: the leaues, stalks, and roots are like to the other plants before described. ‡
- 1 Viola Matronalis flore purpureo, fiue albo. Purple or white Dames Violets.



1 2 Viola Matronalis flore obsoleto. Ruffet Dames Violets.



‡ 3 This plant hath a stalke a cubit high, and is diuided into many branches, upon which in a consused order grow leaues like those of the Damesviolet, yet a little broader and thicker, being first of somewhat an acide, and afterwards of an acride taste; at the tops of the branches in long cups grow floures like those of the Dames violet, consisting of four leanes, which stand not faire open, but are twined afide, and are of an ouerworne ruffet colour, composed as it were of a yellow and browne, with a number of blacke purple veins dinaricated ouer them. Their smell on the day time is little or none, but in the euening very pleafing and fweet. The floures are succeeded by long and here and there swolne cods, which are almost quadrangular, and containe a reddish seed like that of the common kinde. The root is fibrous, and viually liues not aboue two yeares, for after it hath borne feed it dies; yet if you cut it downe and keepe it from feeding, it fometimes puts forth thoots whereby it may be increased. I very much suffect that this figure and Description which I here give you taken out of Classus, is no other plant than that which is kept in some of our gardens, and fet forth in the Hortus Eystettenfis by the name of Lencoium Melancholicum : Now I iudge the occasion of this error to have come from the figure of Clusius which we here present you with, for it is in many particulars different from the description; first in that it expresses not many branches: secondly, in that the seams are not shipt and divided thirdly, in that the sources are not express wrested or twined; fourthly, the veines are not rightly express in the floure; and lastly, the cods are omitted. Now the Leucoium melancholicum hath a hairy stalk divided into fundry branches of the height formerly mentioned, and the leaves about the middle of the stalke are somwhat sinuated or deepely or vnequally cut in , The shape and colour of the floure is the same with that now

t & Leucoium melancholicum. The melancoly Floure.

L I B. 2.



described, and the seed-vessels the same as farre as I can remember : for I must confesse. I did not in writing take any particular note of them. neither did I euer compare them with this defcription of Clusius; onely I tooke some yeares agon an exact figure of a branch with the vpper leaues and floures, whereof one is expressed as they viually grow twining backe, and the reft faire open, the better to fet forth the veins that are fet ouer it. There are also express a cod or feed-veffell, and one of the leaves that grow a. bout the middle of the stalke: all which are agreeable to Clusius description, in myne opinion; wherefore I only give you the figure that I then drew, with the title I had it by, #

The Place.

They are fowne in gardens for the beauty of their floures.

They especially floure in May and June, the fecond yeare after they are fowne. The Names.

Dames Violet is called in Latine, Viola Matronalis, and Viola Hyemalis, or winter Violets: and Viola Damascena : it is thought to be the Hefferis of Pliny, lib.21. cap.7. so called, for that it smels more, and more pleasantly in the evening or night, than at any other time. They are cal-

led in French, Violettes de dames, & de domas, and Girofflees des dames, or Matrones Violettes : in Eng. Iifh, Damaske Violets, winter Gillofloures, Rogues Gillofloure, and Clofe Sciences.

The Temperature.

The leaves of Dames Violets are sharpe and hot, very like in taste and facultie to Eruca or Rocket, and feemes to be a kinde thereof.

The Vertues.

The diffilled VVater of the floures hereof is counted to bee a most effectuall thing to procure

CHAP. 123. Of white Sattin floure.

The Description.

Olbonac or the Sattin floure hath hard and round stalks, dividing themselves into many Other small branches, beset with leaues like Dames Violets or Queenes Gillofloures; somewhat broad, and snipt about the edges, and in fashion almost like Sauce alone, or Iacke by the hedge, but that they are longer and (harper pointed. The flalks are charged or Ioden with many floures like the common flocke Gillofloure, of a purple colour: which being fallen, the feed comes forth, contained in a flat thin cod, with a fharp point or pricke at one end, in fathion of the Moon, but fornewhat blackift. This cod is composed of three filmes or skins, whereof the two outmost are of an ouerworne ash colour, and the innermost or that in the middle, wheron the feed doth hang or cleave, is thinne and cleere shining like a shred of white Sattin newly cut from the piece. The whole plant dieth the same yeare that it hath borne seed, and must be sown yearly. The root is compact of many tuberous parts like Key clogs, or like the great Afphodill.

2 The second kinde of Bolbonas or white Sattin hath many great and broad leaues, almost like those of the great Bur. Dock: among which rifeth up a very tal stem of the height of source cubits, ftiffe, and of a whitish green colour, set with the like leaves, but smaller. The floures grow voon the flender branches of a purple colour, compact of foure small leaves like those of the stocke Gillofloure; after which come thin long cods of the same substance and colour of the former. The root is thicke, whereunto are fastned an infinite number of long threddy strings; which root dieth not every vere, as the other doth, but multiplieth it felfe as well by falling of the feed, as by new shoots of the root.

I Viola Lunaris, five Bolbonac. White Sattin.

2 Viola Lunaris longioribus filiquis. Long codded white Sattin,





The Place.

These Plants are set and sowne in gardens, notwithstanding the first hath bin found wild in the woods about Pinner and Harrow on the hill 12 miles from London, and in Effex likewife about Horn-church.

The second groweth about Watford, fifteene miles from London.

They floure in Aprill the next yeare after they be fowne.

The Names.

They are commonly called Bolbonac by a barbarous name : wee had rather call it with Dodonaus and Clusius, Viola latifolia, and Viola lunaris, or as it pleaseth most Herbarists, Viola peregrina: the Brabanders name it Denninch bloemen, of the fashion of the cods, like after a fort to a groat or Tefterne; and Parich bloemen, because it alwayes floureth neere about the feaft of Easter. Most of the later Herbarists doe call it Lunaria: Others, Lunaria Graca, either of the fashion of the seed, or of the filuer brightneffe that it hath, or of the middle skinne of the cods, when the two outermost skins or husks and feeds likewise are fallen away. We call this herbe in English, Penny floute, or Mony-floure, Siluer Plate, Prickfong-wort; in Norfolke, Sattin, and white Sattin; and among our women it is called Honestie: it seemeth to be the old Herbatists Thiash alteram, or second Treacle mustard; and that which Cratevas describeth, called of divers, Sinapi Persisum: for as Dioscorides faith. Cratevas maketh mention of a certaine Thlaspi or Treacle mustard with broad leaves and big roots, and fuch this Violet hath, which we firname Latifolia or broad leaved: generally taken of all to be the great Lunaria or Moonwort.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues. The feed of Bulbonac is of temperature hot and dry, and sharpe of taste, like in force to the feed A of Treacle mustard : the roots likewise are somewhat of a biting qualitie, but not much : they are caten with fallads as certaine other roots are.

A certain Heluetian Surgeon composed a most singular virguent for green wounds, of the leaves B of Bolbonac and Sanicle stamped together, adding thereto oile and wax. The feed is greatly commended against the falling sicknesse.

CHAP. 124. Of Galen and Dioscorides Moonworts or Madworts.

I Alyssum Galeni. Galens Madwort.

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† z Alyssum Dioscoridis.
Dioscorides Moonwort or Madwort.





The Description,

His might be one of the number of the Hore-hounds, but that Galen vied it not for a kinde thereof, but for Alyffon or Madwort: it is like in forme and fhew to Hore-hound, and also in the number of the stalks, but the leaves thereof are lesse, more curled, more hoary & whiter without any manifest smell at all. The little coronets or spoky whurles that compasse the stalks round about are full of sharp prickles, out of which grow floures of a blewish purple colour like those of Horehound : the root is hard, wooddy, and diversly parted.

2 I have one growing in my garden, which is thought to be the true and right Lunary or Moonwort of Diofcorides description; having his first leaves somewhat round, and afterward more long, whitifh, and rough or fomewhat woollish in handling: amongst which rife vp rough brittle stalkes fome cubit high, divided into many branches, whereupon grow many little yellow floures, which

being past, there follow star and rough huskes of a whitish colour, in shape like little targuets or bucklers, wherein is contained star feed like to the seeds of stocke Gillo sources, but bigger. The whole huske is of the same substance, fashion, and colour that those are of the white Satin. The Place.

These plants are sowne now and then in gardens, especially for the rarenesse of them; the seed being brought out of Spain and Italy, from whence I received some for my garden. The Time.

They floure and flourish in May, the feed is ripe in August the second yeare after their sowing. The Names.

Madwort or Moonwort is called of the Grecians and orders: of the Latines, Alyflum: in English, Galess Madwort, and of fome, Heal-dog: and it hath the name thereof, because it is a present remedie for them that are bitten of a mad dog, as Gales writeth fib. 2. de Amidosu, in Amonius Cous his composition describing it in these words; Madwort is an herbe very like to Horehound, but rougher, and more full of prickles about the floures; it beareth a floure tending to blew.

‡ 2 The second by Dodonaus, Lobel, Camerarius, and others, is reputed to be the Alysson of Dis-feoridis; Gesner names it Lunaria aspera; and Columna, Leucoium montanum lunatum. ‡

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

Galen faith it is given vnto fuch as are inraged by the biting of a mad dogge, which thereby are perfectly cured, as is knowne by experience, without any artificiall application or method at all. The which experiment if any shall proue, he shall find in the working thereof, it is of temperature meanly dry, digesteth, and somthing scoureth withall: for this cause it taketh away the morphew and fun-burning as the same Author affirmes.

† That which was formerly figured in the fecond place, being a kinde of Sideritis, I have here omitted, that I may give you it more firly among the reft of that

CHAP. 125. Of Rose Campion.

Lychnis Chalcedonica. Floure of Constantinople.



The Kindes.

There be divers forts of Rose Campions, some of the garden, and others of the field, the which shall be divided into feueral chapters; and first of the Campion of Constantinople.

¶ The Description.

He Campion of Constantinople hath fundry vp-right stalks two cubits high & full of joints, with a certain roughnesse, and at every joint two large leaues of a brown green colour. The flours grow at the top like fweet-Williams or rather like dames Violet, of the colour of red lead or orenge-tawny. The root is fomewhat (harpe in tafte.

There are divers varieties of this, as with white and blush coloured floures, as also a double kinde with very large double and beautifull floures of a Vermilion colour like as the fingle one here described. ‡

The Place.
The floure of Constantinople is planted in gardens and is very common almost every where.

‡ The white and blush fingle and the double one are more rare, and not to be found but in the gardens of our prime Florists. #

The Time.

It floureth in Iune and Iuly, the fecond yeare after it is planted, and many yeares after; for it confleth of a root full of life, and endureth long, and can away with the cold of our clymat.

The Names.

It is called Constantinopolitanus flos, & Lychnis Chalcedonica: Of Aldronandus, Flos Creticus, of Floure of Candy : of the Germanes, Flos Hierofolymitanus, or Floure of Ierusalem : in English. Floure of Constantinople: of some Floure of Bristow or None-such.

The Nature and Vertues.

Floure of Constantinople, besides that grace and beauty that it hath in gardens and garlands, is for ought we know of no vie, the vertues thereof being not as yet found out.

CHAP. 126. Of Rose Campion.

I Lychnis Coronaria rubra. Red Rofe Campion.

LIB. 2.

2 Lychnis Coronaria alba. White Rose Campion.





The Description.

He first kind of Rose Campion hath round stalks very knorty and woolly, and at every knor or joint there do stand two woolly soft leaves like Mullein, but lesser & much narrower : the floures grow at the top of the stalke, of a perfect red colour , which beeing

paft, there follow round cods full of black the feed. The root is long and threddy.

The fecond Rose Campion differs not from the precedent in stalks, leaves, or fashion of the floures, the only difference confish in the colour, for the floures of this plant are of a milkewhite colour, and the other red.

† 3 This also in stalkes, roots, leaves, and manner of growing differs not from the former, but the floures are much more beautifull, beeing composed of some three or foure rankes or orders of leaues lying each aboue other. #

‡ 3 Lychnis Coronaria multiplex.
Double Rose Campion.



The Place.

The Rofe Campion groweth plentifully in most gardens.

The Time.
They floure from Iune to the end of August.

The Rose Campion is called in Latine, Dominarum Ross, Mariana Ross, Cail Ross, Cail files: of Dissections, Dissections, Carlotte Constitution of Carlotte Constitution of Carlotte Carl because the leaves thereof be soft,& fit to make weeks for candles, according to the testimony of Dioscorides, it was called Lychnis or Lychnides, Dollarias, it was called Dismit of Eleman, that is, a Torch or fuch like light, according to the fignification of the word, cleere, bright, and light-giuing floures: and therefore they were called the Gardeners Delight, or the Gardeners Eye: in Dutch, Chysifteg siz; in French, Osillas and Osilatt Dismit high-Dutch, Sparies references slin, and Dimmel rofslin.

The Naure.
The feed of Rose Campion, faith Galen, is hot and dry after a fort in the second degree.

The Vertues.

The feed drunk in wine is a remedy for them that are stung with a scorpion, as Dioscorides te-

CHAP. 127.

Of wilde Rose Campion.

The Description.

He wild Rose Campion hath many rough broad leaves somewhat hoary and woolly; He wild Rofe Campion hath many rough broad leaues fomewhat hoary and woolly; among which rife vp long foft and hairy stalks branched into many armes, set with the like leaues, but lesse. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, compact of fine leaues of a reddish colour: the root is thicke and large, with some threads anexed thereto.

† There also growes commonly wilde with vs another of this kind with white sloures, as also another that hath them of a light blush color. †

2 The sea Rose Campion is a small herb, set about with many green leaues from the lower part ypward; which leaues are thicke, somewhat selfer and narrower than the leaues of sea Purslane. It

where a which is a clearly are time a confidence and a foot long, in the upper part whereof there is a fmall white floure in fashion and shape like a little cup or box, after, the likenesse of schry album or Spatling Poppy, having within the said floure little threds of a blacke colour, in taste say, yet not vnpleafant.

Mi Tho. Hesket reported vnro me, that by the fea fide in Lancashire from whence this plant came, there is another fort hereof with red floures.

† 2 This brings many fialks from one root, round, long, and weaker than those of the first deferibed, lying vitally you the ground: the leaues grow by couples at each joint, long, fost, & hair y; among which alternatly grow the floures, about the bigness of those of the first described, and of a bluff colour; and they are also succeeded by such seed, you can be decided the feed. The root is thicke and fibrous, yet commonly outlines not the second yeare.

† I Lychnis fylvestris rubello flore. Red wilde Campion.

L 1 3. 2.



2 Lychnis marina Anglica. English Sea Campion.



3 Lychnis sylvestris hirta 5. Clusij. Wilde hairy Campion.



4 Lychnis fylvestris 8. Clusij. Hoary wilde Campion.



5 Lychnis birtaminima 6. Cluf. Small hairy Campion.



† 6 Lychnis syluestris incana Lob. Ouesworne Campion.

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7 Lychnis caliculis striatis 2. Clusij. Spatling Campion.



† 8 Lychnis sqluestris alba 9. Clus. White wilde Campion.



4 The fourth kinde of wild Gampions hath long and flender ftems, dividing themselves into fundry other branches which are full of joints, having many small and narrow leaves proceeding from the said joints, and those of a whittis green colour. The floures grow at the top of the stake, of a whittis colour on the inner side, and purplish on the outer side, consisting of sive small leaves, every lease having a cut in the end, which maketh it shaped like a forker the feed is like the wilde Poppy 3, the root formwhat grosse and thicke, which also perishes the second yeare.

5 The fifth kind of wild Campion hath three or foure soft leaves form what downy, lying state the state of the second years.

The fifth kind of wild Campion hath three or foure foft leaves for what downy, lying flat you the ground; among which riferth yp an hairy ash-coloured stalk divided into divers branches, whereupon grow at certain spaces, even in the setting together of the stalke and branches, smal and graffe-like leaves, hairy, and of an overworne dusky colour, as is all the rest of the plant. The flours grow at the top of the branches, composed of sue small forked leaves of a bright shining red colour. The root is small, and of a wooddy substance.

6 The fixth kinde of wilde Campion hath many long thicke fat and hoary leaues fpred vpon the ground, in thape & fubfiance like those of the garden Campion, but of a very duffy our worn colour: among which rife up finall and tender flalks fet at certain diffiances by couples, with fuch like leaues as the other, but finaller. The floures doe grow at the top of the flalks in little tufts like hose of fiveet-Williams, of a red colour. The root is finall, with many threddy flrings fashed to it,

‡ 7 This growes fome cubit high, with flalks diffinguished with fundry joints, at each whereof are fet two leaues, green, sharp pointed, and somewhat fliffe: the floures grow at the top of the
branches, like to thole of Mulipha or Catch-fly, yet somewhat bigger, and of a darke red; which
pass, the seed (which is as the coloured and somewhat large) is contained in great cups or vessels, couered with a hard and very much crested skin or filme; whence it is called Lysbmis caliculus stratus,
and not causiculus stratus, as it is fally printed in Lobels Teones, which some as foolishly haue followed. The root is single and not large, and dies curve year.

ed. The root is fingle and not large, and dies euery yeare.

8 That which our Author figured in this place had great leaues and red floures, which no way forted with his defeription: wherefor I haue in lieu thereof giuen you one our of Clufus, which may fitly carry the title. This at the top of the large fibrous and listing root fendeth forth many leaves fomewhat green, and of fome fingers length, growing broader by degrees, and at laft ending againe in a tharpe point. The falks are fome cubit high, if eat each joint with two loaues as twee embracing it with their foot-falks; which leaues are leffe and leffe as they are higher vp, and more fharp pointed. At the tops of the branches grow the floures, confifting of flue white leaues deeply cut in almost to the middle of the floure, and haue two sharp pointed appendices at the box tome of each of them, and fine chines or threds come forth of their middles: these when they fade contract and twine themselicus vp, and are succeeded by thick and sharp pointed seed-wessels, containing a small round as the coloured seed. I coniecture that the figure of the Lyshmic plamaria, which was formerly there in the ninth place, out of Tabern, might be of this plant as well as of that which Baubine refers it to, and which you shall sind mentioned in the end of the Chapter. \$\frac{1}{2}\$

The Place:

They grow of themselues neere the borders of plowed fields, medowes, and ditch bankes, common in many places. ‡ I have observed none of these, the first and second excepted, growing wild with vs. ‡

The fee Campion growes by the fea fide in Lancathire; at a place called Lytham, fine miles from Wygan, from whence I had feeds fent me by Mr Tho. Hetseth, who had heard it reported, that in the faid place doth grow of the fame kind forme with red floures, which are very rare to be feen. This plant (in my laft Kentish simpling voiage, 1632, with Mr Tho. Hicks, Mr Broad, Sc.) I found growing in great plenty in the low marish ground in Tener, that lieth directly opposit to the town of Sandwich.

The Time.

They floure and flourish most part of the Summer even vnto Autumne.

The Names.

The wilde Campion is called in Greeke Augus 2000: in Latine, Lychnic syluestris: in English, wild Rose Campion.

The Temperature.

The temperature of these wilde Campions are referred vnto those of the garden.

The Vertues.

The weight of two drams of the feed of wilde Campion beaten to pouder and drunke, purgeth A

choler by the stoole, and it is good for them that are stung or bitten of any venomous beast.

The figure that was in the first place and an attention for our outside the first place and the first plac

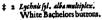
CHAP. 128. Of divers other wilde Campions.

The Description.

† 1 He first of these which we here give you is like in leaves, stalkes, roots, and manner of growing vnto the ordinarie wilde Campion described in the first place of the precedent Chapter; but the floures are very double, composed of a great many red leaves thick pack together, and they are commonly set in a short and broken busk or cod. Now the similitude that these sources have to the jagged cloath buttons antiently worne in this Kingdome, gave occasion to our gentlewomen and other louers of floures in those times, to call them

This differs not in shape from the last described, but only in the colour of the flours, which in this plant are white.

‡ 1 Lychnis [yl. multiplex purpurea. Red Bachelors buttons.







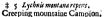
Neither in roots, leaues, or stalks, is there any difference betweene this either degenerate or accidentall varietie of Bachelors buttons, from the two last mentioned, onely the floures hereofare of a greenish colour, and sometimes through the middest of them they send up stalks, bearing also tufts of the like double floures.

This faith (Clufim) hath fibrous roots like to those of Primroses; out of which come leaves

‡ 3 Lychnis abortiua flore multiplici viridi. Degenerate Bachelors Buttons with greene floures.

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‡ 4. Lychnis fyl. latifolia Cluf. Broad leaved wilde Campion.



of a sufficient magnitude, not much vnlike those of the great yellow Beares eare, yet whiter, more downy, thicke, and juycie. The next yeare after the fowing thereofit fends vp a ftalke of two or three cubits high, here and there fending forth a viscous and glutinous juice, which detaines and holds fast flies and such insects as do chance to light thereon. At the top of the branches it yeeldeth many floures fet as it were in an vmbel, euen fomtimes an hundred; yet fufficiently finall, confidering the magnitude of the plant; and each of these consists of fine little yellowish greene forked leaues.

5 The stalkes of this are stender, joynted and creeping like to those of the greater Chickweed, and at each joynt grow two leaves like those of the myrtle, or of Knot-graffe, yet somewhat broader. The floures grow in long cups like as tho'e of Saponaria, and are much leffe, yet of the fame colour. The root is small. The Place.

1 2 These are kept in many Gardens of this Kingdome for their beautie, especially the first, which is the more common.

4 This growes naturally in Candy, the fifth by riuelets in the mountainous places of Sauoy. These floure in June and July with the other

wild Campions. The The

The Names.

The first of these is Lychnis agresis multiflora of Lobel; and Ocymoides flore plene of Camerarius. The second is by Pena and Lobel also called Lychnin Squestris multiflora: it is the Ocymastrum multiflorum of Tabernamentanus, by which title our Author also had it in the former edition, p. 551.

Lobel hath this by the name of Lychnis agreft is abortina multiplici wiride flore.

Clusius calls this Lychnis (questris latifolia; and he saith he had the feed from Tofeph de Cala Bona by the name of Muscipula auricula writ facie : Baubine hath it by the name of Lychnis auricula writ

This (according to Bauhine) was fet forth by Matthiolus, by the name of Cneoron aliud Thea. phrasti : it is the Ocimoides repens polygonifolia flore Saponaria, in the Aduersaria : and Saponaria minor Daleschampy, in the Hift. Lugd. It is also Ocimoides Alpinum, of Gefner; and Ocymoides repens, of Ca.

The Nature and Vertues.

The natures and vertues of these, as of many others, lie hid as yet, and so may continue, if chance. or a more curious generation than yet is in being do not finde them out. \$

CHAP. 129. Of Willow-herbe, or Loofe-strife.

I Lysimachia lutea. Yellow Willow-herbe. ‡ 2 Lysimachia lutea minor. Small yellow Willow-herbe,





The Description.

He first kinde of Willow-herbe hath long and narrow leaues of a grayish greene colour, in shape like the Willow or Sallow leaves, standing three or source one against another at severall distances round about the stalke; which toward the top divideth at felfe into many other branches, on the tops whereof grow tufts of faire yellow floures, confifting of fine leaves apiece, without finell : which being past, there commeth forth feed like Corianders The root is long and flender. # a This

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‡ 2 This leffer of Clasius his description hath a stalke a cubit high, and sometimes higher, firme, hard, and downy; about which at certaine diffances grow commonly foure leaves together. yet sometimes but three, and they are soft and somewhat downy, lesser than those of the former. being first of an acide taste, and then of an acride; and they are vivally marked on their lower sides with blacke spots. About the top of the stalke, out of the bosomes of each leafe come forth little branches bearing some sew sloures, or else soot-stalkes carying single floures, which is more viuall towards the top of the stalke. The floures are yellow, with somewhat a strong smell, consisting of fine sharpe pointed yellow leaves, with so many yellow threds in their middle. The root is joynted, or creeping here and there, putting vp new shouts.

‡ 3 Lysimachia lutea flore globoso. Yellov Willow-herb with bunched floures. ‡ 4 Lysimachia lutea Virginiana. Tree Primrofe.





This also may firly be referred to the former. The stalke is a cubit high, straight, and as it were jointed taked oft times below by the falling away of the leaves; but from the middle to the top fet with two leaves at a joynt, like those of the former; and out of their bosoms on short stalks grow round tufts of small yellow floures as in bunches; the root which creeps sends forth many small fibres at each joynt. This was fet forth by Lobel under the title of Lysimachialutea altera, or Lysimachia salicaria : Dodonaus hath it by the name of Lysimachiam aquatile : and Clusius calls it Lysimachia lutea tertia, sine minor,

4 This Virginian hath beene described and figured onely by Profeer Alpinus, under the title of Hyefcyamus Virginianus: and by M. Parkinson, by the name of Lysimachia lutea siliquesa Virginiana: Also Baubine in the Appendix of his Pinax hath a large description thereof, by the name of Lysima. chialntea corniculata. The root hereof is longifh, white, about the thickenesse of ones thumbe, from whence growes vp a tall stalke divided into many branches of an overworne colour, and a little hairie: the leaves are like those of the former, but somewhat sinuated alongst their edges, and having their middle veine of a whitish colour ; toward the tops of the branches amongst the leaues come vp pretty thicke cods, which growing smaller on their tops sustaine pretty large yellow floures confishing of foure leaves, with a pettle in the middle, vpon which stand foure yellowith thrums

in fashion of a crosse; and there are also eight threds with their pointals in the middle of them.

These sources have somewhat the smell of a Primrose (whence M' Parkinson gave it the English aneuen noures have lomewhat the intell of a Primtole (whence M. Parkinjangaue it the English name, which I haue also here giuen you; a fater the floures are fallen, the code grow to be formet when the long, being thicker below, and sharper at the top, and somewhat twined, which in fine open themselves into soure parts to shatter their seed, which is blacke and small, and sowne, it growes not the first yeare into a falle, but sends yo many large leaues lying handsomely one vpon another Rose-sashion. It shoures in Lune, and ripens the seed in August. ‡

5 The second kinde of Willow herbe in stalkes and leaves is like the first, but that the leaves are longer, narrower, and greener. The floures grow along the stalke toward the top, spike-sashion, of a faire purple colour: which being withered turne into downe, which is carried away with the

5 Lysimachia purpurea spicata. Spiked Willow-herbe.







6 This Lysimathia hath leaves and stalkes like vnto the former. The sloure groweth at the top of the falke, comming out at the end of a fmall long cod, of a purple colour, in shape like a ftocke Gillosloure, and is called of many Filius and Patrem (that is, the Sonne before the Father) because that the cod commeth forth sirft, having seeds therein, before the sloure doth shew it selfe abroad. ‡ The leaves of this are more foft, large, and hairy than any of the former: they are allo finipt about the edges, and the floure is large, wherein it differs from the twelfth, becafter deferibed; and from the eleventh in the hairinesse of the search, and largensse of the floures also, as you shall finde hereafter. ‡

Intall nade nerearrer. #

This being thought by fome to be a baftard kinde, is (as I do efterme it) of all the reft most goodly and stately plant, having leaves like the greatest Willow or Ozier. The branches come out of the ground in great numbers, growing to the height of six foor, garnished with brane shoures of great beauty, consisting of soure leaves a piece, of an orient purple colour, having some threds in the middle of a yellow colour. The cod is long like the last spoken of, and full of downy matter, which shyeth away with the winde when the cod is opened.

\$ 8 This also, which is the Chamanerion of Gefner, as also his Epilobion, quali mage m, a Violet or floure vpon a cod, may justly challenge the next place. Dedonane calls it Plende



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† 7 Chamenerion.



Ly simachia carulea. Blew Loofe-strife.



‡ 8 Chamanerion alterum angustifolium. Narrow leaved Willow-floure.



‡ 10 Lysimachia galericulata. Hooded Loose-strife.



purpureum minus: and it is in the Histor, Lugdun, under the name of Linaria rubra, It groweth up with flalkes fome foot high, fet with many narrow leaves like those of Toad-flax, of a grayish colour. and the stalke is parted into divers branches, which at their tops vpon long cods carry purple

floures confiding of foure leaues a piece. The root is long, yellowith, and wooddy. ‡

There is another baftard Loofe strife or Willow herbe, having stalkes like the other of his kinde, whereon are placed long leaves fnipt about the edges, in shape like the great Veronica or herbe Fluellen. The floures grow along the stalkes, spike-sashion, of a blew colour, after which succeed small cods or pouches. The root is small and sibrous: it may be called Lysimachia carulea, or blew Willow-herbe.

10 We have likewise another Willow-herbe that groweth neere vnto the bankes of rivers and water-courses. This I have found in a watery lane leading from the Lord Treasurer his house called Theobalds, wno the backefide of his flaughter-houfe, and in other places, as shall be declared hereafter. Which Lobel hath called Lysimachia galericals a, or hooded Willow herbe. It hath many fmall tender stalkes trailing vpon the ground, befet with divers leaves somewhat snipt about the edges, of a deep greene colour, like to the leaues of Scordium or water Germander: among which are placed fundry small Bell-floures fashioned like a little hood, in shape resembling those of Ale-hoofe. The root is small and fibrous, dispersing it selfe vnder the earth farre abroad, whereby it greatly increaseth.

11 Lysimachia campestris. Wilde Willow-herbe. ‡ 13 Lysimachia purpurea minor Clus. Small purple Willow-herbe.





11 The wilde Willow-Herbe hath fraile and very brittle stalkes, slender, commonly about the height of a cubit, and fometimes higher, whereupon do grow sharpe pointed leaves somewhat fnipt about the edges, and fet together by couples. There come forth at the first long slender cods, wherein is contained fmall feed, wrapped in a cottony or downy wooll, which is carried away with the winde when the feed is ripe : at the end of which commeth forth a small floure of a purplish colour, whereupon it was called Filim ante Patrem, because the floure doth not appeare vintil the cod be filled with his feed. But there is another Sonne before the Father, as hath beene declared in the Chapter of Medow-Saffron. The root is small and threddy. # This differeth from the fixth onely in that the leaves are leffe, and leffe hairy, and the floure is smaller. ‡ 12 The

12 The Wood Willow-Herbe hath a flender stalke divided into other smaller branches. whereon are fet long leaues rough and sharpe pointed, of an ouerworne greene colour. The floures grow at the tops of the branches, confifting of foure or fine small leaves, of a pale purplish colour tending to whitenesse: after which come long cods, wherein are little seeds wrapped in a certaine white Downe that is carried away with the winde. The root is threddy. # This differs from the fixth in that it hath leffer floures. There is also a leffer fort of this hairie Lysimachia with small

There are two more varieties of these codded Willow-herbes; the one of which is of a middle growth, somewhat like to that which is described in the eleventh place, but lesse, with the leaves also snipped about the edges, smooth, and not hairy; and it may fitly be called Exsimachia sitiaussa elabra media, or minor, The leffe smooth-leaued Willow-herbe. The other is also smooth leaued, but they are leffer and narrower: wherefore it may in Latine be termed, Lysimachia siliquosa glabra minor angustifolia: in English, The lesser smooth and narrow leaved Willow-herbe.

† 13 This leffer purple Loofe-strife of Clussus, hath stalkes seldome exceeding the height of a cubit, they are also slendouse, weake and quadrangular, towards the top, divided into branches growing one against another, the leaves are less and narrower than the common purple kinde, and growing by couples, vnleffe at the top of the stalkes and branches, whereas they keepe no certaine order; and amongst these come here and there cornered cups containing floures composed of fix little red leaves with threds in their middles. The root is hard, wooddy, and not creeping as in others of this kinde, yet it endures all the yeere, and fends forth new shoots. It floures in June and Iuly, and was found by Clusius in divers wet medowes in Austria. \$

The first vellow Lylimachia groweth plentifully in moist Medowes, especially along the Medowes as you goe from Lambeth to Batterfey neere London, and in many other places throughout England.

The second and third I have not yet seene.

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The fourth groweth in many Gardens. ‡
The fifth groweth in places of greater moisture, yearlmost in the running streames and standing waters, or hard by them. It groweth under the bishops house wall at Lambeth, neere the water of Thames, and in moist ditches in most places of England.

The fixth groweth neere the waters (and in the waters) in all places for the most part.

The fewenth groweth in Yorkeshire in a place called the Hooke, necrevate a close called a Cow passure, from whence I had these plants, which do grow in my Garden very goodly to behold, for the decking up of Houses and Gardens.

* The eighth I have not yet found growing.

The ninth growes wilde in fome places of this Kingdome, but I have feen it only in Gardens. The tenth growes by the ponds and waters fides in Saint James his Parke, in Tuthill fields and many other places. ‡

The eleventh groweth hard by the Thames, as you goe from a place called the Divels Neckerchiefe to Redreffe, neere vnto a stile that standeth in your way vpon the Thames banke, among the plankes that do hold up the same banke. It groweth also in a disch side not farre from the place of execution called Saint Thomas Waterings.

The other varieties of this grow in wet places, about ditches, and in woods and fuch like moist grounds. ‡

I The Time.

These herbes floure in Iune and Iuly, and oftentimes untill August.

The Names.

Lysimachia, as Dioscorides and Pliny write, tooke his name of a speciall vertue that it hath in appeafing the strife and varulinesse which falleth out among oxen at the plough, if it be put about their yokes: but it rather retaineth and keepeth the name Lysimachia, of King Lysimachus the Sonne of Agathocles, the first finder out of the nature and vertues of this herbe, as Pling faith in his 25. book chap.7. which retaineth the name of him vnto this day; and was made famous by Erafiftratus. Ruellius writeth, that it is called in French, Cornelle and Cornelle : in Greeke, handen: of the Latines, Lyfimachium: of Pliny, Lifimachia: of the later Writers, Salicaria: in high Dutch, 113e Detick : in English, Willow-herbe, and Loose strife.

Chamenerium is called of Gefner, Epilobion: in English, Bay Willow, or bay yellow herbe.

t The names of fuch as I have added have beene fufficiently fet forth in their Titles and Hi.

The yellow Lysimachia, which is the chiefe and best for Physicke vses, is cold and dry, and very astringent.

The Vertues.

A The juvee according to Diescorides, is good against the bloudy flix being taken either by potion

B ... It is excellent good for greene wounds, and francheth the bloud : being also put into the no-

fibrils, it stoppesh the bleeding at the nose.

The smoke of the burned herbe driueth away serpents, and killeth slies and gnats in a house: which Pliny speaketh of in his 23, booke, chap. 8. Snakes, faith he, craull away at the smell of Loof strife. The same Author affirmeth in his 26.booke, last chap, that it dieth haire yellow, which is not very vnlike to be done by reason the sloures are yellow.

The others have not been experimented, wherefore untill fome matter worthy the noting doth offer it felfe to our confideration, I will omit further to discourse hereof.

The inyce of yellow Lysimachia taken inwardly, stoppeth all flux of bloud, and the Dysenteria or bloudy flix.

F ... The juyce put into the noie, stoppeth the bleeding of the fame, and the bleeding of wounds, and mightily cooleth and healeth them, being made into an vinguent or falue.

The same taken in a mother suppositorie of wooll or cotton, bound up with threds (as the manner thereof is, well knowne to women) staicth the inordinate flux or ouermuch flowing of womens

It is reported that the fume or Imoke of the herbe burned, doth drive away flies and gnats, and all manner of venomous beafts.

CHAP. 130. Of Barren-woort.

Evimedium. Barren-Woort.



The Description.

His rare and strange plant was sent to me from the French Kings Herbarist Robinus, dwelling in Paris at the fighe of the blacke head, in the streete called De bout du monde, in English, The end of the world. This herbe I planted in my Garden, and in the beginning of May it came forth of the ground, with small, hard, and woody crooked flalkes:wherupon grow rough and fharpe pointed leaves, almost like Alliaria, that is to fay, Sauce alone, or Iacke by the hedge. Lobel and Dodon, fay, that the leanes are somewhat like luie; but in my judgement they are rather like Alliaria, fomwhat fnipt about the edges, and turning themselues flat vpright, as a man turneth his hand vpwards when hee receiveth money. Vpon the same stalkes come forth small floures consisting of foure leaves, whose outsides are purple, the edges on the singr fide red, the bottome yellow, & the middle part of a bright red colour, and the whole floure fomewhat hollow. The soor is fmall, and creepeth almost vpon the vppermost face of the earth. It beareth his feed in yery small cods like Saracens Consound, (to wit that of our Authout for merly described, pag. 274. ‡) but shorter: which came not to ripenesse in my Garden by reason that it was dried away with the extreme and vnaccustomed heat of the Sun, which happened in the yeare 1590. fince which time from yeare to yeare it bringeth feed to perfection. Further Dioferia des and Pliny do report, that it is without frome or feed.

+ It groweth in the moist medowes of Italy about Bononia and Vincentia: it groweth in the Garden of my friend M' John Milson in Old-street, and some other Gardens about towne.

The Time. It floureth in Aprill and May, when it hath taken fast hold and settled it selfe in the earth a yeare

The Momes.

It is called Epimedium - I have thought good to call it Barrenwoort in English; not because that Dioscorides (aith it is barren both of floures and seeds, but because (as some Authors affirme) being drunke it is an enemy to conception.

a The Temperature and Vertues,

Galen affirmeth that it is moderately cold, with a watery moissure: we have as yet no vie hereof in Phyficke.

+ CHAP. 131. Of Fleabane.

I I Conviga major. Great Fleawoort. 1 2 Comzaminorvera. Small Ficabane.





The fmalneffe of the number of these plants here for merly mentioned, the confusion notwithstanding in the figures, their nominations and historie, not one agreeing with another, hath caused mee wholly to omit the descriptions of our Author, and to give new, agreeable to the figures , together with an addition of divers other plants belonging to this kindred. Besides, there is one thing I must aduertise you of, which is, that our Author in the first place described the Baccharis Monspeliensium of Lobel, or Congra

major of Mathielus and it is that which grows in Kent and Effex on chalkie hils ; yet he gave no figune of it has a it were forgetting what he had done, allotted it in a particular chapter afterwards, where also another figure was put for it; but there you shall now finds it, though I must consess that this is as fit or a fitter place for it, but I follow the course of my Author, whole matter, not methed, I indeauour to amend.

M The Description.

His great Fleawoort or Fleabane, from a thick long living fibrous soot fends forth many stalkes of some yard high or more; hard, wooddy, rough, sat, and of an ouerworne colour : the leaves are many, without order, and alternately embrace the stalkes, twice as big as those of the Olive tree, rough and far, being as it were beforeared with a gumminesse or far. tineffe, and of a vellowish greene colours the floures grow after a fort spoke fashion, standing at the ends of footstalkes comming out of the bosomes of the leaves, and they are yellow and round almost like to Groundswell, and fly away in downe like as they do, the feed is small and ash colonred. The whole plant is fatty and glutinous, with a firong, yet not altogether unpleasant smell. This growes not that I know of in these cold Countries, unlesse sown in Gardens. Classic sound it by Lisbone, and in divers places of Spaine. Hz, as also Dodonaus, Lobol, and others, call this Conynama. ier, and it is thought to be the Cong Za mas of Theophrafter, and Cong Zamaior of Diofcorides.

2. The leffer feldome fends up more than one stalke, and that of a cubit high, yet visually not fo much: it is divided into little branches, and also rough and glutinous as the precedent, but more greene. The leaves are three times lesse than those of the former, somewhat shaped like those of Toad flax, yet hairie and vn tious : the tops of the branches as in the bigger, carrie leffe, and leffe thining and fightly floures, vanishing in like fort into downe. The root is fingle and annuall, and the whole plant more smelling than the sormer. This is indued the Conyza famina of Theophrashy. and Con minor of Diefeorides; it is the Con minor of Gefner, Lobel, Clufius and others. It growes in di-

uers parts of Spaine and Prouince in France, but not here, vnleffe in Gardens.



† 3 ConyZamedia. Middle Fleawoort.

The root of this middle kinde is pretty large and fibrous, from whence ariseth a branched stalke of some cubit high, engire at certaine spaces with thicke, rough, grayish greene leaves: at the tops of the branches grow pretty faire yellow floures of the bignes of a little Marigold; which fading turne to downe, and are carried away with the winde. This floures in Iuly and August, and many be found growing in most places about rivers and pond sides, as in S. Iameshis, Parke, Tuthill fields, &c. This is ConiZamedia of Matthiolus, Dodonans and others. Some have referred is unfathe

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Mints, as Fuchfius, who makes it Calaminthe 3. genus; and Lonicerus, who calls it Menthalutea. In Cheape fide the herbe-women call it Herbe Christopher, and fell it to Empericks, who with it (as they (ay) make medicines for the eies, but against what affect of them, or with what successe I know not.

4 In like places, or rather such as are plashie in winter this may be plentifully found growing: The roots are small and fibrous; from whence ariseth a branched stalke some foot high, set with fmall longish leaves somewhat roundish pointed, soft also and woolly, with a smell not altogether unpleasant, like as the last described: the floures are compassed with many yellowish threds like to the middle part of Camomill floures, or those of Tanfey; and as the former, turne into downe, and are carried away with the winde it floures in July and August. This is the Conyzaminor of Tragus, Matthiolus, and others : Lobel and Dodon. call it Cony Zaminima.

5 This cut leaved Fleabane hath small fibrous roots, from which arise thicke, crested, and hollow stalkes, divided towards the tops into fundry branches: the leaves that encompasse the stalke are gashed, or els deeply sinuated on the edges: the floures are starre fashion and yellow, and also fly away in downe; the whole plant is couered ouer with a foft and tender downe, and hath somewhat the fmell of hony. This is a variety of the third, and is called by Dodon. Conyza media species altera. Lobel names it Conyza helenitis folis laciniatis.

‡ 5 Conyzafolys laciniatis. Great jagged leaved Fleabane. ‡ 6 CongZapalustris serratifolia. Water inipt Fleabane.





6 The figure which you have in this fixth place was formerly vnfitly given by our Authour for Solidago Saracenica; it hath a large root which fends forth many fibres, and a crefted hollow stalke some two cubits or more high, which is vnorderly set, with long, yet narrow snipt leaves fomewhat hairy and sharpe pointed: the top is divided into branches, which beare pretty large yellow floures, made after the manner of those of Ragwort, and like as they, are also carried away with the winde. This Thalim calls Conyzamaxima serratifolia. It is the Lingua major of Daleschame pins, and the Confolida palustris of Tabernamontanus. It groweth neere water sides, and floures towards the later end of Summer: I have not yet heard that it doth grow wilde among it vs.

ConyXa Alpina pilosisima. Hairie Fleabane of the Alpes.



‡ 8 Conyza incana. Hoary Fleabane.



† 10 Conyza Carulea acris. Blew floured Fleabane.



The stalkes of this are about a foot high, straight, slife, hard, and couered with a whitish Downe: the leaues at the root grow upon long stalks, and are soft and hairy; but those which are higher vp haue a short or else no stalke at all; rubbed, they yeeld no vnpleasant snell, and tasted they are somewhat bitter and acride. The floures that grow vpon the tops of the branches are large, and fashioned like those of Elecampane, and are of the same yellow colour: the root is long, slenand tathtoned the mote of the campains, and act of the ladar yearon coron; the roots long, hen-der, and blackifh, creeping, and putting vp new flalks; it hath many white fibres, and a refinous fmell. Classim found it growing on dry hilly places in Austria, and calls it Copyea 2. Austriaca.

8 This, which Lobel lets forth under the title of Copyea belenitic mellita incana, I take to bee the fame plant that I first figured and described out of Classim, only the root is better express in Classim.

his figure; otherwise by the figures I cannot finde any difference, though Banhine teckon it vo in his Pinax as differing therefrom. Hee calls it Helenitis, because the floures and leaves have some femblance of Elecampane; and Mellita, for that they smell somewhat like hony.

9 This also seems not much to differ from the last mentioned, but onely in the hairines of the leaves and stalks, and that the floures are smaller. Lobel calls it Conyza Helenitis pilofa. These last grow vpon mountaines, but none of them with vs in England that I can yet heare of.

10. This hath a small fibrous and yellow root of a very hot and biting taste, which sends vp divers longish leaves about the head thereof: the stalke is some foot and halfe high, and set alternately with twined longish narrow and somewhat rough leaves of an ouerworne green colour; the top of the stalk and branches are adorned with floures set in longish scaly heads like those of Hieracium; the outer little leaves are of a feint blew colour, and the inner threds are yellow. It floures in August, and the floures quickly turn into downe, and are carried away with the wind. It growes in many chalky hils, and I first observed it in the companie of M' George Bowles, M' John Bugs, and others, close by Farmingham in Kent; and the last yeare M' William Broad found it growing at the Blockhouseat Grauesend. Tragus calls it Tinctorius flos alter : Dodonaus, because the floure quickly turnes to down, makes it Erigeron quartum: and Gefner, for that the root is hot, and drawes theum like Pellitorie of Spain, which therefore is vied against the tooth-ache, names it Dentelaria; he also ealls it Conyza muralis, and ConyZoides carulea. Tabernamontanus alfo calls it ConyZa carulea and laftly, Fabius Columna hath it by the name of Amellus montanus, to which kinde it may in myne opinion bee as fitly referred as to these Conga's. Our Authour had the figure hereof in the third place in this Chapter.

The Place, Time, and Names. All these have bin sufficiently showne in their particular titles and descriptions. ±

The Temperature.

Conyza is hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

The leaves and floures be good against the strangurie, the jaundice, and the gnawing or griping The same taken with Vineger help the Epilepsie or falling sicknesse.

If women fit ouer the decoction thereof it greatly eafeth their paines of the Mother.

The herb burned where flies, gnats, fleas, or any venomous things are, doth drive them away.

† The first spar formerly of Comple media : the figures was of Comple minime ; and the third of Comple correlateries.

CHAP. 132.

Of Starre-work.

The Description.

"He first kind of After or Inquinalis hath large broad leaves like Verbascum Salvifolium or the great Conyxa; among it which rifeth vp a stalke foure or fine handfulls high, hard, rough, and hairy, beset with leanes like Rose Campions, of a darke greene colour. As the top of the faid stalks come forth floures of a shining and glistering golden colour; and vader-neath about these sloures grow flue or fix long leaves, there pointed and rough, not much in these 486

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whike the fish called Stella marina: the floures turn into down, and are carried away with the wind.
The root is fibrous, of a biting and sharp taste.

‡ 2 The fecond, called, Italian Statwort, hath leaves not much valike Marigolds, but of a parke green colour, rough, and fomwhat round at the vpper end: the flalks are many, & grow fome cubit high, and at their tops are diuided into fundry branches which beare faire blewith purple floures, yellow in their middles, & thaped like Marigolds, and almost of the fame bignes, whence fome haue called them blew Marigolds. ‡

3 The third kind hath leaves to like the Italian Star-wort, that a man can fearcely at the fudden diftinguish the one from the other. The fingle fialk is a cubit long, vpright and flender, on the top whereof grow faire yellow floures like those of Emula Campana, and they fly away in down: the root is small and thready.

4. The fourth kinde in talnesse and floure is not much valike that last before specified, but in stalke and leaues more hairy, and longer, somewhat like our small Hounds-tongue, and the roots are lesses fibrouped than the former.

5. There is another fort that hath a browne stalke, with leaues like the small Comza: the sloures

5 There is another fort that hath a browne stalke, with leaves like the small Compte: the slours are of a darkey ellow, which turne into down that slieth away with the wind like Compte. The roor is full of threds or strings.

6 There is also another that hath leaves like the great Campion, somewhat haire: amongst which come up crooked crambling stalks leaning lamely many wayes. Whereupon do grow faire yellow stources star-sashion; which past, the cups become so hard that they will scarce be broken with ones nails to take forth the seed: the root is long and straight as a singer, with some sew strings anexed to the uppermost part thereof. It groweth wilde in some parts of Spain.

I After Attiens.



‡ 2 After Italerum. Italian Starwort.



7. There groweth another kinde of Starre-woort which hath many leaves like Scabious, but thinner, and of a more greene colour, couered with a woolly hairineffe, fharpe and bitter in taffe; amongst which springers up a round stalke more than a cubit high; often growing vnto a red-

dish colour, set with the like seases, but smaller and sharper pointed, dividing it selfe toward the top into some sew branches, whereon grow large yellow stoures like Doronium or Sonchue. The root is thicke and crooked. ‡ This is After Pannonicus maior, suetertius of Clus and his Anstriacus primus.

We have feene growing ypon wild mountains another fort, having leaves much leffer than the former, fomewhat like to the leaves of Willow, of a faire green colour, which doe adorne and deck up the stalke even to the top; whereupon do grow yellow stoures star-sashion, like unto the former. The root is small and tender, creeping far abroad, whereby it mightily encreaseth. ‡ This is After Pannonius falignis folips, since After 4. Austriacus 2. of Cussus. It is Babonium succum of Tabern.

and our Author gaue the figure hereof for After Italorum. ‡

9 Clussin hath set forth a kinde that hath an vpright fialke somewhat hairy, two cubits high, bester with leaves somewhat woolly, like to those of the Sallow, having at the top of the stalke faire yellow floures like Enula Campana, which turn into down that is caried away with the winde. The root is thicke, with some haires or threds fastned thereto. ‡ This is After languing false, sive 3, of Clussins. Our Author gaue the figure hereof vinder the title of After hirsums. It is After some six of Taber. ‡

10 He hath likewise described another fort, that hath leaues, stalks, soures, and roots like the ninth, but neuer groweth to the height of one cubit. ‡ It bringeth forth many stalkes, and the leaves that grow disorderly youn them are narrower, blacker, harder and starper pointed than the former, not vnlike those of the common Prarmica, yet not snipt about the edges: The source are yellow, and like those of the last described, but lesse. This is the After angustificial size scattering of Clusius. ‡

in There is likewife fet forth in his Pannonieke Obferuations, a kind of After that hath many fmall hairy leaues like the common great Daifie; among which rifeth up an hairy falke of a foot high, hauing at the top faire blew floures inclining to purple, with their middle yellow, which turn in the time of feeding into a woolly down that flieth away with the wind. The whole plant hath a drying binding and bitter taffe. The root is threddy like the common Daifie or that of the Scabious. I This is After Alpinus caralle flore, flue 7; of Classius.

3 After mont flore albo. 4 After birfutus.

Mountain Starwort. Hairy Starwort.



\$ After Conyzoides Gefneri.
Fleshane Starwort.



S1 2

‡ 6 Aster luteus supinus Clusij. Creeping Starwort.



‡ 8 After Salicis folio.



‡ 7 After luteus folijs succifa.
Scabious leafed Star-wort.





† 12 There are kept in the gardens of M' Tradesam, M' Traggy, and others, two Starworts differing much from all these formerly mentioned: the first of them is to be esseemed for that it sources in Ochber and Nouetible, when as sew other floures are to be sound: the root is large and liuing, which sends suppressed in the send of the sends of at length turne into downe. I have thought fit to call this plant, not yet described by any that I know of being reported to be a Virginian, by the name of After Virginianus finite of us, Shrubby star-

This which in gardens floures fome moneth before the former, grows not fo high neither 13 Inswince in gardens induces to the content of th Starwort. ‡

‡ 10 After 6. Clusij. Narrow leaved Starwort.

I .. I B. 2.

‡ II After 7. Clusij. Dwarfe Daisie-leaued Starwort.



The Place.

The kindes of Starwort grow vpon mountaines and hilly places, and fomtimes in woods & me-

The kindes of Starwort grow you mountaines and they places, and followed by rivers fides.

The two first kinds grow you Hampsted heath soure miles from London, in Kent you Southsfeet Downes, and in many other such downy places.

1. I could never yee find not heare of any of these Star flowes to grow wilde in this kingdom, but have often seen the Italian Starwort growing in gardens. These two kindes that our Author mentions to grow on Hampsted heath and in Kent, are no other than two Hierakia of Hawkeweeds, which are much differing from these.

The Time.

They floure from July to the end of August.

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The Names.

This herb is called in Greeke Angestute, and also defines in Latine, After Atticus, Bubonium, and Inguinalis: of some, Afterion, Afterison, and Hyopsthalmon: in high-Dutch, Monttagatt in Spanish, Bobas: in French, Estrille, and Asper goute means: in English, Starwort, and Sharewort.

¶ The Temperature.

It is of a mean temperature in cooling and drying. Gales faith it doth moderatly wast and confirme, especially while it is yet foft and new gathered.

That with the blew or purple floure is thought to be that which is of Fireil called Flor Amelia; of which he maketh mention fib. 4. of his Georgicks:

Est etiam slos in pratú cui nomen Amello Fecere agrícola i facilis quarentibus herba ; Namque une ingentem tollist de cespite fisivam : Aureus issa seguinte se su proporta migra. Funduntur, viola sublucet purpura migra.

In English thus:

In Medes there is a floure Anello nam'd, By him that feeks it cafie to be found, For that it feems by many branches fram'd Into a little wood! like gold the ground Thereof appeares, but leaues that it befet Shine in the colour of the Violet.

The Fersues.

A The leaves of After or Inquinalis stamped, and applied vnto botches, impossumes, and vegeneous bubbones, which for the most part happen in Inquine, that is, the stanke or share) do mightily maturate and suppurate them, whereof this herb After tooke the name Inquinalis.

R It helpeth and prevaileth against the inflammation of the fundament, and the falling forth of

the gut called Saccus ventris.

The floures are good to be given vnto children against the squinancie and falling sicknesse.

† The figure which frametry was in the fettond place rador the risk of after artison, was of the righth here detribed; a taken the table doesn't write their two figures which we here give you, whereof the former is of a fifty assumer, and the lates of a fire logicar; and that misch was rador the title of a fire logicar; and that misch was rador the title of a fire logicar.

CHAP. 133. Of Woad:

The Description.

1 Laβum or garden Woad hath long leaues of a blewish green colour. The stalk growes two cubits high, set about with a great number of such leaues as come up first, but smalley branching it selfe at the top into many little twigs, whereupon do grow many small yellow floures: which being past, the seed comes forth like little blackish tongues. The root is white and single.

2 There is a wild kind of Woad very like vnto the former in stalks, leaves, and fashion, saving that the stalke is tenderer, smaller, and browner, and the leaves and tongues narrower; otherwise there is no difference between the there is no difference between the them.

The Place.

The tame or garden Woad growes in fertile fields where it is fowne: the wilde kinde groweth where the tame hath bin fowne.

The Time.

They floure from Iune to September.

The Names:

Woad is called in Greeke wan: in Latine, Ifain, and Glaftum. Cafar, lib. 5, of the French warres, faith, That all the Brittons do colour themselves with Woad, which giveth a blew colour which thing also Plim, Jib. 22. cap. 1. doth testifie: In France they call it Glaftum, which is like vnto Plantaine, wherewith the Brittish wives and their daughters are colored all ouer, and go naked in some kinde of factifices. It is likewise called of divers Guadum: of the Italians, Gaada, a word as referent wung out of the word Glassum: in Spanish and French Passel: in Dutch, 1992et: in English, Woad, and Wade.

1 Glaftum fativum,
Garden Woad.

2 Glaftum filovefire,
Wilde Woad.

q. The Temperature.
Garden Woad is dry without sharpnesse: the wilde Woad drieth more, and is more sharp and time.

The decodion of Woad drunken is good for fisch as have any stopping or hardnesse in the milt A or speech and is also good for wounds or vicers in bodies of a strong constitution, as of countrey people, and such as are accustomed to great labour and hard course fare.

It ferueth well to dye and colour cloath, profitable to fome few, and hurtfull to many.

CHAP. 134. Of Com Bafill.

I The Description.

His kinde of wilde Woad hath fat long leaves like Valeriana rubra Dodonai, or Beber rubrum: the fialke is finall and tender, having thereupon little purple floures confitting of four leaves; which being path, there come fiquare concred busks ful of round black. feed like Coleworts. The whole plant is covered ouer with a clammy fubfiance like birdlime, to that in hot weather the leaves thereof will take flies by the wings (as Mufipula doth) in fuch manner as they cannot escape away.

2 Experience a tiley cannot escape away in at long fat and large leases like vito Woad, but much leffer among which rifeth vp a round ftalke a cubit high, diuiding it felfe into many branches at the top, which are fet with many fmall white floures confifting of many leases; which being paff, there follow little round bullers containing the feed. The root is fmall and full of fibres.

¶ The Place.

Cow-Basill groweth in my garden, but Ephemerum is a stranger as yet in England.

¶ The Time.

They floure in May and Iune.

I Vaccaria. Cow Bafill.







The Names.

- I Cow-Bafill is by Cordus called Thanesumen: by fome, according to Gefrer, Lychnis, and Prefoliata rubra. Lobel termes it Ifatis fyluestris, and Vaccaria: the last of which names is retained by most
- 2 This by Lobel is faid to be Ephemerum of Matthiolus : yet I think Matthiolus his figure which was in this place formerly, was but a counterfeit; and so also do Columna and Baubinus judge of it; and Bauhine thinks this of Lobel to be some kinde of Lysimachia.

The Nature and Vocanes.

I finde not any thing extant concerning the Nature and Vertues of Vaccaria or Cow-Bafill. . Ephemerum (as Dioscorides writeth) boiled in Wine, and the mouth washed with the decoction thereof, taketh away the tooth-ache.

CHAP. 135.

Of Sesamoides, or bastard Weld or Woad.

M The Description.

- He great Sesamoides hath very long leaves and many, slender toward the stalk, and broader by degrees toward the end, placed confusedly youn a thick lifte falke: on the top
 whereof grow little foolish or idle white floures; which being past, there follow small
 feeds like vnto Canary seed that birds are fed withall. The root is thick, and of a woody substance.
- ‡ 2 This leffer refamoides of Salamanca, from a long lining white hard and pretty thicke root fends up many little stalker for thicke with small leaves like those of Line; and from the middle to the top of the stalke grow many floures, at first of a greenish purple, and then putting forth yellowish threds; out of the midst of which appeare as it were foure greene graines, which when the floure is fallen grow into little cods full of a small blackish feed. It growes in a slony soile vpon the hills neere Salamanca, where it floures in May, and shortly after perfects his seed. # 100

1 Sefamoides Salamanticum magnum. Great bastard Woad.



Sesamoides parvum Matthiolis Bucks horne gum Succorie.



2 Sefamoides Salamanticum parvum. Small bastard Woad.



‡ 3 Our Authour formerly in the chapter of Chondrylla spoke (in Dodonaus his words) against the making of this plant a Sefamoids: for of this plant were the words of Dodonaus; which are these: Divers (saith he) have taken the plant with blew floures to be Sefamoides paroum, but without any reason; for that Sefamoides hath borrowed his name from the likenesse it hath with Selamum. But this herb is not like to Selamum in any one point, and therefore I thinke it better referred vnto the Gum Succories for the floures haue the forme and colour of gum Succorie and it yeeldeth the like milky juice. Our Author it feemes was either forgeffull or ignorant of what he had faid; for here hee made it one, and deferi-bed it meerely by the figure and his own fancie. Now I following his track hade (though vanisty) put it here, because there was no historie nor fipur of it formerly there, but both beere, though gure of it formerly there, but both beere, though falle and vnperfect. This plant hath a root fome-what like that of Goars-beard; from which arife, leaues rough and hairy, divided or cut in on both fides after the manner of Buck's home, and larger than they. The salke is some foot high, divided into branches, which on their tops carry flours of a faire blew colour like those of Succory, which fland in rough fealy heads like those of Knapweed. #

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The Place.

These grow in rough and stony places, but are all strangers in England.

They floure in May and Iune, and shortly after ripen their seed.

t The Names.

I thinke none of these to be the Sesamoides of the Antients. 1 The first is set forth by Classian vnder the name we here give you : it is the Muscipula aftera muscoso flore of Lobel : Viscogo major of Ca-

2 This also Clusius and Lobel have fet forth by the same name as we give you them.

Mattholus, Camerarius, and others have fet this forth for Sefamoides parvum, in the Hift. Lugd. it is called Catanance quorundam; but most fitly by Dodon. Chondrylla Species tertia, The third kind of Gum Succorie. ‡

¶ The Temperature.

Galen affirmeth, That the feed contains in it felfe a bitter quality, and faith that it heateth, breaketh and scoureth.

The Vertues.

Dioleorides affirmeth, that the weight of an halfepenny of the feed drunke with Mead or honied water purgeth flegme and choler by the stoole.

The same being applied, doth waste hard knots and swellings.

+ That which here formerly enjoyed the third place, by the title of Sefamoder mean Sessinger, was no other than the plane than is hornalise; definitely by the man or Terms rain Gills-presistes, where you may find both the figure and deficiotion.

CHAP. 136. Of Dyers Weed.

Lutcola. Dyers weed, or Yellow weed.

The Description.

Yers weed hath long narrow and greenish yellow leaves not much valike to Woad, but a great deale smaller and narrower, from among which commet up a staller two cubits high, befer with little narrow leaves seen to the top of the stalk. come forth small pale yellow floures, closely clustering together one within another, which doe tume into fmall buttons, cut as it were croffe-wife, wherin the feed is contained. The root is very long and fingle.

The Place.

Dyers weed groweth of it felfe in moift barren and untilled places, in and about villages almost euerie where.

The Time. This herb flourisherh in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Pling, lib. 33. cap. 5. maketh mention by the way of this herb, and calleth it Lutea: and Pitruvius, li. 7. Lutum : it is the Amirrhinum of Tragus : and Pfeadoffruthium of Mathielus. Virgil in his Bucolicks, Eclog 4. calls it also Lutum: in English, Weld, or

The Nature. It is hot and dry of temperature.

t The Vertues.

The root as also the whole herb heates and dries in the third degree : it euts, attenuares, resol ucth, opens, digefts. Some also commend it against the punctures and bites of venomous creatures, not only outwardly applied to the wound, but also taken inwardly in drinke.

Also it is commended against infection of the plague : some for these reasons term it Theriacaria. Mat. 1

GHAP. 137. Of Staues-acre.

Staphis-abrid. Staues acre.

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The Description.

C Saues-acre hath fraight falks of a browne colour, with leaves cloue n or cut into fundry fections, almost like the leaves of the wilde Vine : the floures grow vpon fhort stems, fashioned somwhat like vnto our common Monkes hood, of a perfect blew colour: which beeing past, there succeed wested huskes like those of Wolfs-bane, wherein is contained triangular brownish rough feed. The root is of a wooddy substance, and perisheth when it hath persected his seed.

The Place.

It is with great difficultie preferred in our cold countries, albeit in some milde Winters I have kept it couered ouer with a little Ferne, to defend it from the injurie of the March wind, which doth more harm to plants that come forth of hot countries; than doth the greatest frosts.

It floureth in Iune, and the feed is ripe the fecond

yeare of his fowing.

The Name:
It is called in Greeke one one in Latine, Herba Property.

dicularis, and Peduncularia, as Marcellus reporteth. Pling, lib. 26. cap. 13. Reems to name it Frastamina: Of fome, Pissitsaria, and Paffula montane: in thops, Stephifagria: in Spanith, Terus picture: in French, Herbe anx pouls: in high-Durch, Leng brauttin low-Durch, Lupleruit : in English, Staues-acre, Loufe-wort and Loufe-pouder.

The Temperature.

The feeds of Staues-acre are extreame hot, almost in the fourth degree, of a biring and burning qualitie.

The Vertues. 4

Fifteen feeds of Staues acre taken with honied water will cause one to vomit groffe flegme and A. flimy matter, but with great violence; and therefore those that have taken them ought to walke without flaying and to drinke honied water, because it bringeth danger of choking and burning the throat as Dissorties noteth: for which cause they are rejected and not vised of Physicians, either in prouoking vomit, or elle in mixing them with other inward medicines.

The feed mingled with oile or greafe drineth away like from the head, beard, and all other pairs is

of the body, and cureth all feuruy itch and mangineffe.

The fame boiled in vineger and holden in the mouth affwageth the tooth ache.

The fame chewed in the mouth draweth forth much motifure from the head, and cleanfeth the D

brain, especially if a little of the root of Pellitorie of Spain be added thereto. The same tempered with vineger is good to be subbed voon louise app arell, to destroy & drive E

The feeds hereof are perillous to be taken inwardly without good aduice, and correction of the fame; and therefore I adule the ignorant not to be ouer-bold in medling with it, fith it is fo dan-

gerous that many times death enfueth voon the taking thereof. the and a series to lead the first the analysis of the arebem strongers in a

CHAP. 138. Of Palma Christi.

The Description.

I timus, Palma Christi, or Kik, Iratha great round hollow stalke fine cubits high, of a browne colour, died with a blewish purple vpon green. The leanes are great and large, parted into sundry sections or divisions, fashioned like the leanes of a figtree, but greater, spred or wide open like the liand of a man, and hath toward the top a bunch of sours clusting together like a bunch of grapes; whereof the lowest are of a pale yellow colour, and wither away without bearing any fruit; and the vopermost are reddish, bringing forth three cornered huskes which contains the seed as big as a kidney bean, of the colour and shape of a certain vermin which hannetch cattell; called a Tik.

2 This **rdmaChrifti of America growes up to the height and bigneffe of a small tree or hedge shrub, of a wooddy substance, whose fruit is expressed by the figure, being of the bignes of a great bean, somewhat long, and of a blackish colour, rough and scaly.

1 Ricinus. Palma Christi. 2 Ricinus Americanus. Palma Christi of America.





The Place.

The first kinde of Ricinus or Palma Christi groweth in my garden, and in many other gardens likewise.

The Time.

Ricinas or Kik is fowne in Aprill, and the feed is ripe in the end of August.

The Name, and case thereof.

Licium (whereof mention is made in the fourth chapter and fixt verse of the prophecie of time)

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was called of the Talmudilts, 20- Kik, for in the Talmud we reade thus, 20 pounts Vala beschemen Kik. that is, in English, And not with the oyle of Kik: which oile is called in the Arabian tongue, Alkerua. as Rabbi Samuel the sonne of Hophni testifieth. Moreouer a certaine Rabbine moueth a question. faving, what is Kik? Hereunto Resch Lachish maketh answer in Ghemara, saying, Kik is nothing else but Ionas his Kikaijon. And that this is true, it appeareth by that name which the Antient Greeke Physitions, and the Ægiptians vsed , which Greeke word commeth of the Hebrew word Rik. Hereby it appeareth, that the old writers long agoe called this plant by the true and proper name But the old Latine writers knew it by the name Cucurbita, which evidently is manifested by anhistory which Saint Augustine recordeth in his Epistle to Saint termina where in effect he writerh thus : There name Kikaijon is of small moment, yet fo small matter canfed a great tumult in Africa. For on a same a certaine Bishop having an occasion to intreat of this which is mentioned in the fourth chapter of mad his prophetie (in a collation or fermon, which he made in his cathedrall church or place of affembly) faid, that this plant was called Cucurbitara Gourd because ir encreafed to fo great a quantitie in fo short a space, or else (faith he) it is called Hedera. V pon the noricity and vntruth of this his doctrine, the people were greatly offended, and thereof suddenly arose at the contract of the state of the mult and hurly burly, lo that the Bishop was enforced to goe to the lewes, to aske their judge. ment as touching the name of this plant. And when he had received of them the true name, which was Kikaijon, he made his open recantation, and confessed his errour, and was justly accused for a falfifier of the holy Scripture. 1 The Greekes called this plant also some i. Ricinus, by reason of the similitude that the feed hath with that infect, to wit, a Tik. p.

The Nature.

The feed of Palma Christi, or rather Kik, is hot and dry in the third degree.

Ricinus his feed taken inwardly openeth the belly, and causeth vomit, drawing slimy slegme and A choler from the places possessed therewith.

The broth of the meat supped vp, wherein the seed hath beene sodden, is good for the colicke B and the gour, and against the paine in the hips called Sciatica: it prepailed also against the jaundise and dropse.

The oyle that is made or drawne from the feed is called Oleum Cisimum: in shops it is called, C Oleum di Cherua: it heateth and drieth, as was said before, and is good to anoint and rub all rough hardnesse and feuruinesse gotten by itch.

This oyle, as Rabbi David Chimehi writeth, is good against extreme coldnesse of the body.

CHAP. 139. Of Spurge.

The Description.

I He first kinde of Sea Spurge rifeth forth of the sands, or baich of the sea, with fundry reddish stems, or stalkes growing vpon one single root, of a wooddy substance and the stalkes are befet with small, sat, and narrow seaues like vnto the leaues of Flax. The sources are yellowish, and grow out of little dishes or Saueers like the common kinde of Spurge. After the sources come triangle seeds, as in the other Tithymales.

2 The fecond kinde (called Heliofopius, or Salifaquius: and in English, according to his Greeke name, Sunne Spurge, or time Tithymale, of turning or keeping time with the Sunne) hath fundry reddish falkes of a foot high: the leaues are like vnto Purslane, not so great nor thicke, but snipt

about the edges; the floures are yellowish, and growing in little platters.

3 The third kinde hath thicks, fat, and flender branches trailing vpon the ground, befet with leaues like knee, holme, or the great Myrtle tree. The feed and floures are like vitro the other of his kinde.

4. The fourth is like the last before mentioned, but it is altogether lesser, and the leaves are narrower; it groweth more veright, otherwaies alike.

5 Cyprus Tirhymale hath round reddish stalkes a foot high, long and narrow like those of Flax, and growing bussite, thicke together like as those of the Cyprus tree. The floures, seed, and root, at elike the former, sometimes yellow, often times red.

6 The fixt is like the former, in floures, flalkes, roots, and feeds, and differeth in that, this kinde bath leaues narrower, and much smaller, growing after the fashion of those of the Pine tree, otherwise it like.

7 There is another kinde that groweth to the height of a man; the stalke is like the last





3 Tithymalus Myrtifolius latifolius.
Broad leaued Myrtle Spurge.



Tithymalus Helioscopius.



4 Tithymalus Myrfinith anguftifelius. Narrow leaued Myrtle Spurge.



LIB.2. Of the Historie of Plants.



† 7 Tithymalus Myrsinites arborescens.
Tree Myrtle Spurge.



6 Tithymalus Pineus. Pine Spurge.

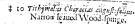


† 8 Tithymalus Characias Monspell. Sweet wood Spurge.



11.3

† 9 Tirbymalus Characias Amyg laloides. Valauorie Wood-fourge.





‡ 11 Tithymalus Characias serratifolius. Cut leaved Wood-spurge.





12 Tithymalus platyphylles: Broad Icaued Spurge.



mentioned, but divided into fundry branches a finger thicke, and somewhat hairy, not red as the others, but white: the leaves be long and narrow, whitish and a little downy: the floures are yellow, but in the other point like to the rest of this kinde.

8 The eighth kinde rifeth vp with one round reddift flalke two cubits high, fet about with long, thin, and broad leaues like the leaues of the Almond tree: the floures come forth at the top like the others, and of a yellow colour. The feed and root refemble the other of his kinde.

9 The ninth (which is the common kinde growing in most woods) is like the former, but his leaues be shorter and lesse, yet like to the leaues of an Almond tree: the sloures are also yellow, and the seed contained in three cornered seed-vessels.

‡ 10 This fourth kinde of Tibhymalas Characias, or Valley Tithymale (for fo the name imports) hath long, yet fomewhat narrower leaues than the former, whit in alfo, yet not hoary, the wmbels or tufts of floures are of a greenish yellow, which before they be opened doe represent the vmbels or tufts of floures are of a greenish yellow, which before they be opened doe represent the shape of a longish fruit, as an Almond, yet in colour it is like the rest of the leaues: the floures and feeds are like those of the former, and the root descends deepe into the ground.

It The fifth Characiae hath alfo long leaues sharpe pointed, and broader at their fetting on, and of a light greene colour, and shirt or cut about the edges like the teeth of a saw. The vmbels are smaller, yet carry such sources and seeds as the former. ‡

Ta This kinde hath great broad leaves like the young leaves of Woad, fet round about a stalk of a foot high, in good order: on the top whereof grow the sloures in small platters like the common kinde, of a yellow colour declining to purple. The whole plant is sull of milke, as are all the rest before specified.

† 13 Tithymalus Dendroides ex Cod. Casareo. Great Tree Tithymale.



14. Efala maior Germanica. Quackfaluers Turbith.



There is another kinde of Tithymale, whole figure was taken forth of a Manuscript of the Emperorsby Dodonam, that hath a stalke of the bignesse of a mans thigh, growing like a tree vnto the beight of two rall men, dividing it selfe into fundry arms or branches toward the top, of a red colour. The leaves are small and tender, much like vnto the leaves of Myrins: the feed is like vnto that of wood Tithymale, or Characian, according to the authority of Reiss Belling.

There is a kinde of Tithymale called Efala maior, which Martinia Malandai had in great reneration,

veneration, as by his extraction which he vied for many infirmities may and doth appeare at large, in his booke entituled Centuria curationum Empiricarum, dedicated unto the duke of Bauaria. This plant of Rulandas bath very great and many roots couered ouer with a thicke barke, plaited as it were with many furculous fprigs, from which arife fundry frong and large ftemmes of a fingers thickenefe, in height two cubits, beferwith many pretry large and long leaues like Lathyru, but that they are not to thicke: the feed and floure are not valike the other Tithymales.

15 This is like the fifth, faue that it hath fmaller and more feeble branches; and the whole plant is altogether leffer, growing but a span or some foot high; and the floures are of a red or clk a

reene colour

16 There is another rare and firange kinde of Efala, in alliance and likenesse nere vnto Efala minor, that is the small Efala or Ptypufa vsed among the Physicions and Apothecaries of Ven.ce as a kind of Efala, in the coalection of their Benedits and Catharticke pills, in sead of the true Efala it yeeldest a sungous, rough, and browne stalke two cubits high, dividing it selfe into sundry branches, surnished with stiffe and fat leaves like Liquorice, growing together by couples. The floures, are pendulous, hanging downe their heads like small bells, of a purple colour, and within they are of a darke colour like Arisolochiarvanda.

† 15 Esula minor, seu Pityusa. Small Esula.



‡ 16 Esula Veneta maritima. Venetian Sea-Spurge.



† 17 There growes in many chalkie grounds and fuch dry hilly places, among corne, a finall Spurge which feldome growes to two handfuls high; the root is finall, and fuch allo are the flakes and leaves, which grow pretty thicke thereon; which oft times are not tharpe, but flat pointed the feed-wellels and floures are very finall, yet fathioned like those of the other Tithymales. It is to be found in orme fields affully and August. ‡

18 The bigger Cataparia or the common garden Spurge is best knowne of all the rest, and most veed, where fore I will got spend time about his description.

The small kinde of Gasapasia is like vato the former, but lesser, whereby it may easily be distinguished; being so well knowne vato all, that I shall not need to describe it.

These two(I meane the bigger and lesser against of our Authorsdisser not but by reason of their age, and the service and barrennesse of the foile, whence the leaves are iometimes broaden, and otherwhiles narrower.

‡ 17 Esula exigua Tragi. Dwarfe Esula.

LIB.2.



19 Peplus, five Efula rotunda.
Pettie Spurge.



18 Lathyris seu Cataputia minor.
Garden Spurge.



20 Peplis. Isope Spurge.



at Chamefice. Spurge Time.

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22 Apies vera. Knobbed Spurge.



\$ 23 Apios radice oblonga. Long knottie rooted Spurge.



19 The nineteenth kind called Peplus. hath a fmall, and fibrous root, bringing forth many fruitfull branches two handfuls long, but little and tender with leaves like the Sun Tithymale, but rounder and much fmaller: it bath also small yellow floures : which being past there appeareth a flender pouchet, three cornered like the other Tithymales, having within it a very medullous whitish feed like Poppie: the whole plant veeldeth a milky juyce, which argueth it to be a kinde of Tithymale.

20 As in name to in thape this twentierh refembleth Peplas, and comment in likelihood neerer the fignification of Poplum, or Flammestum than the other thetefore Diofcorides affirmeth it to be Thamnes amphilapher, for that it bringeth forth a greater plenty of branches, more closely knit and wound together, with shining twists and claspers an handfull and a halfe long. The leaves are leffer than those of Peplus, of an indifferent likenesse and refemolance betweene Chamafree and wilde Purslane. The feed is great and like that of Peplus : the root is small and single.

21 The one and twentieth kinde may be easily knowne from the two last before mentioned, although they be very like. It hath many branches and leaves creeping on the ground, of a pale greene colour, not wnlike to Herniaris, but giving milke as all the other Tithymales doe, bearing the like feed, pouch, and floures. bu: smaller in each respect.

The two and twentieth kinde of Tithymale hath a round root like a small Turnep, as energy Author doth report : yet my felfe haue the fame plant in my garden which doth greatly increase. of which I haue given divers vnto my friends, whereby I haue often viewed the roots, which do appeare vnto me somewhat tuberous, and therein nothing answering the descriptions which Diologiades, Pena, and Others have expressed and set forth. This argueth, that either they were deceived, and described the same by hearefay, or else the plant doth degenerate being brought from his nating foile. The leaves are fet all alongst a small rib like Fraxinella, somewhat round, greene aboue, and reddish underneath. The feed groweth among the leaves like the feed of Peplus. The whole plant is full of milke like the other Tithymales.

‡ Our Author here wrongfully taxes other Writers of plants, and Dioscorides and Pena by pame. which shewes that heeeither neuer read, or else understood not what they writ, for neither of them (nor any other that I know of) resembles the root of this to a Turnep, but fay it hath a tuberous peare fashioned root, &c. as you may see in Diose lib. 4. cap. 177. and in the Adversaria, pag. 204. The leaves also grow not by couples one against another, as in Fraxinella, but rather alternately, or else without any certaine order, as in other Tithymales.

This, faith Clusius, hath also a tuberous root, but not peare fashioned like as the former but almost every where of an equall thickenesse; being about an inch and sometimes two inches long, and the lower part thereof is divided into foure other roots, or thicke fibres, growing smaller by little and little, and fending forth fome few fibres: it is blacke without, and white within, and full of a milky juyce; the stalkes are short and weake, set with little leaves like those of the former; the floures are of a yellowish red colour, and the seed is contained in such vessels as the other Tithymales. This is Tithymalus tuberofus, or Ifchas altera of Clufius.

¶ The Place.

The first kinde of Spurge groweth by the sea side vpon the rowling Sandand Baich, as at Lee in Effex, at Lang-tree point right against Harwich, at Whitstable in Kent, and in many other

The fecond groweth in grounds that lie waste, and in barren earable soile, almost every where. The third and fourth, as also the foureteenth and eighteenth, grow in Gardens, but not wilde in

The ninth Spurge called Characias groweth in most Woods of England that are drie and

The eighteenth and nineteenth grow in falt marches neere the fea, as in the life of Thanet by the fea fide, betweene Reculvers and Margate in great plenty.

These plants floure from June to the end of July. ¶ The Names.

Sea Sourge is called in Latine Tichymalus paralius : in Spanish, Leche trefua : in high Dutch Molfer mileh : that is to fay, Lupinum lac, or Wolfes milke. Wood Spurge is called Tithymalus characias. The first is called in English, Sea Spurge, or sea Wartwoort. The second, Sun Spurge; the third and fourth, Mirtle Spurge : the fifth Cypreffe Spurge ; or among Women, Welcome to our houfe; the fixth, Pine Spurge; the feuenth, Shrub Spurge; and tree Mirtle Spurge; the eighth and ninth, Wood Spurge; the twelfth, Broad leafed Spurge; the thirteenth, Great Tree Spurge; the foureteenth and fifteenth, Quackfaluers Spurge, the fixteenth Venice Spurge, the feventeenth, Dwarfe Spurge; the eighteenth, Common Spurge; the ninercenth and twentieth Petrie Spurge; the one and twentieth, Spurge Time ; the two and twentieth, True Apies or the knobbed Spurge.

The Temperature.

All the kinds of Tithymales or Spurges are hot and dry almost in the fourth degree, of a sharpe and biting quality, fretting or confuming. First the milke and sap is in speciall vie, then the fruit and leaves, but the root is of least strength. The strongest kinde of Tithymale, and of greatest force is that of the fea.

Some write by report of others, that it enflameth exceedingly, but my felfe fpeak by experience; Forwalking along the fea coast at Lee in Essex, with a Gentleman called M. Rich, dwelling in the fame towne, I tooke but one drop of it into my mouth; which neuertheleffe did so inflame and fwell in my throte that I hardly escaped with my life. And in like case was the Gentleman, which caused vs to take our horses, and poste for our lives vnto the next farme house to drinke some milke to quench the extremitie of our heat, which then ceased.

du d

The Vertues.

The juyce of Tithymale, I do not meane fea Tithymale, is a strong medicine to open the belly, and caufing vomit, bringeth vp tough flegme and cholericke humours. Like vertue is in the feed and root, which is good for fuch as fall into the dropfie, being ministred with diferetion and good aduice of some excellent Physition, and prepared with his Correctories by some honest Apothe-

The juyce mixed with hony, causeth haire to fall from that place which is anointed therewith if it be done in the Sun.

The juyce or milke is good to stop hollow teeth, being put into them warily, so that you touch neither the gums, nor any of the other teeth in the mouth with the faid medicine.

The same cureth all roughnesse of the skin, manginesse, seprie, seurse, and running scabs, and the white scurse of the head. It taketh away all manner of warts, knobs, and the hard callousnesse of Fistulaes, hot swellings and Carbuncles.

It killeth fish, being mixed with any thing that they will eat.

These herbes by mine aduise would not be received into the body, considering that there be so many other good and wholesome potions to be made with other herbes, that may be taken without perill.

. † Thefoueuch figure was formerly of Indynation mythinter 3. regulfifilm of Toleratomuseur The Band 9. were both of the fast of fact the I2. was the figure of the following trigger Trigger

CHAP. 140. Of Herbe Terrible.

1 Alypum montis Ceti. Herbe Terrible.



The Description.

1 Tarton-Raire Gallo-Prouincia.

Gutwoort.

Erbe Terrible is a fmall fhrub two or three cubits high, branched with many fmall twigs, hauing a thinne rinde, first browne, then purple, with many little and thinne leaves like Myrtle. The floures are rough like the middle of Scabious floures, of a blew purple colour. The root is two fingers thicke,

browne of colour, and of a wooddy fubflance: the whole plant very bitter, and of an unpleafant tafte like Chamelaa, yet somewhat stronger.

2 Tartonraire, called in English Gutwoort, groweth by the sca, and is Catharticall, and a ftranger with vs. In the mother tongue of the Massilians, it is called Tartonraire, of that abundant

and unbridled faculty of purging, which many times do cause Difemeria, and such like immoderare fluxes, especially when one not skilfull in the vie thereof shall administer the pouder of the rate fluxes, especially which one not summa time vie referot shall administer the pouder of the leaues mixed with any liquor. This plant groweth in manner of a furbu, like chamelea, and bringeth forth many shall, tough, and plant twigs, fer about with a thin and cortony hairinesse, and hath many leaues of a glistering fluxer color; growing ston the lowest part cuen to the top, altogether like Alphano belove mentioned; and upon these tough and thicke branches (if my memory faile not) do grow small sources, sin it white, afterward of a pale yellow: the feed is of a russes colour; the root hard and wooddy, not very hor in the mouth, deauing upon the tongue some of his inbred heat and tafte fomewhat refembling common Turbith, and altogether without milke. The Place.

These plants do grow vpon the mountaines in France, and other places in the gravelly grounds: and are as yet fittangers in England.

They flourish in August and September. + The first Clusius found flouring in diverse parts of Spaine, in February and March a and I conjecture the other floures about the same time, yet I can finde nothing faid thereof influch as have delivered the history of it. 1 The Names

There are not any other names appropriate to these plants more than are set forth in the titles. The first of these is the Alypum montis Ceti, and Herba terribilis of Lobel; Cluf.cals it; Hippogloffum Valentinum and in H. ft . Lug d. it is named Alypum Pena, and Empetrum Phacoides. The second is the Tartonraire Gallopronincia Massiliensium, in the Aduersaria Sesamoidet majus multorum of Dalesc, and the Selamoides mains Sedigeri of Tabento, by which title our Author alfo gaue his figure, in the 297, pag. of the former editions #

A The Tomper stare and Vertues.

There is nothing either of their nature or vertues, more than is fet forth in the Descriptions. Both these plants have a strong purging faculty like as the Tithymales, but the later is far more powerfull, and comes needets the quality of Mazerian; wherefore the vie of it is dangerous, by reason of the violence and great hear thereof. #

HAP. 141. Of Herbe Aloe, or Sea Housleeke.

I Aloevulgaris, five Sempervivum marinum. Common water of Sea-Houseke.

L I B. 2.1

2 Aloe folio mucronato. Prickly herbe Aloe, or Sea-Houflecke.





LI B. 2.

The Description.

Erbe. Aloe hath hath leaues like those of lea Onion, very long, broad, smooth, shicke, benuing backewards, notched in the edges, set with certaine little blum prickles, sfull of rough and clammie juyce like the leaues of Housdecke. The falke, as Diological faith, is like to the shake of Associates whitish; the seed like that of Associates of the shake of Associates whitish; the feed like that of Associates of the shake of Associates place in the state of the shake of Associates white shake of the shake of Associates white shake of the shake of t

† 2 There is another herbe Aloe that groweth likewise in divers provinces of America, the leaves are two cubirs long, also thicker, broader, greater, and sharper pointed than the former, and it hath on the edges far harder prickles. The stalke is three cubits high, and a singer thicke, the which

in long cups beares violet coloured floures. †

et allind:

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This plant groweth very plentifully in India, and in Arabia, Coelofyria, and Ægipt, from whence the juyce put into skins is brought into Europe. It groweth also, as Dieforides writeth, in Asia, on the sea coasts, and in Andros, but not very fit for juyce to be drawn out. It is likewise found it Apulia, and indiuers places of Granado and Andalusia, in Spaine, but not farre from the sea: the juyce of this is also purpossible:

The herbe is a waies greene, and likewife fendeth forth branches, though it remaine out of the earth-fleecially afthe root becoured with lome, and now and sheawatered: for so being banged on the feelings and upper posts of dining roomes, it doth not onely continue a long time greene, but it also groweth and bringeth forth new leavestfor a must have a warme place in Winter time, by reason it pinesheaway situhe floren.

The herbe is called in Græcke and in Latine, and in thops alfo, the e. and fo it likewife the juice. The plantalfo is named and an information in the plantalfo is named an executive pure because it liueth not one ly in the parth, but also out of the earth. It is named in French, Paraquet: in Spanish, Azihar, and Terna Baugla in English, Alex, herbe Alexs, Sea Hontelecke, Sea Alexenter.

The herbe is called of the lase: Herbdift's oftentimes Sempervivium, and Sempervivium Merinum, because it lasteth long, after the manner of Honfe. leeke. It teemeth also that Columella in his tenth booke namethit is theirn, where he fetteth downe remedies against the canker wormes in trees.

Profuit & plantis latices infundere amaros Marvubij multoque Sedi contingere succo.

In English thus:

Liquors of Horehound profit much b'ing pour'd on trees: The fame effect Sea Housleeke works as well as these.

For her reciteth the juyce of Sedum or Housleeke among the bitter juices, and there is no peof the Housleekes bitter but this.

The Temperature.

Ales, that is to fay, the juyce which is vied in Phylicke, is good for many things. It is not, and that in the first of second degree, but dry in the third, extreme bitter, yet without biting, it is also of an emplaisticke of clammic quality, and something binding, externally applied.

The Vertues.

A It purgeth the belly, and is withall a wholesome and convenient medicine for the floringles, if any at all be wholesome. For as Paulus Algineta writeth, when all purging medicines are hurtfull to the stomacke, Aless onely is comfortable. And it purgeth more effectually if it be not washed: and if it be, it then strengtheneth the stomacke the more.

It bringeth forth choler, but especially it purgeth such excrements as be in the stomacke, the first veines, and in the neerest passages. For it is of the number of those medicines, which the Gracians call and the conditions of the voiding away of the ordure, and of such whose purging force passages far beyond the stomacke. Furthermore, Alexis is on enemie to all kindes of purefactions, and defended the body from all manner of corruption. It also preserve the dead carkases from putrisying:

it killeth and purgeth away all manner of wormes of the belly. It is good againft a finking breath proceeding from the imperfection of the ftomacke: it openeth the piles or hemorrhoides of the fundament; and being taken in a fmall quantity, it bringeth downe a monthly course: it is thought to be good and profitable against obstructions and stoppings in the rest of the intrals. Yet some there be who thinke, that it is not convenient for the liver.

One dramme thereof given, is sufficient to purge. Now and then halfe a dramme or little more C senoush.

It healeth up greene wounds and deepe fores, elenfeth vicers, and cureth fuch fores as are hardly D to be helped, especially in the fundament and secret parts. It is with good successed mixed with without or medicines which stands by each with plaisters that be applied to bloudy wounds; for it helpeth them by reason of his emplaisticke qualitie and substance. It is profitably put into medicines for the cies, so ramuch as it clenfeth and drieth without bitting.

Diofeorides faith, that it must be corrified or parched at the fire, in a cleane and red hot vessell, E and continually sliring d with a spatula, or Iron Ladle, till it bee torrified in all the parts alike: and that it must also bee washed, to the end that the vnprofitable and fandie drosse may sinke downe who the bottome, and that which is smooth and most perfect be taken and reserved.

The same Author also teacheth, that mixed with honie it taketh away blacke and blew spots, F which come of stripes: that it helps the inward ruggednes of the eye-lids, and itching in the corners of the eyes: it remedieth the head-ache, if the temples and forehead be anointed therewith, being mixed with vineger and oile of Rose: being tempered with wine, it staieth the falling off of the haire, if the head be washed therewith: and mixed with wine and honie, it is a remedie for the swelling of the Vula, and swelling of the Almonds of the throat, for the gums and all vicers of the mouth.

The juice of this herbe Aloi (whereof is made that excellent and most familiar purger, called G Aloi Successiva) the best is that which is cleare and shining, of a browne yellowish colour: itopeneth the bellie, purging cold, slegmaticke, and cholericke humours, especially in those bodies that are surcharged with furfetting, either of meat or drinke, and whose bodies are fully repleat with humours, fairing daintily, and wanting exercise. This Aloi I say, taken in a small quantitie after supper (or rather before) in a stewed prune, or in water the quantitie of two drammes in the morning, is a most sourcing medicine to comfort the stomacke, and to cleanse and drine foorth all superfluous humours. Some vieto mixe the same with Cinnamon, Ginger, and Mace, for the purpose about said and for the laundies, spitting of bloud, and all extraordinarie issues of bloud.

The same vied in vicers, especially those of the secret parts or fundament, or made into pouder, and strawed on fresh wounds, staieth the bloud and healeth the same, as those vicers before spoken of

The fame taken inwardly caufeth the Hemorrhoids to bleed, and beeing laid thereon it caufeth them to ceafe bleeding.

CHAP. 142. Of Housleeke or Sengreene.

The Kindes.

S Engreene, as Diofeorides writeth, is of three forts, the one is great, the other small, and the third is that which is called Illecebra biting Stone-crop, or Wall-pepper.

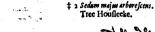
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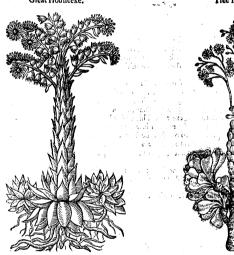
The great Sengreene, which in Latine is commonly called Iovis barba, Iupiters beard, bringeth forth leaues hard adioyning to the ground and root, thicke, fat, full of cough juice, that pointed, growing clofe and hard together, fer in a circle in fathion of an each of the forth Imall Itrings, by which it foreadeth farther, and maketh new circles; there rich yo post tentimes in the middle of these an vpright stalke about a foot high couered with leaues ground less and less toward the points, parted at the top into certaine wings or branches, about which are floures orderly placed, of a darke purplish colour: the root is all of strings.

There is also another great Housleek or Sengreene (fyrnamed tree Housleeke) that bringeth forth a stalke a cubit high, somtimes higher, and often two which is thick, hard, wooddy, tough, and that can hardly be broken, parted into divers branches, and covered with a thick grosse bark, which in the lower part reserveth certaine prints or impressed markes of the leaves that are fallen away. The leaves are fat, well bodied, full of juice, an inch long and fomewhat more, like little tongues. very curioully minced in the edges, standing upon the tops of the braunches, having in them the shape of an eye. The floures grow out of the branches, which are divided into many springs; which floures are flender, vellow, and fored like a ftar; in their places commeth vp very fine feed, the fprings withering away: the root is parted into many off-fprings. This plant is alwaies greene, neither is it hurt by the cold in winter, growing in his native foile; whereupon it is named was, and Semperuivum, or Sengreene.

1 Sempervivum majus. Great Housleeke.

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There is also another of this kinde, the circles whereof are answerable in bignesse to those of the former, but with leffer leaues, moe in number, and closely fet, hauing standing on the edges very fine haires as it were like foft prickles. This is somewhat of a deeper green; the stalke is shorter, and the floures are of a pale yellow. ‡ This is the third of Dodoness description, Pempt. 1. lib. 5, cap. 8. ‡

4 There is likewise a third to be referred hereunto: the leaves hereof be of a whitish green, and are very curiously nicked round about. ‡ The floure is great, confishing of fix white leaves. This is that described by Dodonaus in the fourth place; being the Cotyledon altera secunda of Clusius. \$

5 There is also a fourth, the circles wherof are leffer, the leaves sharp pointed, very closely set, of a darkered colour on the top, and hairy in the edges: the floures on the sprigs are of a gallant purple colour. ‡ This is the fift of Dodonaus, and the Cotyledon alteratertia of Clufius. ‡

The Place.

t The great Sengreene is well knowne not onely in Italy, but also in France, Germany, Bohemia, and the Low-Countries. It groweth vpon stones in mountaines, vpon old walls, and auntient Buildings, especially upon the tops of houses. The forme hereof doth differ according to the nacure of the foile; for in some places the leaves are narrower and leffer, but moe in number, and have one only circle: in some they are fewer, thicker, and also broader: they are greene, and of a deeper 1 5 Sedum maius angustifolium. Great narrow leaved Housleek.

L I B. 2.



green in some places, and in others of a lighter green; for those which we have described grow not in one place, but in divers and fundry.

2 Great Sengreene is found growing of it felfe on the tops of houses, old walls, and such like places, in very many prouinces of the Eaff. and of Greece, and also in the Islands of the Mediterranean fea, as in Creet, now called Candy, Rhodes, Zant, and others : neither is Spain without it; for (as Clusius witneffeth) it groweth in many places of Portingall; otherwise it is cherished in pots. In cold countries and such as lie Northward, as in both the Germanies, it neither groweth of it felfe, nor yet lasteth long, though it be carefully planted, and diligently looked vnto, but through the extremitie of the weather and the ouermuch cold of winter it perisheth.

The Time.

The stalk of the first doth at length floure af. ter the Summer folftice, which is in June about S. Barnabies day, and now and then in the month of August : but in Aprill, that is to say, after the Æquinociall of the Spring, which is about a moneth after the fpring is begun, there grow out of this among the leaves small strings, which are the groundwork of the circles; by which beeing at length full grown, it foreads it felfe into verie

many circles.

2 Housleek that growes like a tree floureth in Portugall presently after the winter solftice, being in December about S. Lucies day.

¶ The Names.

The first is commonly called lovis barba, or Iupiters beard, and also Sedum majus vulgare: the Germanes call it Bantstourts, 53013 Donderbaer : the Low-Durch, Donderbaert : the Hollanders. Bupflooch : the Frenchmen Ioubarbe : the Italians, Semprenius maggiore : the Spaniards, Siempreniva, yerua pentera : the Englishmen, Housleeke, Sengreen, and Aygreen : of some, Iupiters Eye, Bullocks eye, and Impiters beard : of the Bohemians, Netreske. Many take it to be Cotyledon altera Diofcoridis; but we had rather haue it one of the Sengreens, for it is continually green, and alwaies flourisheth, and is hardly hurt by the extremitie of Winter.

The other without doubt is Diefeorides his antonuis; that is, Sempervivum magnum, or Sedum majus, great Houslecke or Sengreen : Apuleius calleth it Vitalia, and Semperflorium : it is also named Caipburger, cepradois, mourie.

¶ The Temperature. The great Housleeks are cold in the third degree; they are also dry but not much, by reason of the waterie effence that is in them.

The Vertues.

They are good against S. Anthonies fire, the shingles, and other creeping vicers and inflammati- A ons, as Galen faith, that proceed of rheumes and fluxes; and as Dioscorides teacheth, against the inflammation or fiery heate in the eies: the leaues, faith Pliny, being applied, and the juice laid on, are a remedie for rheumatick and watering eies.

They take away the fire of burnings and scaldings and being applied with barly mealed ried do B take away the paine of the gout.

Dioscorides teacheth, that they are given to them that are troubled with a hot laske: that they C likewise drive forth wormes of the belly being drunke with wine.

The juice put up in a peffary do ftay the fluxes in women, proceeding of a hot cause; the leaves D held in the mouth do quench the thirst in hot burning feuers,

The juice mixed with barly meale and vineger prevaileth againft S. Anthonies fire, all hot bur- E ning and fretting vicers, and against scaldings, burnings, and hor inflammations, and also the gout comming of an hot cause.

The juice of Housleeke, garden Nightshade, and the buds of Poplar boiled in Axungia porci, or

I ne juice of Fronteeke gatter religious to the state of Form of the in Leaning I part, or hogs greafe, make the most fingular Populeon that euer was yfed in Surgerie.

The juice hereof taketh away comes from the toes and feet, if they be washed and bathed therewith, and euery day and night as it were emplaiftered with the skin of the fame Housleeke, which certainly taketh them away without incision or such like, as hath been experimented by my verie

good friend Mt Nicolas Belign, a man painfull and curious in fearthing forth the fecrets of nature.

H The decoction of Housleek or the juice thereof drunke, is good against the bloudy flixe, and cooleth the inflammation of the eyes, being dropped thereinto, and the herb bruised and layd vp.

on them.

C H A P. 143. Of the leffer Houfleekes or Prick-madams.

z Sedum minus bematoides: Prick-madam.



2 Sedum minus Officinarum.



¶ The Description.

He first of these is a very little hearbe creeping vpon the ground with many slender stalks, which are compassed about with a great number of leaues that are thick, full of joints, little, long, sharp pointed, inclining to a green blew. There rise vp amongst these little stalks an handfull high, bringing forth at the top as it were a shadowie tust, and therein sine yellow floures: the root is full of strings.

2 The other little Sengreene is also a small herbe, bringing forth many slender stalkes, feldome aboue a fpan high; on the tops whereof stand little floures like those of the other, in small



‡ 3 Sedum minus aftivum:

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7 Sedum medium teretifolium. Small Prick-madam.



‡ 4 Sedum minus flore amplo. Small large floured Sengreen.



‡ 6 Mizoon Scorpioides. Scorpion Sengreen.



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‡ 7 Sedum Portlandicum. Portland Sea-green.



‡ 8 Sedum petraum. Small rocke Sengreene.



loofe tufts, but they are white & fomthing lefter: the leaues about the ftalkes are few and little, but long, blunt, and round, bigger than wheaten cornes, fomething lefter than the kernels of Pine apples, otherwise nor vnlike, which oftentimes are fomthing red ftalks and all: the root creepeth vpon the fuperficiall or vppermost part of the earth, fending downe stender threds.

This is a small kinde of Stonectop, which hath little narrow leaues, thick sharp pointed and tender falls find of fatty juice; on the top wherof grow small yellow slours star-fashion. The root is small, and running by the ground.

4 There is likewife another Stonecrop called Frog Stonecrop, which hath little furfis of leaues rifing from fmall and thready roots, creeping you the ground like to Kali or Frog. graffe: from the which tutts of leaues rifeth a flender flalke fet with a few fuch like leaues, having at the top pretty large yellow floures, the imalneffe of the plant being confidered.

‡ 5 This is like that which is described in the second place, but that the stalkes are lefter, and not so tall, and the sloures of this are star-fashioned and of a golden yellow colour. ‡

8 There is another Stonecrop or Prick-madam called AiZeon Scorpioides, which is altogether like the great kinde of Stonecrop, and differeth in that, that this kind of Stonecrop or Prickmadam hath his tuft of yellow floures turning againe, not much vn-like the taile of a feorpion, refembling Molitic florpiodes, and the leaues fomewhat thicker and clofer thrust together: the root is fmall and tender.

7 There is a plant called Sedum Portlandicum, or Portland Stonerop, of the English Island called Portland, lying in the South coast, having goodly branches, and a rough rinde. The leaues imitate Laureols, growing among fit the Tithymales, but thicker, shorter, more fat and tender. The stalke is of a

wooddy substance like Lancoln, participating of the kindes of Crasala, Sempervivum, and the Tithymales, whereof we thinke it to be a kinde: yet not daring to deliuer any uncertaine sentence, it shall be lesse prejudiciall to the truth, to account it as a shrub degenerating from both kindes.

‡ Pena and Lobel, who first fer this forth, knew nor very well what they should say thereof, nor any fince them: where fore I have onely given you their figure put to our Authours description. ‡

8 There is a plant which hath received his name Sedum petreum, because it doth for the most part grow you the rockes, mountaines, and such like stony places, having very small leaves comming forth of the ground in sufts like Pseudo Moly, that is, our common herb called Thrist: among the leaves come forth slender stalk, an handfull high, loden with small yellow stource sike wrot the common Prick-madam: after which come little thick sharp pointed cods, which contain the seed, which is small, stat, and yellowish.

The Place.

The former of these groweth in gardens in the Low-Countries: in other places upon stone wals and tops of houses in England almost cuerie where.

The other growes about rubbish in the borders of fields, and in other places that lie open to the Sun.

The Time.

They floure in the Summer moneths.

The Names.

The leffer kinde is called in Greeke (1500 maps): in Latine, Sedum, and Sempervivoum minus: of the Germanes, Riegn Douberbaer, and Riegn Douberbaer; of the Italians, Sempervivoum minus: of the Frenchmen, Trieque-madame: of the English, Prick-madam, dwarfe Houseeke, and small Sengreene.

The fecond kind is named in shops Crassula minor: and they doe symame it Ainor, for the difference between it and the other Crassula which is a kind of Orchip: it is also called Verwindaria in Italian, Promota, Cransulofa, and Crassula: in low-Dutch, Blabet lowers: in English, which is recommended to the comment of the

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

All these small Sengreens are of a cooling nature like to the great ones, and are good for those A things that the others be. The former of these is vied in many places in sallads, in which it hath a fine rellish, and a pldasant taste, and is good for the heart-busine.

Снар. 144.

Of divers other small Sengreenes.

of The Description.

‡ I The stalke of this small water Sengreene is some span long, reddish, succulent, and weake; the leaves are longish, a little rough, and sul of juice: the sloures grow vpon the tops of the stalks, consisting of six purple or else shesh-colored leaves, which are succeeded by as many little code containing a small seed: the root is small and thready, & the whole plant hath an insipide of waterish taste. This was sound by Chasse in some waterie places of Germany about the end of lune, and he calls it Sedum minus 3, shee palastre.

z This fecond from fmall fibrous and creeping roots fends vp fundry little stalkes fet with leaues like those of the ordinary Prick-madam, yet less, the stalkes the stalkes and of a more altringent taste: the floures, which are pretty large, grow at the tops of the branches, and confit of fiue pale yellowish leaues. It growes in diuers places of the Alps, and shout the end of July, and in

August. This is the Sedum minus 6. or Alpinum 1. of Clusius.

3 This hath small little and thicke leaves, lying bedded, or compact close together, and are of an Astrolouri inclining to blew: the stalkes are some two inches long, slender, and almost naked; ypon which grow commonly some three sloures consisting of sine white leaves apiece, with some yellow threes in the middle. This mightily encreases, and will mat and couer the ground for a good space together. It sloures in August, and growes ypon the craggy places of the Alps. Clusius cals it Sedum minus norms, sine Alpinum 3.

cals it Sedum minus nonum, flut Alpinum 3.

The leaves of this are formwhat larger and longer, yet thick, and formwhat hairy about their ages 3 at first also of an acide taste, but afterwards bitterish and hot; it also sends forth shoots, and in the midst of the leaves it puts forth stalkes some two inches high, which at the top as in an umbel carry some six little floures consisting of flue leaves apiece, having their bottomes of a yellowish colour. It is found in the like places, and floures at the same time as the former. Clussus maketh it his Sedum minus 10. Alpinum 4. and in the stift. Lugd, it is called Lagne minimas.

5 For

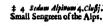
‡ I Sedum minus palustre. Small water Sengreen.







‡ 2 Sedum Alpinum 2. Clusii White Sengreen of the Alps.







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‡ 5 Sedum petraum Bupleuri folio. Long leaued rock Sengreen.



For these foure last described we are beholden to Clusius, and for this fifth to Pona, who root with few or no fibres, but fome knots bun-ching out here and there: it is couered with a thicke barke, and is of a blackish red colour on the out fide: the leaues are many, long and nar-row, lying fpred ypon the ground: the flalke growes fome foot high, and is round and naked, growes tome foot nign, and is round and naked, and at the top carries floures conflicting of feuen fharpe pointed pale yellow leaves; which are fucceded by feeds like thole of Suplemm, and of a ftrong finel: it floures about the middle of lully, and the feed is ripe about the middle of August. Poms, who first observed this growing vpon mount Baldus in Italy, fets it forth by the name of Sedum petraum Bupleuri folio. Bauhine hath it by the name of Perfoliata Alpina Gramineo folio, and Bupleuron angustifolium Alpinum.

The Nature and Vertues.

The three first described without doubt are cold, and partake invertues with the other small Sengreens: but the two last are rather of an hot and attenuating faculty. None of them are commonly known or yfed in phyficke. ‡

Vermicularis, fine Illecebra minor acris. \Vall Pepper, or Stone crop.



CHAP. 145. Of Stonecrop, called Wall Pepper.

This is a low and little herbe, the stalkes be stended the stalkes be stalked to the stalkes be stalked to the stalkes be stalked to the stal very thick, and fmall in growth, ful bodied, fharp pointed, and full of juice: The floures fland at the top, and are maruellous little; of colour yel-low, and of a sharpe biting take: the root is nothing but ftrings.

It groweth everywhere in ftony and dry places, and in chinks and crannies of old walls, and on the tops of houses: it is alwaies greene, and therefore it is very fitly placed among it the Sengreenes,

The Time. It floureth in the Summer moneths.

The Names.

This is Tertiam fempervivum Diofcoridis, Or Dioscorides his third Sengreen, which he faith is called of the Grecians, average agen : and major: and of the Romans Illecebra, Pliny also witnesseth, that the Latines name it Illecebra: yet there is an other store in and another miser the Germans call this herb Maurpfeffer, & Katzen treuble the Frenchmen, Pain d'oifean : the Low-Dirich,

Duer Depper : the Englishmen, Stonecrop, and Stonehote, little Stonecrop, Pricket, Monstail Wall Pepper, Country Pepper, and Iack of the Butterie.

The Temperature.

This little herb is sharpe and biting, and very hot. Being outwardly applied it raiseth blisters. and at length exulcerateth. The Vertues.

It wasteth away hard kernels and the Kings euill, if it be laid vnto them, as *Dioscorides* writes.

The juice hereof extracted or drawne forth, and taken with vineger or other liquor, procures vo.

mit, and brings vp groffe and flegmatick humors, and also cholerick, and doth thereby often times cure the Quartan Ague and other Agues of long continuance : and given in this manner it is a remedie against poisons inwardly taken.

CHAP. 146. Of Orpine.

The Description.

I He Spanish Orpyne sends forth round stalkes, thicke, slipperie, having as it were little joints somwhat red now and then about the root: the leaves in like manner be thicke, fmooth, groffe, full of rough juice, fometimes fleightly nicked in the edges, broader leafed, and greater than those of Purslane, otherwise not much valike, which by couples are set opposit one against another vpon euerie joint, couering the stalke in order by two and two:the sloures in the round tufts are of a pale yellow: the root groweth ful of bumps like vnto long kernels, waxing sharp toward the point: these kernels be white, and having strings growing forth of them.

I Crassula major Hispanica. Spanish Orpyne.

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2 Crassula fine faba innersa. Common Orpyne.





The fecond, which is our common Orpyne, doth likewife rife vp with very many round. stalkes that are smooth, but not jointed at all : the leaves are groffe or corpulent, thicke, broad,

and oftentimes fomewhat nicked in the edges, leffer than those of the former, placed out of order. The floures be either red or yellow, or else whitish: the root is white, wel bodied and full of kernels. This plant is very full of life: the stalks fet only in clay continue greene a long time, and if they be now and then watered they also grow. Wee haue a wilde kinde of Orpyne growing in corne fields and shadowy woods in most places of England, in each respect like that of the garden, saving that it is altogether leffer.

The Place.

They prosper best in shadowic and stony places, in old wals made of some or stone. Oribasius faith That they grow in Vineyards and tilled places. The first groweth in gardens; the other euerie where: the first is much found in Spaine and Hungarie; neither is Germany without it; for it groweth upon the bankes of the river of Rhene neere the Vineyardes, in rough and stony places, nothing at all dif-The fecond groweth plentifully both in Germany, France, Bohemia, England, and in other coun-

tries among Vines, in old long daubed and frong walls.

The Time.

The Orpynes floure about August or before.

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The Names.

The first is that which is called of the Grecians migor and argument of the Latines, Telephium, and Sempervivum filveftre, and Illecebra: but Illecebra by reason of his sharpe and biting quality differeth much from it, as we have declared in the former chapter. Some there be that name it allows, or Portulaca sylvestris : yet there is another Portulaca sylvestris, or wild Purslane, like to that which groweth in gardens, but leffer: we may call this in English, Spanish Orpyne, Orpyne of Hungarie, or ioynted

The second kind of Orpyne is called in shops Crassula, and Crassula Fabaria, and Crassula major, that it may differ from that which is described in the chapter of little Housleeke: it is named also Fabaria in high-Dutch, Mandkraut, Anauenkraut, fortzwang, & fotzweyn; in Italian Fabagraffa: in French, toubarbe des vignes, Feue effesse : in Low-Dutch, Smer mortele, and Bemel Sluttel : in English, Orpyne: also Liblong or Liue-long.

The Orpyns be cold and dry and of thin or subtile parts.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith, That being laid on with vinegre, it taketh away the white morphew: Gales faith A the black also, which thing it doth by reason of the scouring or clenting quality that it hath whereupon Galen attributeth vnto it an hot facultie, though the taste sheweth the contrarie : which aforefaid scouring facultie declareth, That the other two also be likewise cold. But cold things may as well clenfe, if drinesse of temperature and thinnesse of essence be joined together in them.

CHAP. 147. Of the Smaller Orpyns.

The Description.

he Orpyn with purple floures is lower and leffer than the common Orpyn: the stalks be flenderer, and for the most part lie along your the ground. The leaves are also thinner and longer, 800 fa more blew greene, yet well bodied, standing thicker below than aboue, confusedly set together without order: the floures in the tufts at the tops of the stalkes be of a pale blew tending to purple. The roots be not fet with lumpes or knobbed kernels, but with a multitude of hairy strings.

2 This fecond Orpyn as it is known to few, so hath it found no name, but that some Herbarists doe call it Telephium fempervivum or virens . for the stalkes of the other dowither in winter, the root remaineth greene; but the stalkes and leaves of this endure also the sharpnesse of winter; and therefore we may call it in English, Orpyn euerlasting, or neuer-dying Orpyn. This hath leffer and roun-

der leaves than any of the former the floures are red, and the root fibrous.

3 Classas received the feeds of this from Ferranto Imperato of Naples, under the name of

1 Telephium floribus purpureis. Purple Orpyn.







t a Telephium legitimum Imperati. Creeping Orpyi



Telephium legitimum; and he hath thus given vs the history thereof: It produces from the top of the root many branches spred vpon the ground, which are about a foot long, set with many leaves, especially fuch as are not come to floure; for the other have fewer these leaves are smaller, lesse thick alfo and fucculent than those of the former kindes, neither are they so brittle: their colour is green, inclining a little to blew : the tops of the branches are plentifully flored with little floures growing thick together and composed of fine little white leaves apeece: which fading, there succeed cornered feed veffels full of a brownish feed. The root is sometimes as thicke as ones little finger, tough, white, divided into some branches, and living many yeares. ‡

The Place, Time, Names, Temperature, and Vertues.

The first growes not in England. The second flourishes in my garden. ‡ The third is a stranger with vs. t They floure when the common Orpyn doth. Their names are specified in their seuerall descriptions; and their temperature and faculties in working are referred to the common Orpyn-

CHAP. 148. Of Purslane.

The Description.

He stalkes of the great Purssane be round, thicke, somewhat red, full of juyce, smooth, glittering, and parted into certaine branches trailing upon the ground: the leaves be an inch long, something broad, thicke, fat, glib, somewhat greene, whiter on the nether fide: the floures are little, of a faint yellow, and grow out at the bottome of the leagues. After them fpringethyp a little huske of a greene colour, of the bignesse almost of halfe a barly come, in which is small blacke feed : the root hath many strings.

1 Portulaca domestica. Garden Purslane.







2 The other is leffer and hath like stalkes, but smaller, and it spreadeth on the ground the leaues be like the former in fashion, smoothnesse, and thickenesse, but farre lesser.

The Place.

The former is fitly fowne in gardens, and in the waies and allies thereof, being digged and dun-

ged; it delighteth to grow in a fruitfull and fat foile not dry.

Theother commeth up of his owne accord in allies of gardens and vineyards, and oftentimes vpon rockes: this also is delighted with watery places: being once sowne, if it be let alone till the feed beripe it doth eafily fpring up afresh for certaine yeeres after.

It may be sowne in March or Aprill; it flourisheth and is greene in June, and afterwards even vntill Winter.

Purssane is called in Greeke, evera: in Latine, Portulaca : in high Dutch, Burkelbraut : in French, Poupier : in Italian, Prochaccia : in Spanish, Verdolagas : in English, Purslane, and Poscelane. Purslane is cold, and that in the third degree, and moist in the second : but wilde Purslane is nor

A Raw Purslane is much vsed in sallades, with oyle, salt and vinegre: it cooleth an hot stomacke, and prouoketh appetite; but the nourishment which commeth thereof is little, bad, cold, grosse, and moift: being chewed it is good for teeth that are fet on edge or aftonied; the juyce doth the fame being held in the mouth, and also the distilled water.

Pursane is likewise commended against wormes in young children, and is singular good especially if they be feuerish withall, for it both allaies the ouermuch heate, and killeth the wormes: which thing is done through the faltnes mixed therewith, which is not only an enemy to wormes.

but also to putrifaction.

The leaves of Purslane either raw, or boiled, and eaten as sallades, are good for those that haue great heate in their stomackes and inward parts, and doe coole and temper the inslamed

The fame taken in like manner is good for the bladder and kidnies, and allaieth the outragious lust of the body: the juyce also hath the same vertue.

The juyce of Purssane stoppeth the bloudy flix, the flux of the hemorrhoides, monethly termes. fpitting of bloud, and all other fluxes what soeuer.

The same throwne vp with a mother syringe, cureth the inflammations, srettings, and vicerations of the matrix; and put into the fundament with a clifter pipe, helpeth the vicerations and flux of

The leaues eaten raw, take away the paine of the teeth, and fasten them; and are good for teeth that are fet on edge, with eating of sharpe or sowre things.

The feed being taken, killeth and driueth forth wormes, and stoppeth the laske,

CHAP. 149. Of sea Purstane, and of the shrubby Sengreenes.

The Description.

CEa Purslane is not a herbe as Garden Purslane, but a little shrub: the stalkes whereof be hard and wooddy: the leaues fat, full of substance, like in forme to common Purslane, but much whiter and harder: the mossie purple stoures stand round about the vpper parts of the stalkes, as doe almost those of Blyte, or of Orach: neither is the feed valike, being broad and flat: the root is wooddy, long lasting, as is also the plant, which beareth out the Winter with the loffe of a few leaves.

† 2 There is another sea Purslane or Halimus, or after Dodonaus, Portulaca marina, which hath leaues like the former, but not altogether fo white, yet are they fomewhat longer and narrower, not much vnlike the leaues of the Oliue tree. The slender branches are not aboue a cubit or cubit and halfe long, and commonly lie fpred vpon the ground, and the floures are of a deepe our worne herby colour, and after them follow feeds like those of the former, but smaller.

‡ 3 Our ordinary Halimus or fea Purslane hath small branches some foot or betterlong, lying commonly fpred vpon the ground, of an ouerworne grayish colour, and sometimes purple, the leaues are like those of the last mentioned, but more fat and thicke, yet lesse hoary. The sloures grow on the tops of the branches, of an herby purple colour, which is succeeded by small feeds like to that of the fecond kinde. ‡

4. There is found another wilde fea Purslane, whereof I haue thought good to make mention, which doth resemble the kindes of Aizoons. The first kinde groweth vpright, with a trunke like a finall tree or shrub, having many vpright wooddy branches, of an ash colour, with many thicke, darke, greene leaves like the small Stone crop, called Vermicular is the floures are of an herby yellowish greene colour: the root is very hard and sibrous: the whole plant is of a salt tang taste, and the juyce like that of Kali.

5 There is another kinde like the former, and differeth in that, this strange plant is greater, the leaues more sharpe and narrower, and the whole plant more wooddy, and commeth neere to the forme of a tree. The floures are of a greenish colour.

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Of the Historie of Plants.

‡ I Halimus latifolius. Tree Sea Purflane



Halimus vulgaris, fine Portulaca marina. Common Sca Purflane.



‡ 2 Halimus angustifolius procumbens. Creeping Sea Purslane.



4. Vermicularis frutex minor. The leffer (hrubby Sengreene.



± 5 Fermicularis frutex major. The greater Tree Stone-crop.





‡ The first and second grow upon the Sea coasts of Spaine and other hot countries ‡: and the third groweth in the falt marishes neere the fea fide, as you passe ouer the Kings ferrey vnto tea inc; as you pane out: the Kings relief vino the Isle of Shepey, going to Sherland house (belonging sometime vinto the Lord Cheiny, and in the yeare 1590, vinto the Worshipfull S. Edward Hobby) fast by the ditches sides of the same marish it groweth plentifully in the Isle of Thance as you go from Margate to Sandwich, and in maas you go from Margare to Galante Enjanta in ma-ny other places along the coaft. The other forts grow yoon bankes and heapes of fand on the Sea coafts of Zeeland, Flanders, Holland, and in like places in other countries, as befides the Isle of Purbecke in England; and on Rauen-spurne in Holdernesse, as I my selfe haue seene.

The Time.

These flourish and floure especially in July and August.

The Names. Sca Pursiane is called Portulaca Marine: In Greeke, expac: it is also called in Latine, Halimus: in Dutch, Zee 1002celeime:in Englift, Sea Pur-

The baftard ground Pine is called of fome. Chamepitys vermiculata: in English, Sea ground Pine: ‡ or more fitly, Tree Ston-crop, or Pricket, or Shrubby Sengreene. ‡

The Temperature.

Sea Purslane is (as Galen faith) of vnlike parts, but the greater part thereof is hot in a meane, with a moisture vnconcocted, and somewhat windie.

The leaves (faith Dioscorides) are boyled to be eaten: a dram weight of the root being drunke with meade or honicd water, is good against cramps and drawings awrie of sinewes, burstings, and gnawings of the belly: it also causeth nurses to have store of milke. The leaves be in the Lowcountries preserved in saltor pickle as capers are, to be served and eaten at mens tables in stead of them, and that without any missike of taste, to which it is pleasant. Galen doth also report, that the young and tender buds are wont in Cilicia to be eaten, and also laid vp in store for vse.

Clusius faith, That the learned Portugal Knight Damianus a Goes affured him, That the leanes of the first described boyled with bran, and so applied, mitigate the paine of the Gout proceeding of an hot caufe.

† The figure that was formerly given by our Author with the ride of Ferritors meries and which is for front by Tebers, under the lame name, is either of secret hard for it, but questions is, and for it.

CHAP. 150. Of Herbe-luy, or Ground-Pine.

The Description.

He common kinde of Chamapitys or Ground-Pine is a smal herbe and very tender, creeping vpon the ground, having small and crooked branches trailing about. The leaves be small, narrow and hairy, in sauor like the Firre or Pine tree; but if my sence of smelling be perfect, me thinkes it is rather like vnto the finell of hempe. The floures be little, of a pale yellow colour, and fometimes white: the root is small and single, and of a wooddy substance.

† 2 The second hath pretty strong source square joynted stalkes, browne and hairy, from

which grow pretty large hairy leaves much clouen or cut: the floures are of a purple colour, and grow about the stalks in roundles like the dead Nettle : the seed is black and round, and the whole plant fauouring like the former : ‡ which sheweth this to be fitly referred to the Chamapitys, and not tobe well called Chamadrys famina, or jagged Germander, as some have named it. ‡

I Chamapitys mas. The male ground-Pine.



3 Chamapitys 3. Dodon. Small Ground-Pine.



2 Chamapleys famina. The female ground-Pine.



4 Iua muscata Monspeliaca. French herbe-Iuy or Ground-Pine.



Xx 3

3 This kinde of Herbe-Iuy, growing for the most part about Montpelier in France, is the least of all his kind, hauing small white and yellow floures, in smell and proportion like vnto the others, but much smaller.

† 4 There is a wilde or bastard kinde of Chamapitys, or ground-Pine, that hath leaves somewhat like vnto the second kinde, but not jagged in that manner, but onely snipt about the edges. The root is somewhat bigger, wooddy, whitith, and bitter, and like vnto the root of Succorie. All this herbe is very rough, and hath a strong vnpleasant smell, not like that of the ground-Pines.

† 5 There is another kind that hath many small and tender branches befet with little leaves for the most part three together, almost like the leaves of the ordinary ground-Pine: at the top of which branches grow slender white floures; which being turned vpide downe, or the lower part vpward, doe somewhat resemble the floures of Lamiam: the seeds grow commonly foure together in a cup, and are somewhat big and round: the root is thicke, whittis, and long lasting.

‡ 5 Chamapitys spuria altera Dodon. Bailard Ground-Pine. † 6 Chamapitys Austriaca. Austrian Ground-pine.





6 There groweth in Austria a kinde of Chamapitys, which is a most brane and rare plant, and of great beautie, yet not once remembred either of the ancient or new Writers, vntill of late that famous Garbau Classus had set it forth in his Pannonicke Observations, who for his singular skil and industrie hath woon the garland from all that have written before his time. This rare and firange plant I have in my garden, growing with many square stalkes of halfe a soot high, before even from the bottome to the top with leaves so like our common Rosemary, that it is hard for him which doth not know it exactly to finde the difference; being greene above, and somewikat hairie and loarry underneath: among which come forth round about the stalkes (after the manner of roundles or coronests) certain small cups or chalices of a reddish colour; out of which contective floures like winto Archangell in shape, but of a most excellent and stately mixed colour, the consider purple declining to blewness, and some sit were a white tongue; the lower and wpper jawes are white likewise, spotted with many bloody sport: which being past, the seeds appeare very long, of a shining blacke croour, for in order in the small hunkes as the Chamapitys spuria. The root is blacke and hard, with many hairy

The Place,

Thefe kinder of Chamapitys (except the laft) grow very plentifully in Kent, especially about Graucfend, Cobham, Southfeet, Horton, Dartford, and Sutton, and not in any other thire in England that I enter could find.

† None of these except the first, for any thing I know, or can learne, grow wilde in England; the second I have often seen in Gardens. ‡

The Time.

They floure in Iune, and often in August.

L 1 B. 2.

Ground Pine is called in Greeke, somewhat: in Latine, Ibiga, Ainga, and Abiga: in shops, Ina Arth.
ritica and Inamoschata: in Italian, Ina: in Spanish, Chamapitess: in high Dutch, 32ergiss mich
nitth; in low Dutch, 32et Cityres; in French, Ive moschate: in English, Herbe Inie, Forget me not,
Ground Dine and field Curves (ie.

Ground Pine, and field Cypreffe.

† The first of thefe is the Chamapity prima, of Mathiolus, Dodonaus and others, and is that
thich is commonly vsed in shops and in Phylicke.

2 This Atathiolus cals Chamadrys altera: Lobel, Chamadrys Liciniatu folijs: Lonicerus, Traxago wera; Tabernamem: anus, lva mefcata; and Dodon. (whom in this chapter we chiefly follow) Chamagirys altera.

3 Thirdly, this is the Chamapitys 1. Of Fuchsius and Others; the Chamapitys 1. Dioscoridis odoratior of Lobel; and the Chamapitys 3.0f Matthiolus and Dodonaus.

4. Gespier cals this Chamspilys species Monspelis : Clussus and Dodon : Ambyllis altera; and Lobel, An. thylis Chamspityides minor; and Tabern Iva Moschata Monspeliensium.

5 This is Chamapitys adulterina of Lobel: Pseudochamapitys and Ajuga adulterina of Clusius: and Chamapitys spiria altera of Dodon.

6 This is Chamapitys Austriaca Ot Clusius; and Chamapitys carulea of Camerarius. ‡

The Temperature.

These herbes are hot in the second degree, and dry in the third.

The leaves of Chamapitys tunned vp in Ale, or infufed in wine, or fodden with hony, and drunke A by the space of eight or ten daies, cure the jaundie, the Sciatica, the stoppings of the liver, the difficultie of making water, the stoppings of the spleene, and cause women to have their natural sick-

Chamapitys stamped greene with hony cureth wounds, malignant and rebellious vicers, and dif. B folueth the hardness of womens bress or paps, and profitably helpeth against poyson, or biting of any venomous beast.

The decoction drunke, diffolueth congealed bloud, and drunke with vinegre, driueth forth the C dead childe.

It clenfeth the intrals: it helpeth the infirmities of the liuer and kidnies; it cureth the yellow p jaundife being drunke in wine: the tringeth downe the defired fickenesses, and provoketh vrine: being boiled in Mead or honied water and drunke, it helpeth the Sciatica in forty daies. The people of Heraclea in Pontus dovie it against Wolfer bane in stead of counterpoyson.

The pouder hereof taken in pils with a fig, mollifieth the belly: it wasteth away the hardnesse of the papsist healeth wounds, it cureth putrified vicers being applied with hony: and these things the first ground Pine doth performe, so do the other two: but not so effectually, as witnesseth Di-

Classin of whom mention was made, hath not faid any thing of the Vertues of Chamapitys An. P. friaca; but verily I thinke it better by many degrees for the purposes aforesaid: my conjecture I take from the take, smell, and comely proportion of this Herbe, which is more pleasing and smallar vato the nature of man, than those which wee have plentifully in our owne Country growing.

CHAP. 151. Of Nauelwoort, or Pennimoort of the Wall.

The Description.

The great Nauelwoort hath round and thicke leaues, fomewhat bluntly indented above the edges, and fomewhat hollow in the midft on the upper pare, having a mort feesage feesage.

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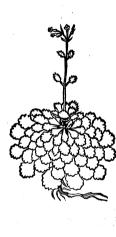
ftemme fastened to the middest of the leafe, on the lower side vaderneath the stalke, whereon the floures do grow, is small and hollow, an handfull high and more, befet with many small sloures of an our worne incarnate colour. The root is small like an oliue, of a white colour.

‡ The root is not well expreft in the figure, for it should have been more vnequall or tuberous, with the fibres not at the bottome, but top thereof. ‡

- 2 The fecond kinde of Wall Penniwort or Nauelwoort hath broad thicke leaues formewhat deepely indented about the edges: and are not fo round as the leaues of the former, but fomewhat long towards the fetting on, fpred yon the ground in manner of a fuff, fet about the tender flalke, like to Sengreene or Housleeke; among which rifeth vp a tender flalke whereon doe grow the likeaues. The floures fland on the top confilting of fine small leaues of a whitish colour, with redde spots in them. The root is small and threddy, ‡ This by some is called sedum Servasum, ‡
 - I Vmbilicus Veneris. Wall Penniwoort.

‡ 2 Vmbilicus Ven. sive Cetyleden alsera. Iagged or Rose Penniwoort.





‡ 3 This third kinde hath long thicke narrow leaues, very finely (nipt or nickt on the edges) which lie (pred very orderly vpon the ground; and in the midft of them rifeth vp a stalke some foot high, which beares at the top thereof vpon three or some little branches, diners white floures constiting of sine leaues appear.

The leaues of this are long and thicke, yet not fo finely fnipt about the edges, nor fo narrow as the feed of the former: the flalke is a foot high, fet here and there with former: the flalke is a foot high, fet here and there with formewhat fhorter and rounder leaues than thofe below, and toward the top thereof, out o' the bolomes of the fel caues come fundry little foot. falkes, bearing on their tops pretty large floures of colour white, and fported with red fpots. The roots are fmall, and here and there put up new tufts of leaues, like as the common Houlleeke. ‡

5 There is a kinde of Nauelwoort that groweth in watery places, which is called of the hufbandman Sheeps bane, because it killeth sheepe that do eat thereof: it is not much walike the precedent, but the round edges of the leaues are not so even as the other; and this creepeth upon the ground, and the other upon the stone walls.

\$\frac{1}{6}\$ Because fome in Italy have vied this for \$Pmbilicus Venerus\$, and othersome have so called ital thought it not amissive to follow *Mathiolus\$, and give you the history thereof in this place, rather than to omit it, or give it in another which may be perhaps as vnsit, for indeed I cannot fitly ranke.

3 Vinbilicus Veneris minor. Small Nauelwoort.

LIB. 2.

‡ 4 Cetyleden minor montana altera.
The other small mountaine Nauelwoort.



5 Cotyledon palustris. Water Penniwoort.





‡ 6 Cymbalaria Italica. Italian Bastard Nauelwoort.



it with any other plane. Baubine fets it betweene Hedera Terrestris, and Nasarrium Indicum: and Co. lamma refers it to the Linaria's, but I must confesse I cannot referre it to any; wherefore I thinke it as proper to giue it here as in any other place. The branches of this are many, long, flender, and creeping, upon which grow without any certaine order many little smooth thicke leaues fashioned like pingypon which grow without any certaine older many interface the first reader rathrolled in those of Ivie, and fastened to stakes of some inch long; and together with these stakes come forth others of the same length, that carry spur-fashioned floures, of the shape and bignesse of those of others of the name tength, that carry the name to the female Fluellen; their outfide is purple, their infide blew, with a fpot of yellow in the opening. The root is small, creeping and thready. It shoures toward the end of Summer, and growes wilde vponwalls in Italy, but in gardens with vs. Matthiolus calls it Cymbalaria (to which Lobel addes) Italica Hederacio folio : Lonicerus termes it Vmbilicus Veneris Officinarum : and laftly Columna calls it Linariahedera folio. 1

The first kind of Penniwoort groweth plentifully in Northampton vpon enery stone wall about the towne at Bristow, Bathe, Wells, and most places of the West countrie woon stonewalls. It groweth vpon Westminster Abbey, ouer the doore that leadeth from Chaucers tombe to the old palace. ‡ In this last place it is not now to be found. ‡

The fecond, third, and fourth grow vpon the Alpes neere Piedmont, and Bauier, and vpon the mountaines of Germany : I found the third growing vpon Bieston Castle in Cheshire.

 The fifth growes vpon the Bogges vpon Hampstead Heath, and many such rotten grounds in other places. ‡

They are greene and flourish especially in Winter: They floure also in the beginning of Sum-

The Names.

Nauelwoort is called in Greeke, workshops: in Latine, V mbilicus V eneris, and Acetabulum: of divers. Herba Coxendicum : Iacobus Manlius nameth it, Scatum Cali, and Scatellum : in Dutch, Bauelcupt : in Italian, Cupertoiule : in French, Escuelles : in Spanish, Capadella : of some, Horsus Veneru, or Venus garden, and Terra vmbilieus, or the Nauel of the earth: in English, Penniwoort, Wall-Penniwoort. Ladies Nauell, Hipwoort and Kidney-woort.

Water Penniwoort is called in Latine, Cotyledon palustris : in English, Sheepe killing Pennigraffe, Penny-rot, and in the North Countrey, White-rot: for there is also Red-rot, which is Rosa folu : in Northfolke it is called, Flowkwoort. ‡ Columna and Banhine fitly refer this to the Ranunsuli, or Crowfeet; for it hath no affiniticat all with the Cotyledons (but onely in the roundnesse of the leafe) the former of them calls it, Ranunculus aquaticus vimbilicato folio, and the later, Ranunculus aquat .Cotyledonis folio. #

The Temperature.

Nauelwoort is of a moist substance and somewhat cold, and of a certaine obscure binding qualitie: it cooleth, repelleth, or dritteth backe, scoureth and consumeth, or wasteth away, as Galente-

The Water Pennywoort is of an hot and vicerating quality, like to the Crowfeet, whereof it is a kinde. The bastard Italian Nauelwoort seemes to partake with the true in cold and moifture. ±

The Vertues. The juyce of Wall Pennywoort is a fingular remedy against all inflammations and hot tumors. as Erysipelas, Saint Anthonies fire and such like; and is good for kibed heeles, being bathed there with, and one or more of the leaves laid voon the heele.

The leaves and roots eaten doe breake the stone, prouoke vrine, and prevaile much against the dropfie.

The ignorant Apothecaries doe vie the Water Pennywort in flead of this of the wall, which С they cannot doe without great error, and much danger to the patient : for husbandmen knowwell, that it is noisome vnto Sheepe, and other cattell that feed thereon, and for the most part bringeth death vnto them, much more to men by a stronger reason.

CHAP.

CHAP. 152. Of Sea Pennywoort.

1 Androface Matthioli. Sea Nauel-woort.



2 Androsace appua spuria. One Sommers Nauell-woort.



The Description.

'He Sea Nauel woort hath many round thicke leaves like vnto little faucers, fer vpon small and tender stalks, bright, shining, and fmooth, of two inches long, for the most part growing vpon the surrowed shells of cockles or the like, every small stem bearing upon the end or point, one little buckler and no more, refembling a nauell: the stalke and leafe fet together in the middle of the fame. Whereupon the Herbarists of Montpelier have called it Vmbilicus Marinus, or sea Nauell. The leaues and stalkes of this plant, whilest they are yet in the water, are of a pale ash colour, but being taken forth, they prefently wax white, as Sea Mosse, called Corallina, or the shell of a Cockle. It is thought to be barren of feed, and is in taste saltish.

2 The fecond Androface hath little fmooth leaues, fpred vpon the ground like vnto the leaves of fmall Chickweed or Henbit, whereof doubtles it is a kind: among which rifeth vp a flender ftem. having at the top certaine little chaffie floures of a purplish colour. The seed is contained in small scaly husks, of a reddish colour, and a bitter taste. The whole plant perisheth when it hath persected his seed, and must be sowne againe the next yere:which plant was given to Matthiolus by Corsulus who (as he affirmeth) teceiued it from Syria; but I thinke hee faid to to make Mathiolus more joyfull: but furely I furmise hee picked it out of one old wal or other, where it doth grow euen as the small Chickweed, or Nailewoort of the wall do.

‡ The figure that was here was that unperfect one of Matthiolus; and the description of our Author was framed by it, vnleffe the last part thereof, which was taken out of the Aduer faria pag . 166. to amend both thefe, wee here prefent you with the true figure and description, ta-

kenout of the workes of the indicious and painefull Herbarift Carolus Clusius. It hath (faith hee) many leaves lying flat vpon the ground, like to those of Plantaine, but lesser, and of a pale greene colour, and toothed about the edges, foft also and juycie, and of somewhat a biting take. Amongst these leaves rife up five or fix stalkes of an handfull high, commonly of a greene, yet sometimes of a purple colour, naked and somwhat hairy, which at their tops carry in a circle five roundish leaves alfo a little toothed and hairy; from the midft of which arife fine or more foot-fialkes, each bearing a greenish rough or hairie cup parted also into fine little leanes or jags, in the midft of which; stands a little white source parted also into fine; after which succeed pretty large seed vessels,

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which contains an unequal! red feed like that of Primroses, but bigger: the root is single and sen. der and dies as foone as the feed is perfected. It growes naturally in diuers places of Austria, and amongst the corne about the Bathes of Baden; whereas it floures in Aprill, and ripens the feed in May and Iune. ‡

The Place.

Androface will not grow any where but in water: great store of it is about Frontignan by Montpellier in Languedoc, where every fisher-man doth know it.

The second groweth vpon old stone and mud walls : notwithstanding I haue (the more to grace Matthiolus great jewell) planted it in my garden.

The Time. The bastard Androface floureth in Iuly, and the seed is ripe in August.

The Names.

Andreface is of some called Vmbilicus marinus, or sea Nauell.

The second is knowneand called by the name of Androsace altera Matthioli. \$

The Temperature.

The fea Nauell is of a diureticke qualitie, and more dry than Galen thought it to be, and leffe hot than others have deemed it: there can no moisture be found in it.

The Vertues.

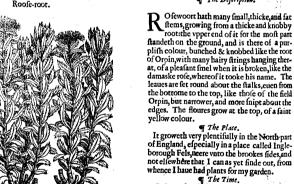
Sea Nauel-woort prouoketh vrine, and digesteth the filthinesse and sliminesse gathered in the

Two drams of it, as Diefeorides faith, drunke in wine, bring downe great store of wine out of their bodies that have the dropfie, and it maketh a good plaister to ease the paine of the gout.

CHAP. 153. Of Rose-root, or Rosewoort.

Rhodia Radix. Roofe-root.

The Description.



It floureth and flourisheth in Iune, and the feed is ripe in August.

The Names. Some have thought it hath taken the name Rhodia of the Island in the Mediterranean fea, called Rhodes:but doubtleffe it took his name Rhodia radix, of the root which smelleth like a rose: in English, Rose-root, and Rose-woort.

¶ The Vertues.

There is little extant in writing of the faculties of Rosewoort: but this I have found that if the root be stamped with oile of Roses and laid to the temples of the head, it easeth the paine of the

CHAP.

Of the Historie of Plants. CHAP. 154.

1 Crithmum marinum. Rocke Sampier.

Of Sampier. 2 Crithmum (binofum)

Thorny Sampier.





Crithmum chryfantbemum Golden Sampier.





Ocke Sampier hath many fat and thicke leaves formwhat like those of the leffer Purslane, of a spicie tafte, with a certain faltneffe; among ft which rifes vp a stalk divided into many smal spraies or forigs, on the top whereof grow fpoky tufts of white floures, like the tufts of Fennell or Diff : after that comes the feed, like the feed of Fenell, but greater: the root is thicke and knobby, beeing of fmell delightfull and plea-

The fecond Sampier, called Paffinaca marina or fea Parfnep hath long fat leaves very much jagged or cureuen to the middle rib. tharp or prickely pointed, which are fer vpon large fat jointed stalks; on the top wherof do grow tufts of whitifh or elfereddifh floures. The feed is wrapped in thorny husks: the root is thicke and long, not valike to the Parlenep, very good and wholfome to be eaten.

Golden Sampier bringerh forth many stalks from one root, compassed about with a multitude of long fat leaves; fet together by equal diffances at the sop whereof come yellow floures. The feed is like those of the rock Sampier. wedlannik dies das estad nie

Rocke Sampier growes on the tocky clifts at Douer, Winchelfey, by Rie, about Southampton, the Isle of Wight, and most rocks about the West and North parts of England

The second groweth neere the sea vpon the sands and Baych betweene Wnitstable and the Isle

of Tenet, by Sandwich, and by the fea neere West-chester.

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The third growes in the myrie marsh in the Isle of Shepey, as you go from the Kings Ferrey to Sherland house.

¶ The Time.

Rocke Sampier flourisheth in May and Iune, and must be gathered to be kept in pickle in the beginning of August.

The Names.

Rock Sampler is called in Greeke mitter: in Latine Crithmum, and of divers Bati ? in some shops. Cretamarina: of Petrus Crescentius, Cretamum, and Rincum marinum: in high-Dutch, Apentinspel: which is in Latine Faniculum marinum, or sea Fennell: in Italian, Benocchie marine, Herba di San Pietro ; and hereupon divers name it Sampetra: in Spanish, Perexil de la mer Limeio marino, Fenol marin : in English, Sampier, rock Sampier, and of some, Crestmarine and these be the names of the Sampier generally eaten in fallads.

The other two be also Crithma or Sampiers, but most of the later Writers would draw them to fome other plant ; for one calls the fecond Pastinaca marina, or fea Partnep; and the third, After Asticus marinus; and Lobel names it Chryfanthemum littoreum: but wee had rather entertaine them as

Mathielus doth; among the kindes of Crithmum or Sampier.

Sampier doth dry, warm, and fcoure, as Galen faith.

The leaves, feeds, and roots, as Diofestides faith, boiled in wine and drunk, provoke vine and wo mens ficknesse, and prevaile against the jaundice.

The leaves kept in pickle, and eaten in fallads with oile and vineger, is a pleasant sauce for mest, whollome for the stoppings of the liuer, milt, kidnies, and bladder it prounketh vine gently: it openeth the stoppings of the intrals, and stirreth vy an appetite to meat.

It is the pleafantest fauce, most familiar, and best agreeing with mans body, both for digestion of

meats, breaking of the stone, and voiding of gravell in the reins and bladder.

CHAP. 155.

Of Glasse Saltwort.

¶ The Description.

I Lassewort hath many grosse thicke and round stalks a foot high full of fat and thicke fprigs, fer with many knots or joints, without any leaves at all, of a reddish greeze colour: the whole plant refembles a branch of Corall: the root is very small and single.

2 There is another kind of Saltwort which hath been taken among the antient Herbaritts for a kinde of Sampier. It hath a little tender stalke a cubit high, divided into many small branches, fet full of little thicke leaves very narrow, fomewhat long and tharp pointed, yet not pricking; 4mongst which come forth small seed wrapped in a crooked huske, turning round like a crooked perwinkle: the stalks are of a reddish colour: the whole plant is of a falt and biting tast; the root is fmall and threddy.

3 There is likewise another kinde of Kali, whereof Lobel maketh mention under the name of Kali minus, which is like to the last before remembred, but altogether lesse, # having many slender weake branches lying commonly fored voon the ground, and fet with many finall round long tharp pointed leaues of a whitish green colour the feed is small and shiring not much valide that of Sorrell: the root is flender with many fibres: the whole plant hath a faltifh taffe like as the former. Dodon. calls this Kali album.

I Salicornia, line Kali veniculatum. Glassewort, Saltwort, or Sea-grasse, Spatie Glassewort.

LIB. 2



\$ 2 Kali majus semine cochleato.



\$ 3 Kaliminus. 221 House and Y Yo Small Glaffewort.

The Place.

These plants are to be found in falt mer fhes almost everie where.

The fecond excepted, which groweth not here, but vpon the coasts of the Mediterranean fea. ‡

The Time. They floure and flourish in the Summer moneths.

The Names.

Saltwort is called of the Arabians, Kali. and Alkali. Avicen, cap. 724. describeth them under the name of Pfnen, which differs from V free; for V free is that which the Gree cians call command the Latines Mulcus, or Mosse : of some as Raprista Montanus, it hath been judged to be Emperron.

The axen or ashes hereof, are named of Matthiolus, Sylvaticus sade: of moft, Sal Alkali . diuers call it Alumen catinum. Others: make this kinde of difference betweene Sal Kali and Alumen catinum, That Alumen catinum is the aftes it felf, and that the falt that is made of the aftes is Sal Alkali. Stones are beaten to gouder and mixed

with ashes, which beeing melted together,

Which while it is made ted hot in the furnace and is melted, become the matter wherego glaffle is made. Which while it is made ted hot in the furnace and is melted, becomming liquid and fit to worke vpon doth yeeld as it were a far floring aloft, which when the it is cold water has high as a flone, yet is it brittle and quickly broken. This is commonly called Assure any it is to begin the Sarabase; in French, sain de Voirre: in Italian, Fior de Criffallo, i. Floure of Cryffal. The herb is a fio called of discounting the control of the contr uers, Cali atticulatum, or jointed Glaffewort : in English, Crab-graffe, and Frog. graffe.

The Temperature.

Glassewort is hot and dry: the ashes are both drier and hotter, and that even to the fourth degree: the ashes have a causticke or burning facultie.

The Vertues.

A A little quantitie of the herb taken inwardly doth not only mightily provoke vrine, but in like fort caffeth forth the dead childe. It draweth forth by fiege waterie humor, and purgeth away the dropfie.

A great quantitie taken is mischieuous and deadly : the smel and smoke also of this herb being

burnt driues away ferpents.

The afthes are likewise tempered with those medicines that serue to take away scabs and filth of the skin. It easily confumeth proud and superfluous fiesh that groweth in poisonsome vicers, as Auicen and Serapio report.

We reade in the copies of Serapio. That Kali is a tree to great that a man may fland under the shadow thereof: but it is very like that this errour proceeds rather from the interpreter, than from

the Author himfelfe.

The floure of Crystall, or as they commonly terme it Sandeuer, doth wonderfully dry: it easily taketh away feabs and manginesse, if the soule parts be washed and bathed with the water wherein

CHAP. 156. Of Thoron-Wax.

1 Perfeliata vulgaris. Common Thorow-wax.



2 Perfeliata filiquofa. Codded Thorow wax.



The Description.

Horow-wax or Thorow leafe, hath a round, flender, and brittle stalke, divided into many fmal branches, which passe or go thorow the leaves, as though they had been drawn or thrust thorow, and to make it more plain, every branch grows thorow every leaf, making them like hollow cups or faucers. The feed groweth in spoky tufts or rundles like Dill, long and blackith. The floures are of a faint yellow colour. The root is fingle, white and threddy,

2 Codded Thorow wax reckoned by Dodonew among the Braffickes or Colewoorts, hee making it a kind thereof, and calling it Braffica (ybuffris perfoliata: though in mine opinion without reason, sith it hath neither shape, affinitie, nor likenesse with any of the Colewoorts, but altogether most valike, resembling very well the common Thorow-wax, whereunto I rather refer it. It hath small, tender, and brittle stalkes two foot high, bearing leaves, which wrap and inclose themselves round about, although they do not run thorow as the otherdo, yet they grow in fuch manner, that vpon the fidden view thereof, they feeme to passe thorow as the other vpon the small branches do grow little white floures; which being past, there succeed slender and long cods like those of Turneps or Nauewes, whose leaves and cods do somewhat resemble the same, from whence it hath the name Napifolia, that is, Thorow-wax with leaves like vnto the Nauew. The root is long and fingle. and dieth when it hath brought forth his feed.

There is a wilde kinde hereof growing in Kent in many places among the corn, like the former in each respect, but altogether lesse: the which no doubt brought into the garden would proue the very fame.

The first described growes plentifully in many places about Kent, and between Farningham and Ainsford it growes in fuch quantitie(as I haue bin informed by M' Bowles) in the corn fields on the tops of the hills, that it may well be termed the infirmitie of them.

The later growes not wilde with vs, that euer I could finde though Lobel seemes to affirme the

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They grow in the gardens of Herbarists, and in my garden likewise.

The Time.

They floure in May and Iune, and their feed is ripe in August.

The Names.

It hath been called from the beginning Perfoliata, because the stalk doth passe through the leafe, following the fignification of the same. We call it in English, Thorow-wax, and Thorow-

*2 This by the most and best part of Writers (though our Author be of another opinion) is very sitly referred to the wilde Coleworts, and called Brasica campestric by Classic and by Camerarius: Brasica agressic by Trague: yet Lobel calls it Perfoliata Mapifalia Anglorum sitiguesa.

¶ The Temperature. Thorow-wax is of a dry complexion.

The Vertues.

The decoction of Thorow wax made of water or wine healeth wounds. The juice is excellent A for wounds, made either into oile or vnguent.

The greene leaves stamped, boiled with waxe, oile, rosin, and turpentine, make an excellent Vnguent or oile to incarnate, or bring up flesh in deep wounds.

CHAP. 157. Of Hony-wort.

I The Description.

Erinthe or Hony-wort rifeth forth of the ground after the fowing of his feed, with two fmall leaves like those of Basill; between the which leaves commeth forth a thick fat smooth tender and brittle stalke ful of juice, that divides it selfe into many other branches, which also are divided into fundry other armes or branches likewise, crambling or leaning toward the ground, being not able without props to fustain it selfe, by reason of the great weight of

1 Cerinthe major. Great Honywort.



3 Cerinthe minor. Small Honywort.



1 2 Cerinthe asperior flore flauo. Rough Honywort.



leaues, branches, and much juice the whole plant is furcharged with vpon which branches are placed many thicke tough leaves, fet with very sharp prickles like the rough skinne of a Thornback of ablewish green colour, spotted very notably with white strakes and spots, like those leaves of the true Pulmonaria or Cowflips of Ierusalem, and in shape like those of the codded Thorow-wax, which leaves do clip or embrace the stalke round about: from the bosome whereof come forth small clusters of yellow floures, with a hoope or band of bright purple round about the middeft of the yellow floure. The floure is bollow, fashioned like a littlebox, of the tast of hony when it is sucked, in the hollownes wherof are many smal chiues or threads; which beeing past, there succeed round blacke feed contained in fost skinny husks. The root perisheth at the first approch of winter. ‡ This varieth in the colour of the floures, which are yellow or purple, and fometimes of both mixt together, ‡

‡ 2 The leaves of this other great Honywort of Clusius description, are shaped like those last described, but are narrower at their setting on, and rougher; the floures also are yellow, but in shape & magnitude like the former, as it is alfo in the feeds & all other parts thereof. ‡

Of the Historicof Plants. LIB. 2.

This other Cerinth or Honywort hath small long and slender branches, reeling this way and that way as not able to fustain it felf, very brittle, befer with leaues not much whike the precedent. that way as not able to luitain it left, very orditte, other than leader not much white the precedent, but leffer, neither for ough nor spotted, of a blewish green colour. The floures be small, bollow, and yellow; the feed is small, round, and as black as leat: the root is white, with some shores, the which dieth as soon as the former. "It here is a taste as it were of new wax in the floures or leaues chewed, as the name doth feem to import.

¶ The Place.
These plants do not grow wilde in England, yet I haue them in my garden: the seed whereof I received from right honorable good friend the Lord Zouch. The Time.

They floure from May to August, and perish at the first approch of winter, and must be sowne again the next fpring. 1 The Names.

I The first of the country is called Cynogloss montana, and Cerinthe : Dodonaus cals it Maru herba: Lobel, and others, Cerinthe major.

The coord is Cerimbe quorundam major flavo flore of Clusius.

The third by Dedonaus is called Maru herba minor; and by Clusius, Cerimbe quorundam minor flavo flore: Lobel also cals it Cerimbe minor.

The Nature and Vertues. Pliny & Auicen feem to agree, that these herbs are of a cold complexion : notwithstanding there is not any experiment of their vertues worth the writing.

CHAP. 158. Of S. lobns Wort.

1 Hypericum, S. Johns work

2 Hypericum Syriacum, Rue S. Iohns wort.





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The Description.

C Aint Iohns wort hath brownish stalks beset with many small and narrow leaves, which if you behold betwirt your cies and the light, do appeare as it were bored or thrust thorow in an infinite number of places with pinnes points. The branches divide themselnes into fundry final twigs, at the top whereof grow many yellow floures, which with the leanes bruifed do yeeld a reddish juice of the colour of bloud. The seed is contained in little sharp pointed huskes blacke of colour, and finelling like Rofin. The root is long, yellow, and of a wooddy fubfiance.

2 The second kind of S. Johns wort is named Syriaeum, of those that haue not seen the fruitful and plentifull fields of England, wherein it groweth aboundantly, having small leaves almost like Rue or Herb-Grace: wherein Dodoneus hath failed, intituling the true Androsemum by the name of Ruta (sluestris; whereas indeed it is no more like Rue than an Apple to an Oister. This plant is al. together like the precedent, but smaller, wherein consistent the difference. ‡ It had beene fitter for our Author to haue given vs a better and perfecter description of this plant (which as hee faith growes fo abundantly with vs) than fo abfurdly to cauli with Dodonaus for calling (as he faith) the true Androsamin, Ruta squaestris : for if that be the true Androsamin which Dodowans made mention by the foresaid name, why did not our Authour figure and describe it in the next chapter saue one, for Androfemum, but followed Dodonaus in figuring and describing Tursan for it? See more bereof in the chapter of Tursan. I cannot say I have seen this plant; but Lobel the Author & see. ter forth thereof thus briefly describes it: The leaves are foure times leffe than those of ours, which grow thicke together as in rundles, upon stalks being a cubit high. The floures are yellow, and like those of our common kinde. ±

3 Woolly S. Johns wort hash many finall weake branches trailing spon the ground, befetwith many little leaues couered ouer with a certain foft kinde of downineffe; among which come forth weake and tender branches charged with small pale yellow floures. The seeds and roots are like to the true S. Iohns wort.

> Cran . 3. O' S. To and both. ‡ 3 Hypericum tomentosum Lobeli. Lobels woolly S. Iohns wort.



The figure that our Author gaue was of that which I here give you the second in the third place, under the title of Hyper. soment. Cluss; for Clussus saith it was his, and blames Lobel for making is all one with that he found about Montpelier: whole figure also I give you first in the third place that you may see what difference you can observe by them: for Clustus faith, Lobels is but an handfull high; yet tells he not vs how high his growes, neither inflances how they differ, neither can I gather it by Labels description: but I conjecture it thus; That of Clusius his description is taller, more white and hairy, and hath the floures growing along little foot stalks, and not in maner of an

‡ 4 Besides these two creeping hoary S. Johns Worts here described, there is another small kindewhich is called by Dodoneus, Hypericum minus; and by Lobel, Hypericum minimum sapinam Septenrionale. It growes some handfull or more high, with weake and slender branches set with leaves like those of the ordinarie kinde, but leffe; the floures are also like those of the first described, but fewer in number, and leffe, It is to be found in dry and barren grounds, and flours at the same time

J haue observed growing in S. Johns Wood and other places, that kinde of S. Johns Wort

which by Tragus is called Hypericum pulcbrum 3 and both by him and Lonicerus is thought to be Diwhich by 11 ag to 15 thought to be Discorder his Androsemum; the which we in English may for distinctions sake call veright S. Iohns wort: It hash roots like those of the ordinarie kinde, from which arise streight slender stalkes some cubit high, fet at equall spaces with pretty smooth leaves, broad, and almost incompassing the stalk at their fetting on, being sometimes of a green, otherwhiles of a reddish colour: towards the rop they are parted into some few branches, which beare such yellow floures as the common kind but somewhat smaller. It floures about the same sime as the former, or a little after, \$\pm\$

Hypericum tomentofum Clufi. Woolly S. Iohns wort of clufiu.

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‡ 4 Hypericum (upinum glabrum. Small creeping S. Iohns wort.





They grow very plentifully in pastures in every countrie. They floure and flourish for the most part in Iuly and August.

of The Names.
Salohns work is called in Greeke when s in Latine Hypericane: in thops, Perforate of divers, Fuga demonum ; in Dutch, San Johang araute in Italian, Hyperico : in Spanish, Caraconzillo : in French Mille Pertuys . in English, S. Johns wort, or S. Johns graffe.

I The Temperature. S. Iohns wort, as Galen teacheth, is hot and dry, being of fubstance thin.

The Vertue.

S. Iohns wort with his floures and feed boiled and drunke, prouoketh vrine, and is right good a. A. gainst the stone in the bladder, and stoppeth the laske. The leaves stamped are good to be laid vpon burnings, scaldings, and all wounds, and also for rotten and filthy vicers.

The leaues, floures, and feeds flamped, and put into a glaffe with oile oliue, and fet in the hor fun to for certain weeks together, and then firained from those herbs, and the like quantitie of new put in and funned in like manner, doth make an oile of the colour of bloud, which is a most precious requedie for deep wounds and those that are thorow the body, for the sinues that are prickt, or any wound made with a venomed weapon. I am accustomed to make a compound bile hereof, the making of which you shall receive at my hands, because I know that in the world there is not a better, no not the naturall Balfam it felfe; for I date undertake to cure any fuch wound as absolutely in each respe S, if not sooner and better, as any man shall or may with natural Balsam.

Take white wine two pintes, oile oline foure pounds, oile of Turpentine two pounds, the leanes, C floures, and feeds of S. Iohns wort of each two great handfulls gently bruiled; put them all together into a great double glaffe, and fet it in the Sun eight or tendaies; then boile them in the fame glaffe per Balneum Maria, that is, in a kettle of water, with some straw in the bottome, wherein the glaffe must stand to boile: which done, strain the liquor from the herbs, and do as you did before, putting in the like quantitie of herbs, floures, and feeds, but not any more wine. Thus have you a great fecret for the purpoles aforesaid.

Dioscorides

Dioscorides faith, That the seed drunke for the space of forty daies together cureth the Sciatica. and all aches that happen in the hips. and the

The same Author saith, That being taken in wine it takes away tertian and quartan Agues,

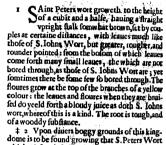
CHAP. 159.

Of S. Peters wort or square S. Iohns graffe.

S. Peters wort.

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dome is to be found growing that S. Peters Wort which Clustus describes in his Austrium by the name of Afeyrum Supinum in Ac. This fends forth diuers round hairy creeping stalks, which heere and there put vp new fibres or roots, and these are set at certain spaces with very round and hairy leaues of a whitish colour, two at a joint, and on the tops of these stalks grow a few small yellow sloures which consist of sue leaves apiece. These stalks seldome fend forth branches, vnleffe it be one or two at the tops: it may well becalled in English, Round lesued S.Peters wort. 4

The Place.

S. Peters wort or S. Iohns graffe groweth plentifully in the North parts of England, especially in Land sdale and Crauen: I have found it in many places of Kent, especially in a copse by M'. Sidless house neere South-fleet.

The Time. It floureth and flourisheth when S. Iohns wort doth.

The Names. It is called in Greeke . the Latines have no other name but this Greek name Afgron. It is called of fome Androfamum: Galen makes it both a kind of Tutfan and S. Johns wort, & faith it is named Afgron, or Afgroides : in English, S. Peters wort, Square or great S. Johns graffe, and of fome Hardhay. Few know it from S. Johns wort.

The Temperature. This herb is of temperature hot and dry,

It is endued with the same vertues that S. Johns wort is. The seed, saith Dissorides and Galen, being drunk in foure ounces and a halfe of Meade, doth plentifully purge by fiege cholericke excre-CHAP.

CHAP. 160. Of Tutsan or Parke leanes.

The Description.

He stalks of Tutsan be straight, round, chamfered or crested, hard and wooddy, beeing for the most part two soot high. The leaves are three or source times bigger than those of S. Johns wort, which be at the first green; afterwards and in the end of Summer of a darke red colour: our of which is pressed a juice nor like blacke bloud, but Claret or Gascoigne wine. The floures are yellow, and greater than those of S. Peters wort, after which riseth vp a little round head or berry, first green, afterwards red, last of all blacke, wherein is contained yellowish red

feed: the root is hard, wooddy, and of long continuance.

‡ 2 This, which Dodoness did not vnfitly call Ruta fylvesfiris Hypericoides, and which others haue set forth for Andresamum, and our Author the last chapter saue one affirmed to be the true Andresamm; (though here it seemes he had either altered his mind, or forgot what he formerly wrot) any fitly stand in competition with the last described, which may passe in the sirst place for the Antients; for advac subjective st. I will not here infist vponthe point of controuerfie, but give you the description of the plant, which is this; It sends yo round slender reddish stalks some two cubits high, set with sewer yer bigger leaves than the ordinarie S. Johns wort, and these also more hairy: the floures and seeds are like those of the common S. Iohns wort, but somewhat larger it growes in some mountainous wooddy places; and in the Aductorial it is called Androman excellentius, feu magnum: and by Dodoneus (as we but now noted) Rutaffvii Hypericaids, thinking it to be the Rutaffuight; which is described by Diaforides, this 3, cap. 48. In the old Greeke edition of Manusius, which is described by Trigitus his therepretation, in the chapter and booke but now mentioned; but rejected amongst the Noth; in the Paris edition, Anna.
1549. You may finde the description also in Dodonaus, Pemps, prima, lib. 3, cap. 25, whither I refer the Curious, being tochhere to infift farther vpon it. #

1 Clymenon Italorum. Tutfan or Parke leaves.

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‡ 2 Androfamum Hypericoldes. Tutian S. Johns wort.



The Place . Tutfan groweth in woods and by hedges, especially in Hampsted wood, where the Golden Rod doth grow; in a wood by Railie in Effex, and many other places. The Time.

It floures in Iune and August: the seed in the mean time waxeth ripe. The leaves become red in Autumne, at which time is very eafily preffed forth his winy juice.

The Names. It is called in Greeke at the Latines also Androfamon: it is likewise called Dionysia. as Galen witneffeth. They are farre from the truth that take it to be Clymenum, and it is needleffe to finde fault with their error. It is also called Siciliana, and Herba Siciliana : in English, Tutfan, and Parke leaues.

¶ The Temperature.

The faculties are fuch as S. Peters wort, which doth fufficiently declare it to be hot and dry.

The Vertues. The feed hereof beaten to pouder, and drunke to the weight of two drams, doth purge choletick excrements, as Diofcorides writeth; and is a fingular remedie for the Sciatica prouided that the patient drinke water for a day or two after purging.

The herbe cureth burnings, and applied vpon new wounds it stancheth the bloud and healeth

The leaves laid vpon broken thins and feabbed legs heale them, and many other hurts & griefs; whereof it tooke his name Tout-faine or Tutlane, of healing all things.

+ CHAP. 161. Of baftard S. lobns wort.

‡ 1 Coris Matthioli. Matthielus his bastard S. Iohns wort. † 2 Caris carules Monfieliace. French bastard S. Johns wort.





He diligence of these later times hath been such to finde out the Materia Medica of the Antients, that there is scarce any Plant described by them, but by some or other of late there have been two or more severall plants referred thereto : and thus it hath happened vnto that

which Dioscorides lib. 3. cap. 174. hath set forth by the name of Coris; and presently describes after which Dispersace 100.3 copy 1.74. man not total by the manne of cor is and presently describes after the kindes of Hypericon, and that with these words 3 in the interpretation. Some also call this Hypericon, to which Mathielm and others have fitted a plant, which is indeed a kinde of Hypericon, as you may townica wanterous and others made interest a plant, interest and the first place. Some (as Helpchius) referre it to Chamapitys, (and indeed by Dioferrides it is placed betweene Androfamon and Chamapitys) and to this that which is described by Pena and Lobel in the Advers, and by Clusius in his Historic, may fitly be referred : this I give you in the second place.

Of the Historie of Plants.

The Description.

He first hath a wooddy thicke and long lasting root, which sendeth vo many branches fome foot or more high, and it is fet at certaine spaces with round leaues like those of the small Glasse-wort or Sea-Spurry, but shorter; the tops of the stalkes are divided into fundry branches, which carry floures like those of S. Johns woort, of a whitish red colour, with threds in their middles haning little yellow pendants. It growes in Italy and other hot countries, in places not far from the fea fide. This is thought to be the true Coru, by Matthiolus, Gefor, Lonice. rus, Lacuna, Bellus, Pona, and others.

2 This from a thicke root red on the outfide fendeth vp fundry stalkes, some but an handfull. other some a foot or more long, stiffe, round, purplish, set thicke with leaves like those of Heath, but thicker, more succulent and bitter, which sometimes grow orderly, and otherwhiles out of order. The spikes or heads grow on the tops of the branches, consisting of a number of little cups, divided into fine sharpe points, and marked with a blacke spot in each division rout of these cups comes a floure of a blew purple colour, of a most elegant and not fading colour, and it is compofed of foure little bifide leaues, whereof the two vppermoft are the larger: the feed, which is round and blackish, is contained in seed vessels having points somewhat sharpe or prickly. It sloures in Aprill or May, and is to be found growing in many places of Spaine, as also about Mompelier in France; whence Pena and Lobel called it Coris Monspeliaca; and Clusius, Coris quorundam Gallorum &

¶ The Temperature.

These plants seeme to be hot in the second or third degree.

The Vertues.

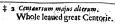
Dioscorides faith. That the seeds of Coris drunke moone the courses and vrine are good against the A biting of the Spider Phalangium, and the Sciatica; and drunke in Wine, against that kinde of Convulsions which the Greekes call opisthotonos, (which is when the boby is drawne backwards) as also against the cold fits in Agues. It is also good annointed with oyle, against the asono Convulsions. ‡

CHAP. 153. Of the great Centorie.

The Description.

"He great Centorie bringeth forth round fmooth stalkes three cubits high: the leaves are long, divided as it were into many parcels like to those of the Walnut tree, and of an ouerworne grayish colour, somewhat snipt about the edges like the teeth of a faw. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes in feally knaps like the great Knapweed, the middle thrums whereof are of a light blew or sky colour: when the feed is ripe the whole knap or head turneth into a downy fubstance like the head of an Artichoke, wherein is found a long smooth feed, bearded at one end like those of Bastard Sasfron, called Cartamus, or the feed of Cardaus Bene. diths. The root is great, long, blacke on the outfide, and of a fanguine colour on the infide, somewhat fweet in tafte, and biting the tongue.

2 There is likewise another fort, having great and large leaves like those of the water Docke. fomewhat shipt or toothed about the edges. The stalke is shorter than the other, but the root is more oleous or fuller of juyce, otherwife like. The floure is of a pale yellow purplish colour, and the feed is like that of the former.







The Place.

The great Centorie loyeth in a fat and fruitfull foile, and in Sunny bankes full of Graffe and herbes. It groweth very plentifully, saith Dioscorides, in Lycia, Peloponnesus, Arcadia, and Morea: and it is also to be found upon Baldus a Mountaine in the territories of Verona, and likewise in my

The Time. It floureth in Summer, and the roots may be gathered in Autumne.

¶ The Names.

It is called in Greeke, காண்டில் வில்ல Of Theophrastus also Centauris . indiuers shops falsly Rha Penticum: for Rha Ponticum is Rha growing in the countries of Pontus; a plant differing from great Centorie. Theophrastus and Pliny set downe among the kindes of Panaces or All-heales, this great Centorie, and also the leffer, whereof we will write in the next chapter following. Pliny reciting the words of Theophrasius, doth in his twenty fifth booke, and fourth chapter write, that they were found out by Chiron the Centaure, and furnamed Centauria. Also affirming the same thing in his fixth chapter (where he more largely expoundeth both the Centauries) hee repeateth them to be found out by Chiron: and thereupon he addeth, that both of them are named Chironia. Of fome it is reported. That the faid Chiron was cured therewith of a wound in his foot, that was made with an arrow that fell vpon it when he was entertaining Herenles into his house; whereupon to was called Chironium: or of the curing of the wounds of his fouldiers, for the which purpose it is most excellent.

¶ The Temperature. It is hot and dry in the third degree. Galen faith, by the taste of the root it sheweth contrarie qualities, fo in the vie it performeth contrary effects.

The Vertues. The root taken in the quantitie of two drams is good for them that be burflen, or spit bloud; against the crampe and shrinking of sinewes, the shortnesse of winde or disticulty of breathing, the cough and gripings of the belly.

There is not any part of the herbe but it rather worketh miracles than ordinary cures in greene wounds; for it joyneth together the lips of fimple wounds in the flesh, according to the first intention, that is, glewing the lips together, not drawing to the place any matter at all.

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The root of this plant (faith Dioscorides) is a remedy for ruptures, convultions, and cramps, taken C In eroor of this praint taken beginn with wine to those that are without a seuer, and vitto hole

Calen faith, that the juyce of the leaves thereof performeth those things that the root doth; D which is also vsed in stead of Lycium, a kinde of hard juyce of a sharpe raste,

CHAP. 142. Of Small Centorie.

The Description.

He lesser Centorie is a little herbe: it groweth vo with a cornered stalke halse a foot high, with leaves in forme and bigneffe of S. Iohns wort: the floures grow at the top in a fooky buth or rundle, of a red colour tending to purple; which in the day time and after the Sun is sp do open them elues but towards eneming that vp againe: after them come forth fmall feed-wessels, of the shape of wheat cornes; in which are contained very little seeds. The root is flender, hard, and foone fading.

2 The yellow Centory hath leaves, stalkes, and feed like the other, and is in each respect as like, fauing that the floures hereof are of a perfect yellow colour, which fetteth forth the diffe-

‡ This is of two forts; the one with broad leaves through which the stalkes passe; and the other hath narrow leanes like those of the common Centorie, ‡

I Centaurium parvum. Small Centorie.

2 Centaurium parvum luteum Lobelij. Yellow Centorie.





The Place.

The first is growing in great plenty throughout all England, in most pastures and graffie

The yellow doth grow vpon the chalkle cliffes of Greenehithe in Kent, and fuch like places.

I The Time.

They are to be gathered in their flouring time, that is in Iulyand August: of some that gather them superstitiously they are gathered betweene the two Lady daies.

The Greekes call this, tormore much: in Latine it is called Comaurium minus; yet Pliny nameth it

Libadion, and by reason of his great bitternesse, Felterra. The Italians in Hetruria call it, Biondella: in Spanish, Centoria : in low Dutch, Centorpe : in English, small, little, or common Centorie : in French Centoire. The Temperature.

The small Centoric is of a bitter quality, and of temperature hot and dry in the second degree: and the yellow Centorie is hot and dry in the third degree.

I The Vertues. Being boyled in water and drunke it openeth the stoppings of the liver, gall, and spleene, it belpeth the yellow jaundise, and likewise long and lingering agues: it killeth the wormes in the belly; to be briefe, it clenfeth, scoureth, and maketh thinne humours that are thicke, and doth effectually performe what soeuer biting things can.

Diescorides, and Galen after him report, that the decoction draweth downe by siege choler and thicke humors, and helpeth the Sciatica; but though we have vied this often and luckily, yet could we not perceive evidently that it purges by the stoole any thing at all, and yet it hath performed the effects aforefaid.

This Centorie being stamped and laid on whilest it is fresh and greene, doth heale and close vp greene wounds, cleanfeth old vicers, and perfectly cureth them.

The juyce is good in medicines for the eies ; mixed with hony it cleanfeth away such things as hinder the fight; and being drunke it bath a peculiar vertue against the infirmities of the finues, as Dioscorides teacheth.

The Italian Physitians do giue the pouder of the leaues of yellow Centorie once in three daies in the quantity of a dram, with annife or caraway feeds, in wine or other liquor, which prevaileth against the dropsie and greene sickenesse. Of the red soured, Joannes Possime hath thus written:

> Flos mihi suaue rubet, sed inest quoque succus amarus, Qui juvat obseffum bile aperitane jecur.

My floure is sweet in smell, bitter my juyce in taste, Which purge choler, and helps liver, that elfe would wafte.

CHAP. 164. Of Calues snout, or Snapdragon.

The Description.

⁴He purple Snapdragon hath great and brittle stalks, which divideth it selse into many fragile branches, whereupon do grow long leaves sharpe pointed, very greene, like vnto those of wilde flax, but much greater, set by couples one opposite against another. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, of a purple colour, fashioned like a frogs mouth, or rather a dragons mouth, from whence the women haue taken the name Snapdragon. The feed is blacke, contained in round huskes fashioned like a calues snout, (whereupon some haue called it Calues shout) or in mine opinion it is more like vnto the bones of a sheeps head that hath beene long in the water, or the flesh consumed cleane away.

2 The second agreeth with the precedent in every part, except in the colour of the floures, for this plant bringeth forthwhite floures, and the other purple, wherein confifts the difference,

The yellow Snapdragon hath a long thicke wooddy root, with certain strings fastned thereto: from which rifeth vp a brittle stalke of two cubits and a halfe high, divided from the bottome to the top into divers branches, whereupon do grow long greene leaves like those of the former, but greater and longer. The floures grow at the top of the maine branches, of a pleasant yellow colour, in shape like vnto the precedent.

The small or wilde Snapdragon differeth not from the others but in stature : the leaves are lesser and narrower: the floures purple, but altogether smaller: the heads or seed-wessels are also like those of the former.

‡ 5 There is another kinde hereof which hath many flender branches lying oftentimes upon the ground: the leaves are much smaller than these of the last described: the floures and seed-welfels are also like, but leffer, and herein confifts the onely difference. ‡

Of the Hillorie of Plants. L. I.B. 2. 1 2 Antirebinum purpureum siue album. 3 Antirrhinum luteum Purple or white floured Snandragon, 2 700 Yellow Snapdragon. deres. such: indi: Joint L 4 Antirrhinum minus. Antirrhinum minimum repens. Small Snapdragon. Small creeping Snapdragon,

Z z 3

The Place.

The three first grow in most gardens, but the yellow kinde groweth not common, except in the gardens of curious Herbarifts.

The fourth and fifth grow wilde among come in divers places.

That which hath continued the whole Winter doth floure in May, and the reft of Summer as terwards: and that which is planted later, and in the end of Summer, floureth in the Spring of the following yeare: they do hardly endure the injurie of our cold Winter. The Names.

Snapdragon is called in Greeke, without in Latine also, Antirrhinam : Of Apuleius, Canis cerebrum. Herba Simiana, Venustaminor, Opalis grata, and Orontium : it is thought to be Lee berba, which Cole. mella.lib. 1 o. reckons among the floures : yet Gefrer hath thought that this Lee is Columbiae, which for the same cause he hath called Leontoftomium: but this name seemeth to vs to agree better with Calues frout than with columbine; for the gaping floure of Calues frout is more like to Lyons frap than the floure of Columbine; it is called in Dutch, Dears; in Spanish, Cabel of tripers; in English, Calues snout, Snapdragon, and Lyons snap: in French, Teffe de chien, and Tefte de Pens The Temperature.

They are hot and dry and of fubtill parts.

The Vertues The feed of Snapdragon (as Galen faith) is good for nothing to the vic of Physicke, and the herb it felfe is of like faculty with Bubonium or Star-wort, but not for effectuall.

They report (faith Dioferides) that the herbe being hanged about one preferreth a man from being bewitched, and that it maketh a may gracious in the fight of people. Appleins writeth, that the distilled water, or the decoction of the herbe and root made inwater, is

a speedy remedy for the watering of eies proceeding of a hot cause, if they be bathed therewith.

CHAP. 165. Of Tode-flax.

I Linaria vulgaris lutea. Great Tode-flax.







The Description.

Inaria being a kinde of Antirthinam; bath imall, flender, blackith flatter, from which do grow many long narrow leaves like flax. The floures be yellow, with a four hanging at the same like vnto a Larkes spur, having a mouth like vnto a frogs mouth, even such as is to be feene in the common Snapdragon; the whole plant before it come compute fo much refembleth Einlaminer, that the one is hardly knowne from the other, but by this old verfe:

Efulalactefeit, five latte Linaria crefeit.

‡ Efals with milkedoth flow, Toad-flax without milkedoth grow. ‡

The second kinde of Tode-flax hath leaves like vnto Bellia maior, or the great Dafie, but not fo broad, and fomewhat jagged about the edges, The fialke is finall and render, of a critical high, befet with many purple floures like wnto the former in shape. The root is long, with many threds hanging thereat, the floures are of a reasonable sweet sauour.

a The third, being likewife a kinde of Tode-flax, hath small and nanow lowies like vnto the first kinde of Livaria; the stake is a cubit high, befet with floures of a purple colour, in fashion like Cinaria, but that it wanteth the taile or spure at the end of the floure which the ether hath. The

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† 3 Linaria purpurea alterea.
Vatiable Tode-flax.







Linaria Valentina hath leaves like the leffer Centorie, growing at the bottome of the † 4 Linaria Valentina nath leaues the the second control of the second three but higher vp towards the top, without any certaine order: the stalkes are of a foot high, and it is called by Clusius, Valentina, for that it was found by himselfe in Agro Valentia. 30, about Valentia in Spaine, where it beareth yellow floures about the top of the stalke like common Linaria, but she mouth of the floure is downy, or mostic, and the taile of a purple colour. It floureth at Valentia in March and groweth in the medowes there, and buth not as yet been feene in the fe Northerne parts.

5 Office also hath great, thicke, and long roots, with fome threads or firings hanging at the fame. 3 of the assenting rear, timese, and tong records the time to the top with flower not much which rife vp many branches very tough and pliant, before towards the top with flower not much while the common Toad-flax, but of a pale whitifi colour, and the innerpass of the mouth formewhat more wide and open, and the leaves like the common Tode-flax.

1 6 Ofris

i cigi ve

520 fyris alba, Lob. White Tode-flax.



6" Ofgru purpurocarulea is a kinde of Tode, flax that hath many finall and weake branches; trailing upon the ground, befet with many little leaves like flax. The floures grow at the top of the stalke like vnto the common kinde, but of a purple colour declining to blewneffe. The root is imali and threddy.

‡ 7 This hath many small creeping branches some handfull or better high, and hath such leaves, floures, and feed, as the common kind, but all of them much leffe, and therein confift th the difference. It growes naturally in the dry fields about Salamanca in Spaine, and floures all Sum. mer long. Lobekcals it Offris flava filnefiris; and Clufins, Linaria Hiffanica.

8 The branches of this eight kind are fored vpon the ground, and of the length of those of the last described: the leaves are lesser than those of the common Tode-flax, thicke, juycie, and of a whitish greene colour, and they grow not diforderly upon the stalks, but at certain spaces, sometimes three, but most viually soure together : the floures in shape are like those of the ordinarie kinde, but of a most perfect Violet co lour, and the lower lip where it gapes of a golden yellow; the taste is bitter. After the floures are past come vessels round & thick, which contain a flat black feed in two partitions or cels: the root is flender, white, and long lasting, and it floures vnto the end of Autumne It growes naturally upon the highest Alps. Gefner cals it, Linaria Alpina and Clusius, Linaria tertia Styriaca. ‡

Office Purpurocarulea repens.

Purple Tode-flax.



9 Foralmuch as this plant is stalked and leafed like common flaxe, and thought by some to be offini; the new writers have called it Lynefyris: it hath stalkes very stiffe and wooddy, beset with leaves like the common Linaria, with floures at the top of the stalkes of a faint thining yellow colour, in forme and shape somewhat like vnto Conyza major. The whole plant groweth to the height of two cubits, and is in tafte sharpe and clammic, or glutinous, and somewhat bitter. The zoot is compact of many strings, intangled one within another.

10 Guillandinus calleth this plant Hyffopus umbellifera Diofcoride, that is, Diofcorides his Hy-

fope, which beareth a tuft in all points like Linefyris, whereof it is a kinde, not differing from it in thew and leaves. The stalkes are a cubit high, divided about into many small branches, the tops thewang reades. I me traines are a currently such that the state of th where are gamming with the middle, fo that it feemes full of many golden haires or thrums. The feed is long and blackish, and is carried away with the winde. ‡ Bubine in his Pinax makes this all one with the former, but vnfitly, especially if you marke the description of their floures which are far vnlike. Fabius Columna hath proued this to be the Chrysteeme described by Diese, lib. 4. cap. 55. ‡

‡ 7 Ofyris flava sjluestris. Creeping yellow Tode flax.



‡ 8 Linaria quadrifelia supina. Foure leaved creeping Tode-flax.

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† 9 Linefyris Nuperorum, Leb.
Golden Star-fashioned Tode-flax.





10 Linaria aurea Tragi. Golden Tode-flax.



† 12 Pafferina linaria folio, Lob. Sparrowes Tode-flax.



11 Scoparia five Offris Gracorum. Enthic or Before Tode flax.



† 13 Passerina altera. Sparrow-tongue.



‡ 14 Linaria adulterina. Bailard Tode-flax.

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11 Scoparia, Or after Dodonaus, Ofris. which the Italians cal Belvidere, hath very ma. ny shoots or sprigs rising from one small stalk, making the whole plant to resemble a Cypres tree, the branches grow fo handfomely: now it growes fome three foot high, and very thick and bushie, fo that in some places where it naturally groweth they make befomes of it. whereof it tooke the name Scoparia. The leaves be small and narrow, almost like to the leaves of flax. The floures be small, and of an herby colour, growing among the leaues, which keep greene all the Winter. ‡ I neuer knew it here to ripen the feed, nor to outline the first

This plant also for refemblance fake is referred to the Linaries, because his leaves be like Linaria. At the top of the small branched stalkes doe grow little yellowish sources, pale of colour, somewhat like the tops of Chryfocome. John Monton of Turnay taketh it to be Chrysocome altera. And because there hath been no accordance among Writers, it is sufficient to fet forth his description with his name Pafferina. # Bauhine refers it to the Gromills, and

cals it, Lithospermum Linaria folio Monspeliacum.

† 13 This which Tabern. calls Lingua Pafferina, and whose figure was given by our Authour for the former, bath a small single whitish root, from which it sends up a slender stalke some cubit and halfe high, naked on the lower part, but divided into little branches on

the upper, which branches are fet thicke with little narrow leaves like those of Winter Sauorie or Tyme: amongst which grow many little longish seeds of the bignesse and taste of Millet, but fomewhat hotter and bitterer. The floures confift of foure small yellow leaves. Tragus calls this Pafferina; Dodonaus makes it, Lithoffermum minus : and Columna hath fet it forth by the name of Lingria altera botryodes montana.

14 This which Clustus hath set forth by the name of Anonymos, or Namelesse, is called in the Hist. Lugd. pag. 1150. Anthyllis montana; and by Tabern, Linaria adulterina. It hath many hard pale greene branches of some foot high; and you these without any order grow many hard narrow long leages like those of saxe, at first of a very tart, and afterwards of a bitterish taste: the tops of the stalkes are branched into fundry foot stalkes, which carry little white sources confishing of fine fmall leaues lying flarre-fashion, with some threds in their middles: after which at length come fingle seeds sine cornered, containing a white pith in a hard filme or skin. The root is white, diuided into fundry branches, and liues long, euery yeare fending vp many stalkes, and fometimes creeping like that of Tode-flax. It floures in May, and growes vpon mountainous places of Germany; M' Goodyer found it growing wilde on the fide of a chalkie hill in an inclosure on the right hand of theway, as you go from Droxford to Poppie hill in Hampshire. ‡

The Place.

The kindes of Tode-flax grow wilde in many places, as vpon ftone walls, grauelly grounds, barren medowes, and along by hedges.

‡ I do not remember that I have seene any of these growing wildewith vs. vnlesse the first ordinary kinde, which is every where common. ‡

¶ The Time. They floure from June to the end of August.

The Names,
† Tode-flax is called of the Herbarifts of our time, Linaria, or Flax-weed, and Vrindin of fome, Offris, in high Dutch, Apphraut, and Onfer fraumen flatchtin low Dutch, Wilt Wlagein Englifh, Wild-flax, Tode-flax, and Flax-weed: the eleventh is called in Italian, Bel-videre, or faite in fight. The same plant is also called Scoparia, and Herba studiosorum, because it is a fit thing to make brooms

of, wherewith schollers and students may sweepe their owne studies and closets. The particular names are expressed both in Latine and English in their severall titles, whereby they may be diftinguished. ‡ It is thought by most, that this Belvidere, or Scoparia, is the Offris described by Dios. corides, lib.4. cap. 143. For befides the notes it hath agreeing with the description, it is at this day by the Greekes called - trees ‡

The Temperature.

The kindes of Tode flax are of the same temperature with wilde Snap-dragous, whereof they are kindes. The Vertues.

The decoction of Tode-flax taketh away the yellownesse and desormitie of the skinne, being washed and bathed therewith.

The same drunken, openeth the stoppings of the Liuer and Spleene, and is singular good against the jaundise which is of long continuance.

The same decostion doth also prouoke vrine, in those that pisse drop after drop, vnstoppeth the kidnies and bladder.

The figures in this chapter were noth of them falls placed, as thus The third was of Linesia Penna. of claffer being the Linesia Fifth place. The fourth was of the Origina food of ded described here by meetin the Greenth place. The fifth was of Linesia Stationard Circular Stationard Ci

CHAP. 146. Of Garden flaxe.

† Linum fativum. Garden flax.



Lax rifeth vp with flender and round falks The leaves thereof bee long, narrow, and fharpe pointed: on the tops of the fprigs are faire blew floures, after which spring vp little round knobs or buttons, in which is contaibe fmall and threddy.

The Place.

It prospereth best in a fat and fruitfull soile, Virgil testifieth in his Georgickes.

Vrit lini campum feges, vrit Avena.

Flaxe and Otes fowne confume The moisture of a fertile field: The same worketh Poppy, whose Iuyce a deadly fleepe doth yeeld.

ned the feed, in forme somewhat long, smooth, glib or slipperie, of a darke colour. The roots

in moift and not dry places; for it requireth as Columella faith, a very fat ground, and fomewhat moist. Some, faith Palladius, do fow it thicke in a leane ground, and by that meanes the flaxe groweth fine. Pliny faith that it is to be fowne in grauelly places, especially in furrowes: Nee magis festinare alind : and that it burneth the ground, and maketh it worfer: which thing also

Vrunt lethao perfusa papauera somno.

In English thus:

The Time.

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Flaxe is fowne in the foring, it floureth in lune and luly. After it is cut downe (as Pliny, ib. 19.6ap. 1. faith) the flalks are put into the water, subject to the heat of the Sun, & some weight laid on them to be steeped therein, the loosenes of the rinde is a figne when it is well steeped then is it taken up and dried in the Sun, and after used as most huswives can tell better than my selse.

It is called both in Greeke and Latine sing, Linum: in high Dutch, flachizin Italian and Spanish, Lino: in French, Dulin: in low Dutch, Tlag:in English, Flax, and Lyne.

The Temperature and Vertues. Galen in his first booke of the faculties of nourishments faith, that divers we the feed hereof par- ${f A}$ ched as a fustenance with Garum, no otherwise than made falt.

They also wie it mixed with hony, some likewise put it among bread; but it is hurtfull to the stomack, and hard of digestion, and yeelds to the body but little nourishment: but touching the quality which maketh the belly foluble, neither will I praife or dispraise it, yet that it hath some force to prouoke vrine, is more apparant when it is parched: but then it also staieth the belly more.

The same author in his books of faculties of simple medicines saith, that Lineseed being eaten G is windy although it be parched, fo full it is of fuperfluous moifture: & it is also after a fort hot in the first degree, and in a meane between hot and dry. But how windy the seed is, and how full of superfluous moisture it is in cuery part, might very well haue beene perceiued a few yeares since as at Middleborough in Zeland, where for want of grain and other corne, most of the Citizens were fain to eat bread and cakes made hereof with hony and oile, who were in short time after swolne in the belly below the short ribs, faces, and other parts of their bodies in such fort, that a great number were brought to their graues therby: for these symptomes or accidents came no otherwise than by the superfluous moisture of the feed which causeth windinesse.

Linefeed, as Diofeorides hath written, hath the same properties that Fenugreek hath: it wasteth D away & mollifieth al inflammations or hot swellings, as wel inward as outward, if it be boiled with hony, oile, and a little fair water, and made vp with clarified hony; it taketh away blemishes of the face, and the Sunburning, being raw and unboiled; and also soule spots, if it be mixed with falt-peter and figs: it cauleth rugged and ill fauored nails to fall off, mixed with hony and water. Creffes.

It draweth forth of the cheft corrupted flegme and other filthy humours, if a composition with E hony be made thereof to licke on, and easieth the cough.

Being taken largely with pepper and hony made into a cake, it stirreth up lust.

F
The oile which is pressed out of the seed, is prositable for many purposes in Physicke and Sur
G gerie; and is vsed of painters, picture makers, and other artificers.

It fostneth all hard swellings; it stretcheth forth the sinewes that are shrunke and drawne to- H gether, mitigateth pain, being applied in manner of an ointment.

Some allogiue it to drinke to luch as are troubled with pain in the fide and collick; but it must be fresh and newly drawne : for if it be old and ranke, it causeth aptnesse to womit, and withall it o-

Linefeed boiled in water with a little oile, and a quantity of Annife feed, impoudered and im-K plaistred vpon an angina, or any fwelling in the throat, helpeth the same.

It is with good fucceffe vied plaisterwise, boiled in vineger, ypon the diseases called $\it Coliaca$ and $\it L$ Dysemeria, which are bloudy fluxes and paines of the belly.

The feeds framped with the roots of wild Cucumbers, draweth forth splinters, thornes, broken M. bones or any other thing fixed in any part of the body.

The decocition is an excellent bath for women to fix ouer for the inflammation of the fecret N

parts, because it softneth the hardnesse thereof, and easeth paine and aking.

parts, occause it fortnern the narioneue thereot, and eatern paine and a king.

The feed of Line and Fenugreek made into pouder, boiled with Mallowes, Violet leanes, Smal. O lage, and Chickweed, vntill the herbs be fort; then flamped in a flone morter with a little hogges greate to the forme of a cataplalme or pulteffe, appeafeth all manner of paine, foftneth all cold humors or fwellings, mollifieth and bringeth to fuppuration all apostumes; defends wounded members from fwelling and rankling, and when they be already rankled, it taketh the same away, being applied very warme evening and morning.

The figure that was formerly in this place, for the ordinary flax was of Lican filerflee lastfellum 3, of Claffen, which is defended by me in the fixth place in Chancer.

Снар. 167. Of Wilde Flaxe.

The Description.

- His wilde kinde of Line or Flaxe hath leaves like those of garden Flaxe, but narrower. growing vpon round bright and shining sprigs, a foot long, and floures like the manured Flax, but of a white colour. The root is tough and small, with some fibres annexed thereto. ‡ This is fometimes found with deep blew floures, with violet colored floures, and fometimes with white, streaked with purple lines.
 - I Linum filreftre floribus albis. Wilde white flaxe.



2 Linum Sylvestre tenuifolium. Thin leaved wilde flaxe.



- The narrow and thin leafed kind of Line is very like to the common Flax, but in all points leffer. The floures confut of five leaves, which do foone tade and fall away, having many falkes proceeding from one root, of a cubit high, befet with final! leaves, yea leffet than those of *Limaia*
- t Our Author in the former edition gaue two figures vnder this one title of Linum fifurfirettnuifolium, making them the fecond & third; but the description of the third was of the rough broad leaned wilde Flaxe, whose figure therefore we have put in that place. Now the two whose figures were formerly here are but varieties of one species, and differ thus; the former of them (whose figure we have omitted as impertinent) hath fewer leaves, which therefore fland thinner upon the stalke, and the floures are either blew or else white. The later, whose figure you may finde here fet forth, hath more leaues, and these growing thicker together: the floure is of a light purple, or flesh colour. ‡
- 3 There is a kinde of wilde flaxe which hath many hairy branches, rifing up from a very small root, which doth continue many yeres without fowing increasing by roots into many other plants, with stalks amounting to the height of one cubit, beset with many rough and hairy broad leaves: at the top of the stalkes do grow many blew floures, compact of fine leaves, much greater and fairer than common Line or flaxe; which being past, there succeed small sharpe pointed heads full of feeds, like Line feed, but of a blackish shining colour.

4 Chamalinum

Chamalinum, of some called Limum sylvestre perpusitlum, and may be called in English, very low or dwarfewilde Flax: for this word Chama ioyned to any Simple doth fignific, that it is a low or or awartewing that it is this work comma royned to any simple found, that it is a low or dwarfe kinde thereof; being fearce an handful high, hath pale and yellow floures; but as it is in all things like vnto flax, fo the Houres, leanes, flalkes, and all other parts thereof, are four times leffer

‡ 5 There is also growing wilde in this kingdome a small kinde of wilde Flax, which I take to be the Linecarpes described by Thalius, and mentioned by Camerarius, by the name of Linum fluefire pufillum candicantibus floribus. Anno 1529, when I first found it, in a Iournall written of such fire pulsum canaciantions protons. Canno 1529, which I this to that I a found it with the plants as I gathered, I fer this by the name of Linam fylvestrepusillum candidas storibus; which my friend M. Iolm Goodyer seeing, he told me he had long knowne the plant, and refer d it to the Lines: but there were formewhich called it in English Mil-mountain, and vied it to purge; and of late he hath sent me this historic of it, which you shall have as I received it from him.

Linum Glvestre Catharticum. Mil-mountaine

It rise thup from a small white thready crooked root, sometimes with one, but most commonly with five or fix or more round stalks, about a foot or nine inches high, of a brown or reddish color, euery stalk dividing it selse neere the top or from the middle vpward, into many parts or branches enery trains difficulty part of the flalke: the leaues are fmall, smooth, of colour green, of a greener colour than the lower part of the flalke: the leaues are fmall, smooth, of colour green, of the bignesse of Lentill leaues, and haue in the middle one rib or sinew, and no more that may be or the bignesse of Lentin seases, and naue in the middle one fill or threw, and no more that may be perceived, and grow along fit the stalke in very good order by couples one opposit against the other; at the tops of the small branches grow the shoures, of a white colour, confishing of since small leaves apiece, the nailes whereof are yellow; in the inside are placed small short chiues also of a yellow. colour; after which come vp little knobs or buttons, the top whereof when the feed is ripe divides to felfe into flue parts, wherein is contained small smooth flat slipperie yellow seed when the feed is ripe the herb perishesth the whole herb is of a bitter tast, and herby smell. It groweth plentifully in the vnmanured inclosures of Hampshire, on chalky downes, and on Purfleet hils in Essex, and in many other places. It rifeth forth of the ground at the beginning of the fpring, and floureth all

‡ 3 Linum fylvestre latifolium. Broad leaued wilde Flax.

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4 Chamalinum perpusillum, Dwarfe wilde Flax.



A aa 2

I cama

‡ 5 Linum fyl. catharticum. Mill-mountaine.



† 7 Linum marinum luteum. Yellow floured wilde Flax.



‡ 4 Linum [yl. latifolium 3.Cluf.
The third broad leaved wild Flax.



I came to know this herbe by the name of Mill-mountaine, and his vertue, by this meanes: On the fecond of O (tober, 1617, going to M: Collons shop an Apothecarie of Winchester in Hampshire, I saw this herb lysing on his shall, which I had see growing long before; I defired of him to know the name of it; he told mee that it was called Mill-mountaine; and hee also told me, That beeing at Doctour Lake his house at Saint Crosse a mile from Winchester, seeing a manofhis haue this heb in his hand, he desired the name: hee told him as before; and also the vice of it, which is this:

Take a hand full of Mil. mountain, the whole plant, leaues, feeds, floures and all, bruife it and put it in a final tunne or pipkin of a pinte filled with white Wine, and fet it in on the embers to infuse all night, and drinke that Wine in the morning fasting, and hee said it would giue eight of ten stooles. This D'Lake was afterwards made Bissop of Bathe and Wels, whoalwaies ysed this herbe for his purge, after the said manner, as his man affirmed, July 20, 1619. Iahn Goodgre.

I haue not as yet made trial hereof, but fince in Gefn. de Lunar ijs, p. 34. I haue found the like or a more putging facultie attributed to this herb, as I thinke (for I cannot refer it to any other) where he would have it to be Helleborine of the Antients. I thinke it not amisse here to set downe his words, because the booke is not commonly to be had, being set sorth Anno 1555: Ante annos 15, antericiter, am Anglieus ex Italiaradiens, me falutare (Tunerus is surit, oir excellenis tum in re medica, tum aliy plerisque disciplinis dostrine, aut alius quissam, visc suit memini) inter aliarario-sam spirious about acade commondata, Eleborinem quoque ostendebat pittim bertulaus suritionam plarious about aradice cause alians quandam quoque ostendebat pittim bertulaus suritionam, plarious ab ona radice cause alians quanda est est discoverante excettis, solicit perexigui, sionis per contervalla (cus nodo ve ex spectu genus quodam Assime exceptus, purgare virinque or in Anglia vulgo viurpari a rustici. Thus much sort offente.

purgare viringue; in angua viging vigingers a rightest. I has fluct for the first which from a living thicke of Cluffus among ft other wilde Lines or Flaxes hath fet forth this, which from a living thicke wrythen too tends up many fialkes almost a cubit high, somewhat red and stiffe, set with prettie large and thicke seares not rough and hairy, but smooth and hard: the slowers grow plentifully on the tops of the stalkes, being large, and composed of flue leaves of a faire yellow colour, with flue threds comming forth of their middles, with as many smaller and shorter haires. The feed is contained in flatter heads than those of the first described, containing a blacke but not shining seed, It floures in Iune and Iuly, and ripens the seed in August. It growes naturally vpon divers hills in Germany.

7 Mathiolus and Dodonus have vnder the name of Linum Isluestre, and Lobel by the name of Linum maximum luteum Narbonense, set forth another yellow floured wilde flax. This growes with stender stalks some cubit high, set with leaves like those of flaxe, but somewhat lesser, and sewer in number: at the tops of the stalks grow floures smaller than those of the common Lyne, and yellow of colour. It growes naturally upon the coasts of France that lie towards the Mediterranean sea, but not in England that I have heard of. ‡

They grow naturally in grauelly grounds: the first growes in well manured places, as in gardens and such like soiles. The second groweth by the sea side. The third and south grow yoon rockes and cliffes neere the sea side: I haue seen them grow yoon the sea banks by Lee in Effex, & in many places of the Isle of Shepey. They grow also between Quinborow and Sherland house.

I have not feen any of these growing wilde, but only the fift of my description.

They floure from May to the end of August.

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Their names are fufficiently express in their feuerall titles.

ag The Nature and Vertues. The faculties of these kindes of wilde star are referred vato the manufed star, but they are seld-dome vied either in physicke or surgerie.

CHAP. 168. Of black Saltwort.

The Description.

IN old time, faith the Authors of the Adurfaria, this plant was vied for meat, & received among the Legamina. It was called Glaux by reason of the colour of the leaues, which are of a blewish gray colour, called in Latine Glaux color, such as is in the Sallow leafs of others it is called Galax of Glax; and Engalation, quasi latite, or Latifica, because it is good to encrease milk in the bresh of women, if it be much vied. Realism and others have set downe Galega, securidica, Polagada, & many other plants for the true Glaux, which hash bred a confusion. The true Glaux of Diassander hash many small branches, some creeping on the ground, and some standing veright, tender and small before with many little far leaves like Tribulus sfaus friends. Growing along the stalks by couples, between which grow small purple shours: which become past, there succeed little bullets or seed-vessels. The root is very small and threddy, and taking hold of the vpper sare of the earth, it runner abroad, by which means it mightily encreasest.

Glaux exigua maritima. Blacke Saltwort,



The Place.

The true Glaux or Milkwort groweth very plentifully in falt places & marshes neer the sea, from whence I have brought it into my garden, where it prospereth as wel as in his natiue soile. I sound it especially be tweene Whitstable and the Isle of Thaner in Kent.& by Gravefend in the fame countie,by Tilberry Blockhouse in Essex, and in the Isle of Shepey, going from Kings ferry to Sherland house.

The Time.

It floureth in May, and the feed is ripe in Iune.

The Names.
The names have been fufficiently spoken of in the description. It shall suffice to call it in English, sea Milkwort.

The Nature.
Paulus Agineta faith it is hot and moist of temperature.

The Vertues.

This Milkwort taken with milk, drinke, or portage, ingendereth flore of milke, and therefore it is good to be vied by Nurses that want the same.

CHAP. 169. Of Milkewort.

The Description.

'Here haue been many plants neerely refembling Polygala, and yet not the fame indeed; which doth verifie the Latine faying, Nathum finite of sidem. This neere refemblance doth rather hinder those that haue spent much time in the knowledge of Simples, than increase their knowledge: and this also hath been an occasion that many haue imagined a fundrie Polygula vnto themselues, and so of other plants. Of which number this whereof I speake is one, ob-taining this name of the best writers and herbarists of our time, describing it thus 1 I hash many thicke spreading branches creeping on the ground, bearing seaues like those of Herniaria, standing in rowes like the sea Milkwort; among which grow small whorles or crownets of white sources, the root being exceeding fmall and threddy.

2 The second kinde of Polygala is a small herbe with pliant slender stemmes, of a wooddy sub-2 The recome kinde of reigrata is a imail neroewith pilant under tremmes, of a woody underdance, an handfull long, creeping by the ground; the leaves be finall and narrow like to Lintels, or little Hyffop. The floures grow at the top, of a blew colour, fathioned like a little bird, with wings, talle, and body eafier to be different by them that do obferue the fame which being path, there fueced finall pouches like those of Burfa pafforis, but lefter. The root is finall and wooddy.

3. This third kinde of Paffa as or Milkwort, hath leaves and stalkes like the last before mentionally and the stalk of the stalk

ned, and differeth from it only herein, that this kinde hath smaller branches, and the leaves are not fo thicke thrust together, and the floures are like the other, but that they be of a red or purple co-

The fourth kinde is like the last spoken of in every respect, but that it hath white floures, otherwife it is very like.

5. Purple Milkewort differeth from the others in the colour of the floures, it bringeth forth moe branches than the precedent, and the floures are of a purple colour, wherin especially confifts the difference.

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1 Polygala repens. Creeping Milkwort,



3 Polygalarubris floribus Red Milkwort.



Polygala albis floribus. White Milkewort.





6 The fixt Milkwort is like vnto the rest in each respect, saving that the floures are of an overworne ilfauored colour, which maketh it to differ from all the other of his kinde.

5 Polygala purpurea. Purole Milkwort.



These plants or Milke-worts grow commonly in euery wood or fertil pasture wherefoeuer I have tranelled.

¶ The Time. They floure from May to August.

The Names.

Milkwort is called by Dodonaus, Plos Ambarnalis. because it doth especially floure in the Crosse or Gang weeke, or Rogation weeke : of which floures the maidens which vie in the countries to walke the Procession do make themselves garlands and Nosegaies : in English wee may call it Croffe-floure, or Procession floure, Gang-floure, Rogation-floure, and Milkwort of their vertues in procuring milke in the brefts of nurles. Hieronyman Tragus as also Diefcorides call it Polygalon. \$ Gefner calls this Crucis flos and in his Epistles he nameth it Amarella : it is vulgarly knowne in Cheapefide to the herbe women by the name of hedge Hyflop; for they take it for Gratiola or hedge Hyffop, and fell it to fuch as are ignorant for the same. ‡

The Verques.

Galen, Dioscorides, and Theophrasus doe account these for Milke-woorts, and that they may without errour be vied for those purposes whereunto Glaux ferueth.

‡ I doubt that this is not the Polygalon of Diofeorides : for Gefner affirmes, That an handfull hereof fleeped all night in wine, and drunk in the morning,

fasting, will purge choler effectually by stoole without any danger, as he himselfe had tried. ‡

CHAP. 170. Of Knot-graffe.

The Description.

'He common male Knot-graffe creepes along upon the ground, with long flender weak branches full of joints or knots, whereof it tooke his name. The leaves grow upon the weake branches like those of small S. Iohns wort, but longer and narrower. The floures are maruellous little, and grow out of the knots, of an hearby colour; in their places come vp triangular feed: the root is long, flender, and full of ftrings.

2 The second differeth not from the former, but only that it is altogether lesser, wherein especially confisteth the difference. ‡ Because the difference is no otherwise I have thought good to

omit the figure.

The Authors of the Aduerfaria mention another larger Knot-graffe, which growes indiuers places of the coast of the Mediterranian sea, having longer and larger branches and leaves, & those of a white shining colour. The seeds grow at the joints in chassie white husks, and the whole plant is of a falt and aftringent tafte. They call it Polygonum marinum maximum ‡

The Place. These Knot-grasses grow in barren and stony places almost enery where. The Time.

They are in floure and feed all the Summer long.

I Polygonum mas vulgare, Common Knot-graffe.

L 1 B. 2.



I The Names.

Knot-graffe is called in Greeke, muyon dies : that is to fay, Polygonum mas, or male Knot graffe: in Latine, Seminalu, Sanguinaria: of Columella, Sanguinalis: in thops, Centumnoda, and Corrig ela: of Apuleius, Proferpinaca in high-Dutch Moandent: in low-Dutch, Werkens gras & Duntent knop: in Italian, Polygono: in Spanish, Carriola in French Renovee: in Wallon, Mariolaine de Cure: in English Knot-graffe, and Swines graffe: in the North, Birds tongue.

The Temperature.

Knot-graffe, as Galen teacheth, is of a binding qualitie, yet is it cold in the second if not in the beginning of the third degree. The Vertues.

The juice of Knot-graffe is good against the A fpitting of bloud, the piffing of bloud, and al other iffues or fluxes of bloud, as Brajauolus reporteth: and Camerarius faith he hath cured many with the juice thereof, that have vomited bloud, given in a little ftiptick wine. It greatly prevaileth against the Gonorrhaa or running of the reines, and the weakeneffe of the back comming by means thereof, being thred and made in a tanfie with eggs, and

The decoction of it curesh the disease afore- B faid in as ample manner as the juice : or given in pouder in a reare egge it helpeth the backe very much.

The herbe boiled in wine and honey cureth the vicers and inflammations of the fecret parts of C man or woman, adding thereto a little allom, and the parts washed therewith.

Dioscorides (aith that it prouoketh vrine, and helpeth such as do pisse drop after drop, when the D vrine is hot and tharp.

It is given vnto Swine with good successe, when they are sicke and will not cat their meanwher- E upon country people do call it Swines graffe, or Swines skir.

CHAP. 171. Of fundry forts of Knot-graffes.

The Description.

The fnowy white and leaft kinde of Polygonum or Knot-graffe, called of Clufins, Parony-chia Hifpanica, is a firange and worthy plant to behold handle, and confider, although it be but finall. It is feldome about a foot long having finall branches, thick, rough, hard, and full of joints, out of which the leaues come forth like final teeth, leffe than the leaues of Herniaria or Thymum tennifolium. At the top of the stalks stand most delicate sources, framed by nature as it were with fine parchment leaves about them, standing in their fingular whitenesse and snow is colour, refembling the perfect white filke, so many in number at the top, and so thicke, that they ouershadow the rest of the plant beneath. The root is flender and of a wooddy substance : the seed is couered as it were with chaffe, and is as small as dust or the motes in the fun,

Ambylis of Valentia being likewise a kind of Knot-grasse, hath small leaves like Glaux exima, or rather like Chamafyce, fet orderly by couples at the joints: among which come floures confifting of foure little whitish purple leaves, and other small leaves like the first, but altogether les-

fer. The root is small, blacke, and long, and of a wooddy substance.

‡ Our Author, though hee meant to have given vs the figure of Knawel in the third place, as may be perceived by the title, yet he described it in the fourth, and in the third place went about

1 Polygonum mentanum. Mountaine Knot-graffe.



‡ 2 Anthyllis Valentina Clusij. Valentia Knot-grasse.



‡ 3 Polygonum serpillifolium. Small round leaved Knor-graffe.

† 4 Polygonum Selinoides, fine Knawel. Parfley-Piert.





to describe Polygonum Scrpillifolia of Penasas may be gathered by the description which should have flood, but that I opportunely received a better from my oft mentioned friend Mr. Goodyer, which therefore I thought good to impart vnto you.

Polygonum alterum pufillo vermiculato Serpilli foliolo Pena:

This hath many finall round fmooth wooddy branches, somwhat reddish, trailing on the ground; nine inches or a foot long, wheron by small distances on short joints grow tufts of very small short after the cost a loot long wheten by minimum ease on more joints glow turns of very man more blunt topped (mooth green leaues, in a manner round, like those of the smallest Time, but much smaller, and without smel, dividing themselues at the bosoms of those leaues into small branches, at the tops of which branches grow small sloures, one sloure on a branch, and no more, consisting of at the tops of which branches grow small floures, one floure on a branch, and no more, consisting of foure little round topped leaues apiece of a faint or pale purplish colour. I observed no feed. The root is wooddy, blackish without, were bitter, with some tast of heates, and groweth deepe into the ground. The leaues are nothing so full of juice as Aizoon. I sound it flouring the third day of September, 1621, on the dirch banks at Burseldon servey by the sea side in Hampshire. In Goadyer. \$\frac{4}{3}\$ Among the Knot-grasses may well be fured this small plant, but lately written of, and not so commonly known as growing in England, being about an handfull high, and putting out from a fibrous root fundry slender stalkes full of little branches and joints: about which grow confusedly making the propagate that the propagate that the stalkes are longered than the stalkes are longered to the stalkes are longered

many narrow leaves, for the most part of an unequall quantity, yet here and there two longer than the restand much alike in greatnesses the outmost part of the branches and stalks (where it hath thickest tusts) appeare out of the middest of the leaves little floures of an herby colour, which are thickest tusts) appeare out of the middest of the leaves little sources of an herby colour, which are succeeded by seed-vessels ending in sue sharp points: the whole plant is of a whitish colour, If my memorie faile me not, Pean means this herbe where he speaketh of saxify Anglin his Adver, p. 103, and also reported that he found this plant by the way side as he rode from London to Bristow, on a litch hill not far stoon. Chipnamhis picture doth very well resemble the kinde of Knor graffe called among the Germanes **Snature! and calling it Saxis faga Anglicans causeth me to thinke, that some in the West parts where he found it do call it Saxis fage, as we do call fundry other herbs, especially if they serve for the stone. My friend Mr. Stephen Bredard!, Practicioner of Physicke in those parts, heard of a simple man who did much good with a medicine that he made with Parsley Pierra gainst the stone, which he ministred wnto all forts of people. This my friend are quested the poore man to show him the hearhe called Parsley Pierra, who stankly romined it him, and the next poore man to shew him the hearbe called Parsley Piert; who frankly promised it him, and the next morning brought him an handfull of the herb, and told him the composition of his medicin withall, which you shal find set downe in the vertues, and proued by sundry of good account to be a fingular remedie for the fame.

† 5 Saxifraga Anglicana alfinefolia. Chick-weed Breake-stone.

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‡ 6 Saxifraga palustris al sinefolia. Small water Saxifrage.



F

Our Author here in the fourth place described the Knawel, & he figured it in the second place, under the title of Anthyllis Valentina Clufij for the figure which was in the third place we here place, where the title of America's America's America's and the fifth, and I conjecture it is not of Knawel, but thought to bee of Sawifaga amelicana of the Adverf. But the conjecture of Fema and Lobel being true, who judge their Sawifaga Amelicana to be Synanchice Dales champy, then is it neither Knawel, as our Authour had it, nor this which I giue, but a small plant which you shall find among the Rubia's. Now this plant that I once tookhere to be Saxifiraga Anglicana of Pena and Lobel, is a small littleherbe growing thicke, with very many branches fome two or three inches high, with fome stalks standing vpright, and other some creeping: at each joynt grow two short narrow sharp pointed greene leaues, out of whose bosomes come diuers lesser leaues: at the tops of the branches vpon prety long stalks grow vpon each stalk one round whitishfealy head, consisting commonly of foure vnder greenish leaves which make the cup, and foure grayith or whitish leaves which are the floure. Now after these come to some maturitie they appeare all of a whitish colour, and through the thin films of these heads appeares the seed, which appearant and the content and the content and the content and the content and the first view seems to be pretty large and blacke; for it lieth all clustering together; but if you rub it out you shall find it as small as sand, and of a darke reddish colour. The tast of this plant is very hot and piercinglike that of Golden rod or our common Saxifrage, and without doubt it is more effectuall to moue vrine than the former Knawel. I have found it growing in many places abott brick and some walls and upon chalky barren grounds. I called this in my Iournall An. 1632.

Saxifing aminor altera soscillations albit some migro; and questioned whether it were not Alfines safifing amylish minima mont. of Columna, But now I think it rather (if the number of leaves in the soundid not disagree) the other which is described in the next place, of which I since that time hauereceiued both the figure and description, as also a dry plant from Mr. Goodger. He conjectures it may be this plant which I have here described, that is set forth in the Hift Lugd.pag. 1235. by the name of Alfine muscofa.

Al sine palustris folys tenuisimis : sine Saxifraga palustris al sinefolia.

6 This hath a great number of very small grasse like leaves, growing from the root, about an inch long, a great deale fmaller and flenderer than fmall pins; among which foring vo many fmall flender round fmooth firme branches fome handfull or handfull and halfe high from which fometimes grow a few other smaller branches, whereon at certain joints grow leaves like the former, and those fetby couples with other shorter comming forth of their bosomes; and so by degrees they become shorter and shorter towards the top, so that toward the top this plant somewhat resemblesh Thymum durius. The shoures are great for the slendernesse of the plant, growing at the tops of the To flow matrix. The floures are great for the menuermene of the plant, growing at the tops of the branches, each floure conflicting of 5 fmall blunt roundish topped white floures, with white chiues in the midstrhe feed I observed not. The root is small, growing in the myrewith a few frings this groweth plentifully on the boggy ground below the red Wel of Wellingborough inNorthampton shire. This hath not bin described that I find. I observed it at the place aforesaid Aug. 12. 1616. Iohn Goodyer. \$

The Place.

† The first and second are strangers in Englands the rest grow in the places mentioned in their descriptions.

¶ The Time.

These floure for the most part from May to September. The Names.

That which hath been faid of their names in their feuerall descriptions shall suffice.

The Temperature.

They are cold in the second degree, and dry in the third, aftringent and making thick.

† These, especially the three last, are not in the second or third degree, and of subril parts, but the Parsley Piert seemes not to be so hot as the other two. ‡

The Vertues.

A Hereaccording to my promife I haue thought good to inferr this medicin made with Knawel-which herbe is called (as I faid before) Parfley Piert, but if I might without offence, it foolid bec called Petra pungens: for that barbarous word Parsley Piert was given by some simple man (‡also the other favors of simplicitiet) who had not well learned the true terme. The composition which followeth must be given in warme white wine, halfe a dram, two scruples, or more, according to the constitution of the body which is to receive it.

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The leaves of Parsley Piert, Moul care, of each one ounce when the herbes be dried, bay berries, E Turnericke, Cloues, the feeds of the great Burre, the feeds in the berries of Hippes, or Briertree, Fenngreeke, of each one ounce, the frone in the oxe gall, the weight of 24. Barley cornes, or halfe a dram, made together into a most fine and subtill pouder, taken and drunke in maner aforesaid, bath been proued most singular for the disease aforesaid.

‡ The fifth and fixth are of the same faculty, and may be vied in the like cases. ‡

The figure that formerly war in the feccual place was of Knawell, and that in the third place of Polygonen minus Polygonen of Tabers.

CHAP. 172. Of Rupture wort.

1 Herniaria. Rupture wort.



1 2 Millegrapa minima. Dwarfe All-feed.



The Description.

"Here is also a kinde of Knot-graffe commonly called in Latine Herniaria: in Englifh, Rupture woort, or Rupture graffe. It is a base and low creeping herbe, hauing many small slender branches trailing vpon the ground, yet very tough, and full of little knots somewhat reddish, wherenpon doe grow very many small leaues like those of Time; among which come forth little yellowish flours which turne into very finall feed, and great quantitie thereof, confidering the smalless of the plant growing thicke clustering together by certain spaces. The whole plant is of a yellowish greene colour. The root is very slender and fingle.

2 There is also a kinde of Herniaria, called Mille grana or All-feed, that groweth vpright an handfull high, with many small and tender branches, fet with

leaues like the former, but few in number, having as it were two small leaues and no more. The whole plant feemeth as it were coursed ouer with feeds or graines, like the feed of Panicke, but much leffer, ‡ I haue not feene many plants of this, but all that euer I yet faw neuer attained to the height of two inches. ‡

¶ The Place.

It in oyeth in barren and fandy grounds, and is likewife found in dankish places that lie wide open to the fun: it doth grow and profper in my garden exceedingly. ‡ 2 I found this in Kent on a Heath not farre from Chille-hurst, being in company with M. Bowles and divers others, in July, 1630. ‡

The Time. It floureth and flourisheth in May, June, July and August.

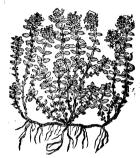
The Names. It is called of the later Herbarists Herniaria and Herniola; taken from the effect in curing the disease Hernia : of divers Herba Turca, and Empetron; in French, Boutonet : in English, Rupture wort; and Burftwort.

The Temperature and Vertues.

A Rupture wort doth notably drie, and throughly closeth vp together and fasteneth. It is reported that being drunke it is fingular good for Ruptures, and that very many that haue been burften were that denig didned to health by the vicof this herbe, also the pouder hereof taken with wine, doth make a man to piffe that hath his water flopt; it also wasteth away the stones in the kidnies, and expelleth them.

CHAP. 173. Of wilde Time.

I Serpillum vulgare. Wilde Time.



3 Serpillum majus flore purpures. Great purple wilde Time.



¶ The Description.

I DOth Diofeorides and Pliny make two kindes of Serpillum, that is, of cree-ping or wilde Time, whereof the first is our common creeping Time, which is so well knowne, that it needeth no description; yet this ve shall understand, that it beareth floures of a purple colour, as euery body knoweth. Of which kinde I found another fort, with floures as white as flow, and have planted it in my garden, where it becommeth an herbe of great beauty.

2 This wilde Time that bringeth forthwhite floures differeth not from the other, but onely in the colour of the floures, whence it may be called Serpillum vulg are flore albo. White floured Wilde

There is another kinde of Serpillum which groweth in Gardens, in smell and fauour resembling Marjerome. It hath leaues like Organy, or wilde Marjerome, but fomewhat whiter, purting forth many small stalkes, set sull of leaues like Rue, but longer, narrower, and harder. The floures are of a biting tafte, and pleafant finell. The whole plant groweth vpright, whereas the other

whose plant growern vprignt, whereas the other creepeth along you the earth, catching hold where it growes, & fpreading it felfe far abroad, 3 This great wilde Timecreepeth not as the others doe, but flandeth vpright, and bringedh forth little flender branches full of leaues like those of Rue; yet narrower, longer, and harder. The floures be of a purple colour, and of a twinging biting taste: it groweth vpon rockes, and is hotter than any of the others.

4 This other great one with white floures different not from the precedent, hauing many knaps or heads, of a milke white colour, which fetteth forth the difference; and it may be called Serpillum majus flore albo. Great white floured wild Time.

5 This wilde Time creepeth vpon the ground, fet with many leaves by couples like those of Marjerome, but leffer, of the fame smel: the flours

are of a reddiff color. The root is very threddy.

6 Wilde Time of Candy is like vnto the other wild Times, fauing that his leaues are narrower and longer, and more in number at each joynt. The fmell is more aromaticall than any of the others, wherein is the difference.

There is a kinde of wilde Time growing vpon the mountaines of Italy, called Serpillum.



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5 Serpillum folijs amaraci.

Marjerome Time.

‡ 7 Serpillum cictatum. Limon Time.



6 Serpillum Creticum. Wilde Time of Candy.



‡ 8 Serpillum hirsutum. Hoary wilde Time.



Citratum, that is, having the fmell of a Pome-Citron, or a Limon, which giveth it the difference from the other wilde times, ‡ It growes in many gardens also, and (as I haue been told) wilde in

8 This (which is the Serpillum Pannonicum 3.0f Clufius) runnes or fpreds it felfe far vpon the ground. For though it have a hard and wooddy root like as the former kindes, yet the branches which lie spread round about here and there take root, which in time become as hard and wooddie as the former. The leaves and stalkes are like those of the last described, but rough and hoarie: the floures also are not valike those of the common kinde. The whole plant hath a kinde of refinous fmell. It floures in Iunewith the rest, and growes upon the like mountainous places; but whether with vs in England or no I cannot yet affirme any thing of certaintie. ‡ The Place.

The first groweth upon barren hills and untoiled places : the second groweth in Gardens. The white kinde I found at South fleet in Kent, in a barren field belonging to one Mt William Swan I The Time.

They floure from May to the end of Summer,

The Names. Wild Time is called in Latine, Serpillum, & serpendo, of creeping: in high and low Dutch, Quene Del, and milben Chymns, and alfo Onfer Mouwen bedfroo : in Spanish, Serpell : in Italian. Det, and mitters to pyrings, in English, wilde Time, Puliall mountaine, Pella Mountaine, running Time, creeping Time, Mother of Time: in shops it is called Serpyllum; yet some call it, Puleriam montanum: and it is enery where (faith Dodonaus) thought to be the Serpyllum of the Antients, Nor. withstanding it answereth not so well to the wilde Times as to Diescordes his Saxifranga; for if it be diligently compared with the description of both the Serpilla and the Saxifranga, it shall be found to be little like the wilde Times, but very much like the Saxifranga : for (faith DioCovides) Saxifranga is an herbe like Time, growing on rockes, where our commonwilde Time is oftentimes

Ælianus in his ninth booke of his fundry Histories seemeth to number wilde Time among the floures, Dionysius lunior (saith he) comming into the city Locris in Italy, possessed most of the houses of the city, and did strew them with roses, wilde Time, and other such kindes of floures. Yet Virgil in the second Eclog of his Bucolicks doth most manifestly testifie, that wilde Time is an herbe, in these words:

Thestylis & rapido sessis messoribus astu Allia, serpillumque, herbas contundut olentes.

Thestilis for mowers tyr'd with parching heate, Garlicke, wilde Time, strong smelling herbes doth beate.

Out of which place it may be gathered, that common wilde time is the true and right Serpillum, on wilde Time, which the Grecians call is Marcellus an old antient Author among the Frenchmen faith it is called Gilarum; as Plinius V alerianus faith it is called of the fame, Laurie,

The Temperature. Wilde Time is of temperature hot and dry in the third degree: it is of thin and fubtill parts, cutting and much biting.

The Vertues. It bringeth downe the defired fickeneffe, prouoketh vrine, applied in bathes and fomentations it procureth (weat: being boyled in wine, it helpeth the ague, it easeth the strangurie, it stayeth the hicket, it breaketh the stones in the bladder, it helpeth the Lethargie, frensie, and madnesse, and flayeth the vomiting of bloud.

Wilde Time boiled in wine and drunke, is good against the wambling and gripings of the belly, tuptures, convulfions, and inflammations of the liuer.

It helpeth against the bitings of any venomous beast, either taken in drinke, or outwardly ap-Actius writeth, That Serpillum infused well in Vinegre, and then sod and mingled with rose water,

is a right fingular remedy to cure them that have had a long phrensie or lethargie. Galen prescribeth one dram of the juyce to be given in vinegre against the vomiting of bloud,

and helpeth such as are gricued with the spleene.

CHAP

CHAP. 174. Of Garden Time.

The Description.

He first kinde of Time is so well knowne that it needeth no description: ! there is not any which are ignorant what Thymum durius is, I meane our couling

2 The fecond kinde of Time with broad leaves hath many wooddy branches rifing 6 threddy root, beset with leaves like Myrtus. The floures are set in rundles about the stalke. Horehound. The whole plant is like the common Time in taste and smell.

Thymum durius. Hard Time.

† 2 Thymum latifolium. Great broad leaved Time.





Time of Candy is in all respects like vnto common Time, but differeth in that, that this kinde hath certaine knobby tufts not much vnlike the spikes or knots of Stacedes, but much leffer, befet with slender floures of a purple colour. The whole plant is of a more gracious smell than any of the other Times, and of another kinde of taffe, as it were favouring like spice. The root is brittle, and of a wooddy fub stance.

4 Doubtlesse that kinde of Time whereon Epithymum doth grow, and is called for that cause Epithymum, and vsed in shops, is nothing else but Dodder that growes upon Time; and is all one with ours, though Matthiolus makes a controuersie and difference thereof: for Pena trauelling ouer the hills in Narbone neere the fea, hath feene not onely the garden Time, but the wilde Time also loden and garnished with this Epithymum. So that by his fight and mine owne knowledge I am assured, that it is not another kinde of Time that beareth Epithymum, but is common Time: for I haue often found the same in England, not only vpon our Tine, but vpon Sauorie, and other herbes also: notwithstanding thus much I may conjecture, that the clymate of those Countries doth yeeld the same forth in greater abundance than ours, by reason of the intemperance of cold, whereunto our country is subject.

† 3 Thymum Creticum. Time of Candy.



4 Epithymum Gracorum. Laced Time.



The Place.

These kindes of Time grow plentifully in England in most gardens euery where, except that with broad leaues, and Time of Candy which I have in my Garden.

They flourish from May vnto September.

The Names.

The first may be called hard Time, or common Garden Time : the second, broad leaved Time; the third, Time of Candy, our English women call it Muske Time: the last may be called Dodder Time.

¶ The Temperature. These kindes of Time are hot and dry in the third degree.

The Vertues.

A Time boyled in water and hony drunken, is good against the cough and shortnes of the breath 3 it prouoketh vrine, expelleth the secondine or after birth, and the dead childe, and diffolues clorted or congealed bloud in the body.

The fame drunke with vinegre and falt purgeth flegme: or boyled in Mede or Methegline, it cleanfeth the breaft, lungs, reines, and matrix, and killeth wormes. Made into pouder, and taken in the weight of three drams with Mede or honied vinegre, called

Oxymel, and a little falt, it purgeth by stoole tough and clammy flegme, sharpe and cholericke humors, and all corruption of bloud.

The fame taken in like fort, is good against the Sciatica, the paine in the side and brest, against the winde in the side and belly, and is profitable also for such as are searcfull, melancholicke, and troubled in minde.

It is good to be given vnto those that have the falling sickenesse to smell vnto. Epitymum, after Galen, is of more effectuall operation in Phyficke than Time, being hot and dry in the third degree, more mightily cleanfing, heating, drying, and opening than Culcuta, hauing right good effect to eradicat melancholy, or any other humor in the spleen, or other disease, sprung by occasion of the spleene.

It helpeth the long continued paine of the head, and befides his fingular effects about fplene. G ticall matters, it helpeth the lepty, or any disease of melancholy; all quartain eagues, and such like griefes proceeding from the spleene.

Disferrides faith, Epithymum drunke with honied water, expelleth by fiege, flegine, and inclan- H

Of his natiue propertie it relieueth them which be melancholicke, swolne in the face and other I parts, if you pound Epithymum, and take the fine pouder thereof in the quantitie of foure fertiples in parts it you pound appropriation that the time pounds the leaves in the quantitie of none scripies in the liquor which the Apothecaries call Paffum, or with Oxymell and falt, which taketh away all

† The second figure was of Original Citization described in the seconds place of the foregoing chapter 5 the distribute of Marina Majishii, Telemberg the Re-tragamentaries of Links.

CHAP. 175. Of Sauorie.

There be two kindes of Sauorie, the one that indureth Winter, and is of long continuance: the other an annuall or yearely plant, that perisheth at the time when it hath periseded his seed; and must be sowne agains the next yeare, which we call Summer Sauorie, or Sauorie of a yeare, There is likewife another, which is a franger in England, called of Lobel, Thymbra S. Iuliani, denying it to be the right Saureia, or Sauorie: whether that of Lobel, or that we have in our English gardens be the true Winter Sauorie, is yet difputable; for we thinke that of S. Iulians rocke to be rather a wilde kinde than otherwise. ‡ Pena and Lobel do not deny, but affirme it in these words, Nullea non facetur Satureiam veram ; that is, which none deny to be the true Satureia of Sauorie. Fid.

1 Satureia hortensis. Winter Sauorie.

LIB. 2.

2 Saturcia hortenfis aftiva. Summer Sauorie.





The Description.

Tinter Sauorie is a plant refembling Hyffope, but lower, more tender and brittle it bringeth forth very many branches, compaffed on euery fide with narrow and flampe pointed leaues, longer than those of Time, among which grow the floures from the bottome to the top,out of small huskes, of colour white, tending to a light purple. The root is hard and wooddy, as is the rest of the plant.

2 Summer Sauorie groweth with a flender brittle stalke of a foot high, divided into little branches: the leaves are narrow, leffer than those of Hyssope, like the leaves of Winter Sauorie, bur thinner fet vpon the branches. The floures fland hard to the branches, of a light purple rending to whitenesse. The root is small, full of strings, and perisheth when it hath persected his seed,

3 Saturcia Sancti Iuliani. Rocke Sauorie.



1 4 Saturtia Cretica. Candy Sauorie.



This fmall kinde of Sauorie, which Lobel hath fet forth vnder the title of Thym. bra S. Juliani, because it groweth plentifully vpon the rough cliffes of the Tyrrhenian fea in Italie, called Saint Iulians rocke, hath tender twiggie branches an handfull high, of a wooddie fubstance, fet full of leaues from the who the thoriance territin or causes from the bottome to the top, very thicke thruit roge, ther like wnto itsole of Time, fauing that they be finaller and narrower, bringing forth at the top of the fprigs a round fpike tuff of finall purplish floures. The whole plant is whitish, tending to a bleake colour, and of a very hot and sharpe taste, and also well smel-

4 This in the opinion of Honorius Bellus, Clusius, and Pona, is thought, and not without good reason, to be the true Thymbra, or Satureia of Diofcorides and the Antients, for besides that it agrees with their description, it is to this day called in Candie spen and spec. Clustus describes it thus: It sends forth many branches immediately from the root like as Time, and those quadrangular, rough, and of a purplish colour: vpon these grow alternately little rough(h leaues much like those of the true Tyme; and out of their bo-somes come little branches set with the like, but leffer leaues. The toppes of the branches are compassed with a rundle made of many little leaues, whereout come floures of a fine purple colour, and like the floures of Tyme, being divided into foure parts, whereof the lower is the broader, and hangs downe: The vpper is alfobroad, but shorter, and the other two lesse. Out of the middle of the floure come fine whitish threds, pointed with browne and a forked stile. The seed is small and blacke like that of Tyme, The root hard and wooddie. It floured with Clufius (who receiued the feeds out of Candie from Honorinu Bellus) in October and November. ‡

The Place.

They are fowne in Gardens, and bring forth their floures the first yeare of their sow-

The The

They floure in Iuly and August.

LIB. 2.

The Time.

Sauorie is called in Greeke, succes, neither hath it any other true name in Latine than Thymbra. Sautorie is carred in Greeke, "proposition has a large any cone; the hand in Latine than 1' nympra. The interpreters would have it called Saurea, wherein they are repugnant to Columbia a Latine Writer, who doth thew a manifest difference betweene Thymbra and Saureia, in his tenth booke, where he writeth, that Sauorie hath the tafte of Tyme, and of Thymbra or the Winter Sauorie.

Et Satureia Thymireferens Thymbraque saporem.

Notwithstanding this affertion of Columella, Pliny lib. 9, cap. 8. makes Saturcia, or Sauorie, to T recommende und anticion of comments and the second of th Sadanep : in low Dutch, Centen : which name as it feemeth is drawne of our Cunila : in Italian, Sanoreggia: in Spanish Axedrea and Sagorida: in French, Sarviette: in English, Sauorie, Winter

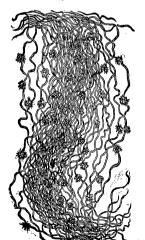
The Temperature and Vertues.

Winter Sauorie is of temperature hot and dry in the third degree, it maketh thinne, cutteth, it A clenfeth the paffages: to be briefe, it is altogether of like vertue with Tyme.

Summer Sauorie is not full fo hot as Winter Sauorie, and therefore faith Dioscoride, more fit to B be yfed in medicine: it maketh thin and doth matuelloufly prevaile against winde: therefore it is with good successed boyled and eaten with beanes, peason, and other windie pulses, yea, if it be applied to the belly in a fomentation, it forthwith helpeth the affects of the mother proceeding from

CHAP. 176. Of Dodder.

Cuscuta sive Cassuthe. Dodder.



The Description.

Vscuta, or Dodder, is a strange herbe, altogether without leaues or root, like vnto threds very much fnarled or wrapped together, confusedly winding it selfe about buthes and hedges, and fundry kindes of herbes. The threds are fomewhat redde vpon which grow here & there little round heads or knops, bringing forth at the first slender white floures, afterward a small feed.

The Place.

This herbe groweth vpon fundry kindes of herbes, as vpon Time, Winter Sauorie, Germander, and fuch like, taking his name from the herbe whereupon it doth grow, as that upon
Tyme is called Epithymun, upon Line or flax,
Epilinum: and so of others, as Dodonaus setteth forth at large yet hath he forgotten one among the rest, which groweth very plentifully in Summersetshire vpon nettles : neither is it the least among many, either in beautie or operation, but comparable to the best Epithymum: following therefore the example of Diofcorides. I have thought good to call it Epinrica, or rather, Emerary), and fo of the rest according to the herbes whereon they grow.

The Names :-The greatest is called in shops every where Cufenta: and of divers because it groweth upon

fluxe or Lyne, Podagra Lini; the better learned do name it Cassilha, or Cassytha: and Gesnerus, soithque, the Arabians, Keffuth and Chafuth . in Dutch, Schoolte, and Wanghe: in high Dutch, fillerante in French, Goute d'Lin, and Tigne de Lin : in English, Dodder.

The lefter and flenderer which wrappeth it felfe vpon Time and Sauorie, is called of Diofeorides manus the Apothecaries keep the name Epithymum: others, among whom is Actuarius, name there Epithymum which groweth vpon Time only, and that which groweth on Sauorie Epithymbrum, and that also which hangeth vpon Stabe, they terme Epistabe; giving a peculiar name to every kinde I The Nature.

The nature of this herbe changeth and altereth, according to the nature and qualitie of the herbs whereupon it groweth: fo that by fearching the nature of the plant you may eafily finde out the temperament of the laces growing vpon the same. But more perticularly: it is of temperature fomewhat more dry than hot, and that in the second degree: it also cleanfeth with a certaine aftri-Cities or binding quality, and especially that which is found growing vpon the bramble: for it also receiteth a certaine nature from his parents on which it groweth; for when it groweth you the hotter herbes, as Time and Sauory, it becommeth hotter and dryer, and of thinner parts; that which commeth of Broome prouoketh vrine more forcibly, and maketh the belly more foluble; and that is moister which groweth vpon flax: that which is found vpon the bramble hath joyned with it. as we have faid, a binding qualitie, which by reason of this facultie joyned with it is good to cure the infirmities of the Liuer and Milt: for feeing that it hath both a binding and purging facultie united to it, it is most fingular good for the entrals: for Galen in his thirteenth booke of the Method of curing, doth at large declare, that fuch medicines are fittest of all for the liver and Milt.

I The Vertues.

Dodder remooueth the stoppings of the liver and of the milt or spleene, it disburdeneth the veines of flegmaticke, cholericke, corrupt and superfluous humors: prouoketh vrine gently, and in a meane openeth the kidnies, cureth the yellow jaundife which are joyned with the stopping of the liuer and gall: it is a remedy against lingring agues, bastard and long tertians, quartains allo, and properly agues in infants and young children, as Aufues faith in Serapio; who also teacheth, that the nature of Dodder is to purge choler by the stoole, and that more effectually if it have Wormewood joyned with it; but too much vfing of it is hurtfull to the stomacke : yet Auicen writeth, that it doth not hurt it, but strengtheneth a weake and feeble stomacke, which opinion also we do betterallow of.

Epithymum, or the Dodder which groweth vpon Time, is hotter and dryer than the Dodder that groweth vpon flax, that is to say even in the third degree, as Galen saith. It helpeth all the infirmities of the milt: it is a remedy against obstructions and hard swellings. It taketh away old headaches, the falling fickeneffe, madneffe that commeth of melancholy, and especially that which proceedeth from the spleene and parts thereabout: it is good for those that haue the French disase, and fuch as be troubled with contagious vicers, the leprofie, and feabby euill.

It purgeth downewards blacke and Melancholy humors, as Actius, Actuarius, and Melancholy humors, and also flegme, as Dioscorides noteth : that likewise purgeth by stoole which groweth vpon Sauor and Scabious, but more weakely, as Actuarius faith,

Cuscura, or Dodder that groweth vpon flax, boiled in water or wine and drunke, openeth the stoppings of the liver, the bladder, the gall, the milt, the kidnies and veines, and purgeth both by fiege and vrine cholericke humours.

It is good against the ague which hath continued a long time, and against the laundise, I meane that Dodder especially that groweth vpon brambles.

Epiurtica or Dodder growing vpon nettles, is a most singular and effectuall medicine to prouble vrine, and to loose the obstructions of the body, and is proued oftentimes in the West parts with good fucceffe against many maladies.

CHAP. 177. Of Hyffope.

The Description.

Inferrides that gaue so many rules for the knowledge of simples, hath left Hyssopealtogether without description, as being a plant to well knowne that it needed none whose example I sollow not onely in this plant, but in many others which be common, to avoid tediousnesse to the Reader.

LIB. 2. I Hyffoplus Arabum. Hyslope with blew floures.

2 Hyffopus Arabum flore rubro. Hystope with reddish floures,



3 Hyssopus albis floribus. White floured Hyssope.



‡ < Hyffopus parva angustis folis. Dwarfe narrow leaved Hyflope.



2 The fecond kinde of Hyffope is like the former, which is our common Hyffope, and differeth in that, that this Hyflope hath his fmall and flender branches decked with faire

The third kinde of Hyffope hath leaves stalkes, branches, feed, and root, like the common Hystope, and differeth in the floures one-

ly, which are as white as fnow.

4 This kinde of Hyffope of all the reft is of the greatest beautie, it hath a wooddy roor tough, and full of strings; from which rise vp fmall,tough, and flender flexible stalkes, whereupondoe grow infinite numbers of small Fennell-like leaues, much refembling those of the fmalleft graffe; of a pleafant fweet fmel. & aro. maticke tafte, like vnto the reft of the Hyflops, but much sweeter; at the tops of the stalkes do grow among st the leaues smal hollow sources, grow among it the ieaues imai noilow floures, of a blewish colour tending to purple. The feeds as yet I could neuer obserue.

5 This differs from the first described, in that the stalkes are weaker and shorter,

the leaves also narrower, and of a darker colour: the floures grow after the same manner, and are of the fame colour as those of the com-

mon kinde. ‡

We have in England in our Gardens another kinde, whose picture it shall be needlesse to expresse, considering that in sew words it may be deliuered. It is like vnto the former, but the leaves are fome of them white, fome

greene, as the other; and fome greene and white mixed and spotted, very goodly to behold.

Of which kindes we haue in our Gardens moreouer another fort, whose leaves are wonderfully curled, rough, and hairie, growing thicke thrust together, making as it were a tust of leaves; in taste and smell, and all other things like vnto the common Hyssope.

I haue likewife in my garden another fort of Hyfope, growing to the forme of a fmall wooddie thrub, hauing very faire broad leaues like vnto those of Numularia, or Monywort, but thicker, fuller of juyce, and of a darker greene colour; in tafte and smell like the common Hystope.

The Place. All these kindes of Hyssope do grow in my Garden, and in some others also. The Time.

They floure from Iune to the end of August.

The Names. Hyssope is called in Latine, Hyssope : the which name is likewise retained among the Germans, Brabanders, Frenchmen, Italians, and Spaniards. Therefore that shall suffice which hath beene set downe in their feuerall titles.

This is by most Writers judged to be Hyssope vsed by the Arabian Physitions, but not that of the Greekes, which is necter to Origanum and Marjerome, as this is to Saturcia or Sauorie. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

A decoction of Hyffope made with figs, and gargled in the mouth and throte, ripeneth and breaketh the tumors and imposthumes of the mouth and throte, and easeth the difficultie of swallowing, comming by cold rheumes,

The same made with figges, water, honey, and rue, and drunken, helpeth the inflammation of the

lungs, the old cough, and thortneffe of breath, and the obstructions and stoppings of the breast.

The firrup or juyce of Hysfope taken with the firrup of vnegre, purgeth by stoole tough and clammie flegme, and driueth forth wormes if it be eaten with figges. The distilled water drunke, is good for those diseases before named, but not with that speed and

CHAP. 178. Of Hedge Hyssope.

The Description.

TEdge Hyffop is a low plant or herb about a span long, very like vnto the common Hystope, with many square stalks or slender branches, beset with leaues somewhat larger than Hyffope, but very like: the floures grow betwigt the leaues vpon fhort ftems, of a white colour declining to blewnesse. All the herb is of a most bitter taste like the small Centory, The root is little and threddy, dilating it felfe far abroad; by which means it multiplieth greatly, and occupieth much ground where it groweth.

I Gratiola. Hedge Hyffope.

LIB, 2.

‡ 2 Gratiola angustifolia. 3 Gratiolalatifolia. Graffe Poley. Broad leaued hedge Hyffop.





‡ 2 Narrow leaued hedge Hyffop from a small fibrous white root lends up a reddish sound crested stalke divided into fundry branches, which are set with leaves like those of Knot grasse, of a pale greene colour, and without any stalks : out of the bosome of these come floures set in long cups composed of soure leaues of a pleasing blew colour, which are succeeded by longish seed ver-fels containing a small dusky seed. The whole plant is without smell, neither that it any bitter-nesse or other manisest take. It varies in leaues, sometimes broader, and otherwhiles narrower: the plant growing somtimes but an handfull, and otherwhiles a foot high. Gesner called this Gratisla minor: and Camerarius, Hyssopoides: Bauhine onely hath figured it, and that by the name of Hyssopiolia, fine Gratiola minor, Cordus first mentioned it, and that by the Dutch name of Graffic Poly, which name we may very fitly retain in English. ‡

3 Broad leaved hedge Hyffope hath many small and tender branches foure square, and somewhat hollow or furrowed, befet with leaves by couples one opposit against the other, ike vito the former, but somewhat shorter, and much broader; among st which grow the sloutes of a purple

[†] That figure in the third place was of the Satureia Romans, 2.0f Tabernamontatue.

colour, spotted on the inside with white, and of a brighter purple than the rest of the sloure, sash oned like the smallest Antiribinum or least Snapdragon: which being past, there succeed little seed wessels, sash ioned like the nut of a crosse-bow, which contain small yellowish feed extreame butter of taste; the whole plant is likewise bitter, as the common or well knowne Gratiola. The root is compact of a great number of whitish strings intangled one within another, which mightily encreaseth or spreadeth abroad.

This plant is only a leffer kinde of the Lyfimachia galericulata of Lobel, which fome have called Gratislataifolia. Our Authors figure was very ill, wherefore I have endeauored with the helpe of fome dried plants and my memorie, to prefent you with a better expression thereof. ‡

The first groweth in low and moist places naturally, which I have planted in my garden.

† The fecond was found growing by my oft mentioned friend M* Bowles, at Dorchefter in Oxford fhire, at the backe fide of the inclofed grounds on the left hand of the town, if you would ride from thence to Oxford, in the graffy places of the champian come fields. ‡

from thence to Oxford, in the graffy places of the champian corne fields.

The third growes likewife in moift places: I found it growing upon the bog or mariffi ground at the farther end of Hampfled heath, and upon the fame heath toward London, neere unto the head of the springs that were digged for water to be connected to London, 15 go. attempted by that carefull citien town Hart Knight, Lord Major of the City of London; at which time my selfewas in his Lordships company, viewing for my pleasure the same goodly springs.

The first floureth in May: the second in June and July: the third in August.

Hedge Hyssope is called in Latine Gratiola, and Gratia Dei, or the Grace of God; notwithstanding there is a kinde of Geranium or Storks bill called by the later name: of Cordua, Linuncsum, and Centauroids: of Anguislara it is thought to be Dissortial bis Papauer Spunneum, or Spatling Poppy: but some thinke Papauer spunneum to be that which we cal Beben album: in Dutch it is called Gobt's gratic: in Italian, Stanca causallo, because horses having eaten thereos wax lean, and languish thereupon: In English, Gratia Dei, and hedge Hyssop. The seed hereos is called Gibbenech, which name the Arabians retain to this day.

The Names in particular.

I Matthiolus, Dodoneus and others have called this Gratiola: Anguillara, Gratia Dei: Cordus, Limmelium, Centanvoides; he also thought it (but would) to be the Eupatorium of Messe: Gester thinks it may be Polemonium palustre amarum of Hippocrates, that write of the diseases of cattell.

2 Cordus called this Graffe Poley, Gefner, Gratiola minor: Camerarius, Hyffopoides: and Baubine, Huffopifalia.

3 This is not fet forth by any but our Author, and it may fitly be named Lysimachiagalericulata minor, as I haue formerly noted.

¶ The Temperature.

Hedge Hyffope is hot and dry of temperature; and the first is only vsed in medicine.

¶ The Persus.

A Whofo taketh but one feruple of Gratiola bruifed, shall perceiue euidently his effectual operation and vertue, in purging mightily, and that in great aboundance, waterish grosse and slimy humors. Conradus Gespierus experimented this, and found it to be true, and so have I my selse, and many others.

3 Gratiala boiled, and the decoction drunke or eaten with any kinde of meat, in manner of a fallad, openeth the belly, and caufeth notable loofeneffe, fcouring freely, whereby it purgeth groffe flegm and cholericke humors.

C Gratiola or hedge Hyffop boiled in wine and given to drinke, helpeth fevers of what fort foeuer, and is most excellent in dropsies and fuch like diseases proceeding of cold and wateric causes.

D The extraction given with the pouder of Cinnamon, and a little of the juice of Calamint, preuaileth against tertian and quotidian feuers, set downe for most certain by the learned Institutes Camerarius.

CHAP.

CHAP. 179. Of Lauander Spike.

The Description.

Auander Spike hath many fittie branches of a wooddy fubfiance, growing up in the manner of a fhrub, fet with many long hoarie leaues, by couples for the moit part, of a fitting finell, and yet pleafant enough to fuch as do loue fitrong fauors. The floures grow at the top of the branches, spike fashion, of a blew colour. The root is hard and wooddie.

The fecond different not from the precedent but in the colour of the floure. The thick has

2 The second differeth not from the precedent, but in the colour of the floures: For this plant bringeth milke white floures; and the other blew, wherein especially consider the difference.

3 We have in our English gardens a small kinde of Lauander, which is altogether lesser the other, t and the floures are of a more purple colour, and grow in much lesse and shorter heads, yet have they a far more grarefull smell: the leaves are also lesse and whiter than those of the ordinarie fort. This did, and I thinke yet doth grow in great plenty, in his Majesties private garden at White. Hall. And this is called Spike, without addition, and sometimes Lauander Spikeand this by distillation is made that vulgarly known and vied oile which is tearmed oleum spice, or oile

I Lavandula flore caruleo.

Common Lauander.

Lavandula flore albo.
 White floured Lauander.





The Place:

In Spaine and Languedock in France, most of the mountaines and defert fieldes, are as it were counted.

3 Lavendula minor, fine Spica. Lauander Spike.



couered ouer with Lauander. In these cold countries they are planted in gardens.

¶ The Time.

They floure and flourish in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Lauander Spike is called in Latine Lauendula, and Spica: in Spanish, Spigo, and Languda. The first is the male, and the second the female. It is thought of fome to bee that sweet herbe Casia, whereof Virgil maketh mention in the fecond Eclog of his Buco-

> Tum Casia atque alus intexens suanibus berbis Mollia luteola pingit vacinia caltha.

And then shee'l Spike and such sweet hearbs infold And paint the Iacinth with the Marigold.

And likewise in the fourth of his Georgickes. where he intreateth of chusing of seats and places for Bees, and for the ordering thereof, he saith thus:

Hac circum Casia virides & olentia late Serpilla, & graniter spitantis copia Thymbra

About them let fresh Lauander and store Of wilde Time with strong Sauorie to floure.

Yet there is another Casia called in shops Casia Lignea, as also Casia nigra, which is named Casia fistula; and another a small shrubby plant extant amongthe shrubs or hedge bushes, which some think to be the Casia Poetica, mentioned in the precedent verses.

The Temperature.

Lauander is hot and dry, and that in the third degree, and is of a thin substance, consisting of many airie and spirituall parts. Therefore it is good to be given any way against the cold diseases of the head, and especially those which have their original or beginning not of abundance of humors, but chiefely of a cold quality only.

The Vertues.

The distilled water of Lauander smelt vnto, or the temples and forehead bathed therewith, is a refreshing to them that have the Catalepsy, a light migram, and to them that have the falling sicknesse, and that vie to swoune much. But when there is abundance of humours, especially mixt with bloud, it is not then to be vied fafely, neither is the composition to be taken which is made of distilled wine in which such kinds of herbes, floures, or feeds, and certain spices are insused or steeped, though most men do rashly and at aduenture give them without making any difference at al. For by ving such hot things that fill and stuffe the head, both the disease is made greater, and the fick man also brought into daunger, especially when letting of bloud, or purging have not gon before. Thus much by way of admonition, because that every where some vnlearned Physitians and diuers rash & ouerbold Apothecaries, and other foolish women, do by and by give such compositions, and others of the like kind, not only to those that have the Apoplexy, but also to those that are taken, or haue the Catuche or Catalepsis with a Feuer; to whom they can give nothing worse, feeing those things dovery much hurt, and oftentimes bring death it selfe.

The floures of Lauander picked from the knaps, I meane the blew part and not the husk, mixed with Cinnamon, Nutmegs, & Cloues, made into pouder, and given to drinke in the diffilled water thereof, doth helpe the panting and paffion of the heart, prevaileth against giddinesse, turning, or

C fwimming of the braine, and members fubied to the palfie.

Conferue made of the floures with sigar, profiteth much against the diseases aforesaid, if the quantitie of a beane be taken thereof in the morning sasting.

It profiteth them rauch that haue the passe, if they be washed with the distilled water of the

floures, or anointed with the oile made of the floures, and oile olive, in such maner as oile of Roses is, which shall be expressed in the treatise of Roses.

CHAP. 180. Of French Lauander or Stickadoue.

The Temperature,

Rench Lauander hath a body like Lauander, short, and of a woody substance, but slende-rer, beset with long narrow leaues of a whitish colour, lesser than those of Lauander: it hath in the top bufby or fpiky heads, well compact or thrust together; out of the which grow forth small purple stoures of a pleasant smel. The feed is small and blackish: the root is hard

2 This jagged Sticadoue hath many small stiffe stalks of a woody substance, whereupon doe grow jagged leaves in shape like the leaves of Dil, but of an hoary colour: on the top of the stalks grow folke flours of a blewith colour, and like upto the common Lauander Spike. The root is likewifewooddy. ‡ This by Cluffus who first described it, as alfoby Lebel, is called Lauendula multifido folio, or Lauander with the divided leafe; the plant more refembling Lauander than Sticka-

3 There is also a certain kind hereof differing in smalnesse of the leaves only, which are round about the edges nicked or toothed like a faw, refembling those of Lauander cotton: the root is like-

‡ 4 There is also another kinde of Staches which differs from the first or ordinarie kinde, in that the tops of the stalks are not set with leanes almost close to the head, as in the common kinde; but are naked and wholly without leaues; also ar the top of their spike or floures (as it were to recompence their defect below) there grow larger and fairer leaves than in the other forts. The other parts of the plant differ not from the common Stathas;

† I Stachas, fine Spica hortulana. Sticadoue and Sticados.

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3 Stæchas multifida. lagged Sticados.



Cce 3

The

3 Steechas folio ferrato. Toothed Sticadoue.







The Place .

These herbes grow wilde in Spaine, in Languedoc in France, and the Islands called Stoechades ouer against Massilia: we have them in our gardens, and keep them with great diligence from the injurie of our cold clymat.

The Time. They are fowne of feed in the end of Aprill, and couered in Winter from the cold, or elfe fet in pots or tubs with earth, and caried into houses.

The Names.

The Apothecaries call the floure Stacados: Disservides, of alen, one, by the dipthong of in the first fyllable : in Latine Stachas : in high-Dutch, Stichas brant : in Spanish, Thomass, and Cantuefo: in English, French Lauander, Stecado, Stecadoue, Sticadoue, Cassidonie, and some simple people imitating the same name do call it Cast me downe.

The Temperature. French Lauander, faith Galen, is of temperature compounded of a little cold earthy substance, by reason whereof it bindeth: it is of force to take away obstructions, to extenuate or make thin, to scoure and clense, and to strengthen not only all the intrals, but the whole body also.

The Versues.

Dioscorides teacheth, That the decoction hereof doth help the diseases of the cheft, and is with good fucceffe mixed with counterpoifons.

The later Physitions affirm, That Stachas, and especially the floures of it, are most effectuall against paines of the head, and all difeates thereof proceeding of cold causes, and therefore they bee mixed in all compositions almost which be made against head-ache of long continuance, the Apoplexy, the falling fickneffe, and fuch like difeafes.

The decoction of the heads and floures drunke, openeth the stoppings of the liver, the lungs, the milt, the mother, the bladder, and in one word, all other inward parts, clenfing and driving forth all euill and corrupt humors, and procuring vrine.

CHAP. 181. Of Fleawort.

The Description.

Psyllium, or the common Fleawort, hath many round and tender branches, fet full of long and narrow leaves somewhat hairy. The tops of the stalks are garnished with fundrie round chaffie knops befet with finall yellow floures: which beeing ripe containe many

round chaffic knops befet with finall yellow floures: which beeing ripe containe many little fining feeds, in proportion, colour, and bigneffe like vnto fleas.

2. The feetond kinde of Pfillium Fleawort hath long and tough branches, of a woody fub flance like the precedent, but longer and harder, with leaues refembling the former, but much longer and narrower. The chaffic tuft which containeth the feed is like the other, but more like the eare of Alpifti, the Canary feed which is meat for birds that come from the Islands of Canarie. The root hereof lafteth all the winter, and likewise keepes his greene leaues; whereof it tooke this addition of Sempervirens.

1 Pfyllium, sine pulicaris herba. Fleawort.



Pfyllium sempervirens Lobelij.
 Neuer dying Fleawort.



The Place.

These plants are not growing in our fields of England, as they do in France and Spaine; yet I have them growing in my garden. The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Fleawort is called in Greeke wan: in Latine, Pulicaria, and Herba Pulicaria: in shops, Pfyllium: in English, Fleawort; not because it killeth fleas, but because the seeds are like fleas: of some, Fleabane, but unproperly : in Spanish, Zargatona : in French, L'herbe aus pulces : in Durch, Duple blove

The Temperature. Galen and Serapis record, That the feed of Pfyllium (which is chiefly vied in medicine) is cold in the second degree, and temperar in moisture and drinesse. The

The Vertues. The feed of Fleawort boiled in water or infufed, and the decoction or infufion drunke, purgeth downwards adust and cholericke humors, cooleth the heate of the inward parts, hot feuers, burning agues, and such like diseases proceeding of heate, and quencheth drowth and thirst.

B. The Good former of the investment of the control of t

The feed stamped, and boiled in water to the form of a plaister, and applied, takes away all swellings of the joints, especially if you boile the same with vineger and oile of roses, and apply it as a-

forefaid.

The same applied in manner aforesaid, wato any burning heate called S. Anthonies fire, or any hor and violent impostume, asswageth the same, and bringeth it to ripenesse.

Some hold, That the herb strewed in the chamber where any fleas be, will drive them away, for which cause it tooke the name Fleawort: but I thinke it is rather because the seed doth resemble a flea so much, that it is hard to discern the one from the other.

I The Danger. Too much Fleawort feed taken inwardly is hurtfull to mans nature: fo that I wish you not to follow the minde of Galen and Dioforids in this point, being a medicine rather bringing a malady, than taking away the griefe: remembring the old prouerb, A man may buy gold too deare, and the hony is too deare that is lickt from thorns.

Dissertides nor Galen mention no vie of this inwardly: but on the contraty, Dissertides, lib. 6. which treats wholly of the curing and preuenting poisons, mentions this in the tenth chapter for a poison, and there sets down the symptomes which it causes, and refers you to the foregoing chapter for the remedies. #

CHAP. 182. Of Cloue Gillofloures.

1 Cariophyllus maximus multiplex. The great double Carnation.

2 Cariophyllus multiplex.
The double Cloue Gillofloure.





THere are at this day vnder the name of Cariophyllus comprehended divers and fundry forts of plants, of fuch various colours, and also severall shapes, that a great and large volume would

not suffice to write of every one at large in particular; considering how infinite they are, and how every yeare every clymate and country bringeth forth new forts, such as have not heretofore been written of 3 fome whereof are called Carnations, others Cloue Gillofloures, fome Sops in wine, writerior; ionic whereor are sainted Camarions; outers Croue Orionomers, tonic sops in wine, fome Pagiants, or Pagion color, Horfe-fieth, blunker, purple, white, double and fingle Gillofloures, as alfoa Gillofloure with yellow flours: the which a worthipful Merchant of London M'. Nieholas Lete procured from Poland, and gaue me thereof for my garden, which before that time was neuer feen nor heard of in these countries. Likewise there be fundry sorts of Pinks comprehended under the same title, which shall be described in a severall chapter. There be under the name of Gillo-floures also those floures which we call Sweet-Johns and Sweet-Williams. And first of the great

There are very many kinds both of Gillofloures, Pinkes, and the like, which differ very little in their roots, leaues, feeds, or maner of growing, though much in the colour, shape, and magnitude of their floures; whereof fome are of one colour, other floures; whereof fome are flriped others footted, &c. Now I (holding it a thing not fo fit for me to infift you these accidental dif-ferences of plants, having fpecifique differences enough to treat of) refer fuch as are addicted to thele commendable and harmelesse delights, to survey the late and oft mentioned Worke of my their commendative and nature one engines, to futurely the face and off mentioned and off mentioned from Mr. John Parkinfon, who hath accurrately and plentifully treated of these varieties and if they require further fatisfaction, let them at the time of the yearerepair to the garden of Misters from the wife of my late deceased friend Mr. Ralph Truggy) in Weltminster, which in the excellence and varieties of these delights exceeded all that I have seen as also be himselfs which he lived exceeded and in the second and varieties of these delights exceeded and the second a of these plants and some others, whose losse there is the more to be lamented by all those that are louers of plants. I will only giue you the figures of some three or soure more, whereof one is of the single one, which therefore some tearme a Pinke, though in mine opinion vnfitly, for that it is produced by the feed of most of the double ones, and is of different colour and shape as they are, varying from them only in the finglenesse of the floures. ‡

‡ Caryophyllus major & minor, rubro & albo variegati. The white Carnation, and Pageant.

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‡ Caryophyllus purpureus profunde laciniatus. The blew, or deep purple Gillofloure.





He great Carnation Gillo-floure hath a thick round wooddy root, from which rifeth vp many ftrong joynted stalks set with long green leaues by couples : on the top of the ftalks do grow very fair floures of an excellent fweet fmell, and pleafant Carnation co. lour, whereof it tooke his name.

2 The Cloue Gillosoure differeth not from the Carnation but in greatnesse as well of the flowres as leaues. The floure is exceeding well knowne, as also the Pinkes and other Gillofloures;

wherefore I will not fland long vpon the description.

‡ Caryophyllus simplex major. The single Gillosloure or Pinke.



These Gillofloures, especially the Carnations are kept in pots from the extremitie of our cold Winters. The Cloue Gillofloure endureth better the cold, and therefore is planted in gardens.

The Time. They flourish and floure most part of the Summer.

The Names.

The Cloue Gillofloure is called of the later The Cloue unfortune is carred of the fact. Herbariths Caryophylleus Flos, of the finell of cloues wherewich it is poffeffed in Italian, Garefols: in Spanish, Claud: in French, or illutz: in low. Dutch, @inofiblicemen : in Latine of most, Ocellus Damascenus, Ocellus Barbaricus, and Barbarica in English, Carnations, and Cloue Gillofloures. Of some it is called Vetonica, and Herba tunica. The which Bernardus Gordonius hath fet downe for Dioscorides his Polemonium.

That worthy Herbarist and learned Physition of late memorie Mr. Doctor Turner maketh Caryophyllus to be Cantabrica, which Plin.lib.23. cap. 8. writerh to haue been found out in Spaine about Augustus time, and that by those of Bis-

Iohannes Ruellius faith, That the Gillofloure was vnknowne to the old writers: whose judgement is very good especially because this herb is not like to that of Vetonica, or Cantabrica. It is maruell, faith he, that fuch a famous floure, fo

pleafant & fweet, should lie hid, and not be made known by the old writers: which may be thought not inserior to the rose in beautie, smell, and varietie.

The Gillofloure with the leaves and roots for the most part are temperat in heate and drinesse. The Vertues.

The conferue made of the floures of the Cloue Gillofloure and fugar, is exceeding cordiall, and wonderfully aboue measure doth comfort the heart, being eaten now and then.

It preuaileth against hot pestilentiall feuers, expelleth the poison and furie of the disease, and

greatly comforteth the ficke, as hath of late been found out by a learned Gentleman of Lec in Ef-

CHAP. 183. Of Pinks, or wilde Gillofloures.

¶ The Description.

Hedouble purple Pinke hath manie graffie leaues fet vpon small joynted stalkes by couples, one opposite against another, whereupon doe grow pleasant double purple LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

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1 Cariophyllus fyluestris simplex. Single purple Pinks.



Cariophyllus plumarius albus. White jagged Pinks.





‡ Cariophyllus plumarius albus adoratior: Large white jagged Pinks.



2 The fingle red Pinke hath likewise many small graffy leaues lesser than the former. The floures grow at the top of the small stalks single, and of a sweet bright red colour.

The white jagged Pinke hath a tough wooddy root, from which rife immediately many graffie leaues fet you a small stalke full of joints or knees, at every joint two one against another even to the top; whereupon do grow faire double purple floures of a sweet and spicy small, consisting of five leaves, somtimes more, cut or deeply jagged on the edges, resembling a feather: whereupon I gave it the name Plamarius, or seathered Pink. The seed is soft, blackish, and like vnto onion feed.

There is another varietie of this, with the leaues fomewhat larger and greener than the last mentioned; the floures also are somewhat bigger, more cut in or diuided, and of a much sweeter smell.

4. This purple coloured Pinke is very like the precedent in ftalks, roots, and leaues: the floures grow at the tops of the branches, lesser than the last described, and not so deeply jagged, of a purple colour tending to blewnesse, wherein consistent the difference.

There be divers other forts of Pinks, whereof to write particularly were to small purpose, considering they are all well known to the most, if not to all. Therefore these sew shall serve at this time for those that we doe keep in our gardens: now it his and in this kin to convenient to place these wilder forts in this same chapter, considering their nature and vertues do agree, and sew or none of them be vsed in physicke; besides their necessates in kindred and neighborshood.

4 Cariophyllus plumarius purpureus. Purple jagged Pinks.

5 Cariophyllus plumarius filosfiris albus. White wilde jagged Pinks.





5 This wilde jagged Pinke hath leaves, ftalks, and floures like vnto the white jagged Pinke of the garden, but altogether leffe, wherein they especially differ.

The purple mountain or wild Pink hath many final graffy leaues: among which rife vp flender flalks fet with the like leaues but leffe; on the top wherof do grow finall purple floures, spotted finely with white or yellowish spots, and much lesse than any of the others before described.

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6 Caryophyllus montanus purpureus. Wilde Purple jagged Pinke.

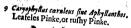




7 Caryophyllus montanus Clusij.

Clusius mountaine Pinke.







The Mountaine Pinke of Clussus description hath many large leaues growing in a wift like vnto those of Thrist, and of a bitter taste: among which rise up small tender foot-stalkes, rather than stalkes or stems themselues, of the height of two inches; whereupon do grow such leaues as those that were next the ground, but lesser, set by couples one opposite to another; at the top of each small foot-stalke doth stand one red source without smell, consisting of size little leaues set in a rough hairy huske or hose since cornered, of a greenish colour tending to purple. The root is tough and thicke, cassing abroad many shoots, whereby it greatly encreases.

‡ 8 This for his stature may justly take the next place; for the stalke is some inch high, set with little sharpe pointed greene grassic leaues: the shoures which grow vpon these stakes are composed of sine little stell-coloured leaues a little diuided in their vpper parts: the seed is contained as blacke shining heads, and it is small and reddish, and shaped somewhat like the sashion of a kidney, whereby it comes necret to the Lychnides, than to the Caraphylli or Pinkes. The root is long-blacke, and much spreading, whereby this little plant couers the ground a good space together like as a mosse, and much spreading, whereby this little plant couers the ground a good space together like as a mosse, and much spreading whereby the sittle plant couers the ground a good makes a curious show when the shoures are blowne, which is commonly in lane. It

Ddd

floures



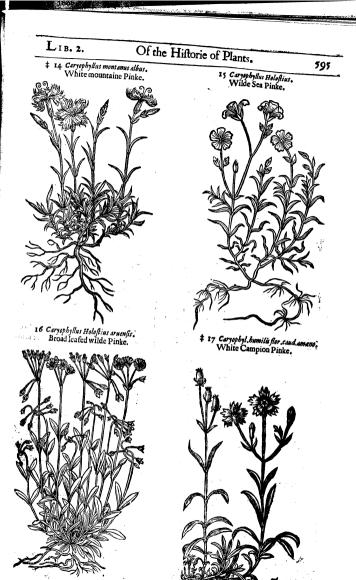
12 Caryophyllus Virgineus Maiden Pinkes.



‡ 13 Caryophyllus montanus humili latifolius. Small mountaine broad leaued Pinke.







It growes naturall on divers places of the Alpes, Gester called it Auseus storidus: Pona, Ocimoides Austrologiu: and Clusius, Caryophyllus pumilio Alpinus 9. ‡

This leafe-lesse Pinke (as the Greeke word doth seeme to import) hath many small rushy or benty leaves rifing immediately from a tough rufhy root: among which rife vp ftalkes like vnto rushes, of a span high, without any joynt at all, but smooth and plaine; on the top whereof groweth a small floure of a blewish or sky colour, consisting of source little leaves somewhat jagged in the edges, not vnlike those of wilde flax. The whole plant is very bitter, and of a hot tafte.

10 The white mountaine Pinke hath a great thicke and wooddy root; from the which immediately rife vo very many fmall and narrow leaues, finer and leffer than graffe, not volike to the smallest rush: among which rise vp little tender stalkes, joynted or kneed by certaine distances. fet with the like leaves even to the top by couples, one opposite against another: at the top whereof grow pretty sweet smelling floures composed of fine littlewhite leaves. The seed is small and blackith.

11 There is a wilde creeping Pinke which groweth in our pastures neere about London, and in other places, but especially in the great field next to Detford, by the path side as you go from Redriffe to Greenewich; which hath many small tender leaves shorter than any of the other wilde Pinkes, fet vpon little tender stalkes which lie slat vpon the ground, taking hold of the same in fundry places, whereby it greatly encreaseth: whereupon grow little reddish floures. The root is fmall, tough, and long lasting.

12 This Virgin-like Pinke is like vnto the rest of the Garden Pinkes in stalkes, leaves, and roots. The floures are of a blush colour, whereof it tooke his name, which sheweth the difference

from the other.

† This whose figure I give you for that small leaved one that was formerly in this place, hath flender stalkes some spanne high, set with two long narrow hard sharpe pointed leaues at each joynt. The floures (which grow commonly but one on a stalke) consist of flue little saipt leaues of a light purple colour, rough and deeper coloured about their middles, with two little crooked threds or hornes: the feed is chaffic and blacke: the root long, and creeping: it floures in Aprill and May, and is the Flos caryophylleus fyluestris 1.0f Clusius. ‡

13 Clustus mentions also another whose stalkes are some three inches high: the leaves broader, fofter, and greener than the former: the floures also that grow vpon the top of the stalkes are larger than the former, and also consist of five leaves of a deeper purple than the former, with lon-

ger haires finely intermixt with purple and white.

‡ 14 This from a hard wooddy root fends vp such stalkes as the former, which are set at the joynts with short narrower and darker greene leaues: the sloures are white, sweet-smelling, consifting of fine much divided leaves, having two threds or hornes in their middle. It floures in May, and it is the Carrophyllus filuestris quintus of Clusius. \$

15 This wilde fea Pinke hath divers small tender weake branches trailing vpon the ground. whereupon are fet leaues like those of our smallest garden Pinke, but of an old hoary colour tending to whitenesse, as are most of the sea Plants. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes, in shape like those of Stitch-woort, and of a whitish colour. Neither the seeds nor seed-vessels have I as yet

observed: the root is tough and single.

- 16 There is another of these wilde Pinkes which is found growing in ploughed fields, yet in fuch as are neere vnto the fea: it hath very many leaues spread vpon the ground of a fresh greencelour; among ft which rife vp tender stalkes of the height of a foot, fet with the like leaves by couples at certaine distances. The floures grow at the top many together, in manner of the Sweet-William, of a white or fometimes a light red colour. The root is small, tough and long lasting. # This is a kinde of Gramen Leucanthemum, or Holosteum Ruelly, described in the 38. Chapter of the first booke.
- 17 Clusius makes this a Lychnis : and Lobel (whom I here follow) a Pinke, calling it Caryophyllus minimus humilis after exoricus flore candido ameno. This from creeping roots sendeth vp every yeare many branches fome handfull and better high, fet with two long narrow greene leaues at each joynt: the floures which grow on the tops of the branches are of a pleasing white colour, composed of fine jagged leaves without smell. After the floures are gone there succeed round blunt pointed vessels, containing a small blackish flat seed like to that of the other Pinks. This hath a viscous or clammy juyce like as that of the Muscipul'as or Catch-flies. Clusius makes this his Lychnis filue-

The Place.

These kindes of Pinkes do grow for the most part in gardens, and likewise many other forts, the which were ouer long to write of particulary. Those that be wilde do grow vpon mountaines, liony rockes, and defert places. The rest are specified in their descriptions. The The

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The Time. They floure with the Cloue Gillofloure, and often after.

The Pinke is called of Pling and Turner, Cantabrica and Statice: of Fuchfilm and Dedonaus, Vete. The Mames. nica altera, and Vetonica altilis : of Lobelius and Fuchfus, Superba: in French, Gyrofflets, Ocilletz, and Violettes herbues: in Italian, Garofoli, and Garoni: in Spanish, Claus: in English, Pinkes and small

The Temperature, The temperature of the Pinkes is referred to the Cloue Gillofloures.

These are not vsed in Physicke, but esteemed for their vse in Garlands and Nosegaies. They are A good tobe put into Vinegre, to giue it a pleasant taste and gallant colour, as Ruellius writeth. Fuchfine faith, that the roots are commended against the insection of the plague, and that the juyce thereof is profitable towaste away the stone, and to drive it forth: and likewise to cure them that

CHAP. 184. Of Sweet Saint Iobns and Sweet Williams.

I Armeria alba. White Iohns.

2 Armeria alba & rubra multiplex. Double white and red Johns.





I The Description.

Weet Iohns haue round stalkes as haue the Gillossoures, (whereof they are a kinde) a cubit high, whereupon doe grow long leaues broader than those of the Gillosloure, of a greene graffie colour: the floures grow at the top of the stalkes, very like vnto Pinkes, of a perfect white colour. a The second differeth not from the other but in that, that this plant hath red floures, and the

other white.

We have in our London Gardens a kinde hereof bearing most fine and pleasant white floures. footted very confusedly with reddish spots, which setteth forth the beautic thereof; and hath bin taken of some (but not rightly) to be the plant called of the later Writers Superba Austriaca, or the Pride of Austria : 1t is now commonly in most places called London-Pride, ±

T We have likewise of the same kinde bringing forth most double floures, and these either ve.

ry white, or elfe of a deepe purple colour.

The great Sweet-William hath round joynted stalkes thicke and fat, somewhat reddish a out the lower joynts, a cubit high, with long broad and ribbed leaves like as those of the Plantaine, of a greene graffie colour. The floures at the top of the stalkes are very like to the small Pinkes, many joyned together in one tuft or fooky vmbell, of a deepe red colour: the root is thicke and wooddy.

3 Armeria rubra latifolia. Broad leaved Sweet-William.

Armeria fuave rubens. Narrow leaved Sweet Williams.





4 The narrow leaved Sweet-William groweth up to the height of two cubits, very well refembling the former, but leffer, and the leaves narrower: the floures are of a bright red colour, with many small sharpe pointed graffic leaues standing vp among them, wherein especially consistent the difference.

‡ 5 this little fruitfull Pinke (whose figure our Author formerly gaue in the first place of the next chapter sauc one) hath a small whitish wooddy root, which sends forth little stalkes some handfull and better high; and these at each joynt are set with two thinne narrow little leaves: at the top of each of these stalkes growes a single skinny smooth shining huske, out of which (as in other Pinkes) growes not one onely floure, but many, one still comming out as another withers; fo that oft times out of one head come seuen, eight, or nine floures one after another, which as they fade leave behinde them a little pod containing small blacke flattish feed. The floure is of a light red, and very small, standing with the head somewhat far out of the hose or huske. ‡

The Place. These plants are kept and maintained in gardens more for to please the eye, than either the nose or belly. The The

‡ 5 Armeria prolifera, Lob. Childing (weet Williams.

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They flourish and bring forth their floures in Aprill and May, somewhat before the Gillofloures, and after beare their floures the whole Summer.

The Names.

The fweet Iohn, and also the sweet Willia am are both comprehended under one title. that is to fay, Armeria : of fome, Superba, and Caryophyllus falue firis : of some Herbarists, Vetonica agrestu, or Syluestris : of iome, Herbatuni. ca: but it doth no more agree herewith than the Cloue Gillo floure doth with Vetonica altera, or Polemonium : in French, Armories : hercupon Ruellius nameth them Armery Flores . in Dutch, kepkens: as though you should say, a bundle or cluster, for in their vulgar tongue, bundles of floures or no legaics they call kepkens : doubtleffe they are wild kindes of Gilioftoures: In English the first two are called Sweet Iohns; and the two laft, Sweet Williams, Tolmeiners, and London

The Temperature and Vertues. These plants are not vsed either in meat or medicine, but esteemed for their beauty to decke vp gardens, the bosomes of the beautifull, garlands and crownes for pleasure.

CHAP. 185. Of Crow floures, or Wilde Williams.

¶ The Description.

D Efides these kindes of Pinkes before described, there is a certaine other kinde, either of B the Gillofloures or elfe of the Sweet Williams, altogether and euery where wilde, which of some hath beene inserted amongst the wilde Campions; of others taken to be the true Flos Cuculi. Notwithstanding I am not of any of their mindes, but doe hold it for neither, but rather a degenerate kinde of wilde Gillofloure. The Cuckow floure I have comprehended vnder the title of sistmbrium . Englished, Ladies smockes, which plant hath been generally taken for Flos Cuculi. It hath stalks of a Ipan or a foot high, whereupon the leaues do stand by couples out of euery joynt; they are small and bluntly pointed, very rough and hairy. The sources are placed on the tops of the stalkes, many in one tuft, finely and curiously inipt in the edges, lesser than those of Gillofloures, very well refembling the Sweet William (whereof no doubt it is a kinde) of a

2 This female Crow floure different not from the male, fauing that this plant is leffer, and the floures more finely jagged like the feathered Pinke, whereof it is a kinde.

3 Of this Crow-doure wee haue in our Gardens one that doth not differ from the former of the field, fauing that the plant of the garden hath many faire red double floures, and those of the

The Place. These grow all about in Medowes and pastures, and dankish places.

† 3 Armeraria pratensis store pleno. -The double Crow-stoure.





I The Time:

They begin to floure in May and end in Iune.

The Names.

The Crow-floure is called in Latine, Armoratia fluestria, and Armoratia: of some, Flos Cuell, but not properly; it is also called, Tunix: of some Armeria, Armerius stos primus of Dodoneus, and likewife, Caryophyllus minos studestris folis lationibus: in Dutch, Crahembloamheng: that is to say, Cornicis storis floris: in French, Cuydrestes: in English, Crow-floures, wilde Williams, marsh Gillossoures, and Cuckow Gillossoure.

The Temperature and Vertues.

These are not vsed either in medicine or in nourishment; but they serue for garlands and crowns, and to decke vp gardens.

CHAP. 146. Of Catch-flie, or Limewort.

The Description.

This plant, called **Pifaria*, or Lymewort, is likewife of the flocke and kindred of the wilde Gillofloures notwithflanding Clufius hath joined it with the wilde Campions, making it a kinde thereof, but not properly. *Lobet* among the fweet Williams, whereof of doubtleffe it is a kinde. It hath many leaues rifing immediately from the root like those of the Crowfloure, or wilde fweet William: among which rife vy many reddiff flalkes joynted or kneed at certaine spaces, set with leaues by couples one against another: at the top whereof come forth pretty red floures; which being past, there commeth in place small blackish seed. The root is large with manysibres. The whole plant, as well leaues and stalkes, as also the sources are here and there coursed ouer with a most thicke and clammy matter like vnto Bird-lime, which if you take in your

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† 1 Viscaria, sine Muscipula.



‡ 3 Muscipula angustifolia. Narrow leaued Catch-slie.



2 Mussipula Lobelij. Catch Flie.



hands, the sliminesse is such, that your singers will stick and cleaue together, as if your hand touched Bird-lime: and surthermore, if slies doe light you the same, they will be to intangled with the liminesse, that they cannot slie away, insomuch that in some horday or other you shal see many files caught by that means. Whereupon I have called it Catch Flie, or Limewort. ‡ This is Lythnic sl., 3 of Clussus ? Pissago of Camerariua, and Musicipula suc Viscaria of Label. ‡

2 This plant hath many broad leaues like the great fivest William, but shorter (where-of it is likewise a kinde) set upon a stiffe and brittle stalk; from the bostom of which leaues spring forth smaller branches, clothed with the like leaues, but much lesser. The shoures grow at the top of the stalkes many together tust sashion, of a bright gred colour. The whole plant is also possessed with the like liminesse as the other is, but selfe in quantity. ‡ This is Lychnis ssl. 1. of clusius; and Musicipula sine Armoraria altera of Lobel: Dadaneus calls it America should be still the still should be such as the other is, in his first Edition: but makes it his sourch in the last Edition in Folio. ‡

† 3 There is also belonging vnto this kindred another plant which Clustum makes his Lychnia fyl.4. It comes vp commonly with one stalke a foot or more high, of a greene pur-

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The Description.

plish colour, with two long sharpe pointed thicke greene leaues, fet at each joynt: from the middle to the top of the stalke grow little branches, which vpon pretty long stalkes carry source consting of sing of sing of size incarnate colour, with a deepe purple ring in their middles, without single after the floures are pass, succeed skinny and hard heads, smaller towards the stalkes, and thicker about; and in these are contained very small darke red seeds. The root is thicke and blacke with many sibres, putting up new shoots and stalkes after the first yeare, and not dying euery yeare like as the two last described.

These plants do grow wilde in the fields in the West part of England, among the come : we have them in our London gardens rather for toics of pleasure, than any vertues they are possessed with, that have as yet beene knowne.

The Time.

They floure and flourish most part of the Summer.

The Names.

Catch Flies hath beene taken for Beben, commonly focalled, for the likenesse that it hath with Beben rubente store or with Beben that hath the red sloure, called of some Valeriana ruben, or red Valerians, for it is something like vnto it in jointed stakes and leaves, but more like in colour: of Lokel, Massingual and Viscaria: of Dadon, Armerius sits retrius: of Clustus, Lychnis sluesser, Silene Theophrassis, and Beben rubrum Salamanticum: in English, Catch Flie, and Limewort.

The nature and vertues of these wilde Williams are referred to the Wilde Pinkes and Gillo-floures.

On Author terminaly inconted in this first place to figure and deferibe the "Macjoula or Visionic of Label, but the figure he here gate in the first place was of the place was of of which plans which this may plan which the man place of the name of "strengt printy a Labela". The figure which belonged to this place was in the Chapter of which belonged to this place was in the Chapter.

CHAP. 167. Of Thrift, or our Ladies Cushion.

1 Caryophyllus marinus minimus Lobelij. Thrift, or Sea Gillofloure.

2 Cargophyllus Mediterranem. Leuant Thrift, or Sea Gillostoure.





Hrift is alfo a kinde of Gillofloure, by Dodonans reckoned among graffes, which bring. forth leaues in great tufts, thicke thruft together, fmaller flenderer and fhorter than graffe: among which rife up fmall tender stakes of a spanne high, naked and wirelost leaues i on the tops whereof fland little floures in a fpokie tuft, of a white colour tending topur-The other kind of Thrift, found vpon the mountaines neer vnto the Leuant or Mediterraneura fea, different not from the precedent in leaues, stalkes or sloures, but yet is altogether greater, and The Place. The first is found in the most falt marshes in England, as also in Gardens, for the bordering up of beds and bankes, for the which it ferueth very fitly. The other is a stranger in these Northerne The Time. They floure from May, till Summer be farre fpent. Thrift is called in Latine, Gramen Polyanthemum, of the multitude of the floures: of fome, Gra. The Names men marinum: of Lobel, Caryophyllus Marinus: in English, Thrist, Sea-grasse, and our Ladies Cu-The Temperature and Vertues. Their vie in Physicke as yet is not knowne, neither doth any seeke into the Nature thereof, but esteeme them only for their peautie and pleasure.

\$ CHAP. 188.

Of the Saxifrage of the Antients, and of the great one of Matthiolus, with that of Pena and Lubel.

"His name Saxifraga or Saxifrage, hath of late beene imposed upon fundry plants farre different in their shapes, places of growing, & temperature, but all agreeing in this one faculty of expelling or driving the stone out of the Kidnies, though not all by one meane or manner of operation. But because almost all of them are described in their fit places by our Author, I will not infift vpon them : yet I thinke it not amife a little to enquire, whether any Saxifiaga were knowne to the Antients, and if knowne, to what kinde it may probably be referred? Of the Antients, Dioscorides, Psulus Agineta, and Appleius, seeme to mention one Saxify a dout Plany, lib. 22. cap. 21. by the way shewes, that some called Adiam hum by the name of Saxify agum: but this is nothing to the former; wherefore I will not infift ypon it, but returns to examine that the other three have written thereof. Disserides lib. 4. betweene the chapters of Tribulus and Limonium, to wit, in the feuenteenth place hath deliuered the History of this plant, both in the Greeke Edition of Aldus Manutius, as also in that of Marcellus Virgilius, yet the whole chapter in the Paris Edition, 1549, is rejected and put amongst the Notha. The beginning thereof (against which they chiefely except) is thus: 3060000 at ontinensing the history in the exception of Marcellus Virgilius against this frangen, ally vero Empetron, Romani, Sarxifranga. The first exception of Marcellus Virgilius against this Chapter is Percerina G. acis & aliena vox Saxifraga eff. &. The second is, 2nd multo feliciores in componendis ad certiorem, rei alicuius significationem vocibus Grait, quam Latini, cre. The third is, Solam in to. to hoc opere primam, or a principio propositam audiri Romanam vocem, tamque inopes in appellanda hac herba fuisfe Gracos, on nis Romana voce cam indicassent, nalla shi futura esset. These are the arguments which he vies against this Chapter; yet rejects it nor, but by this means hath occasioned others without shewing any reason to doe it: Now I will set downewhat my opinion is concerning this matter, and so leave it to the judgement of the learned. I grant Marcellus, that Saxifraga is a strange and no Greeke word ; but the name in the title, and first in the Chapter both in his owne Edition and all the Greeke Editions that I have yet seene is zuelwy, which none, no not he himselse can deny to haue a Greeke originall sand to forthe sergers of eating the flesh: yet because there is no such facultie as this denomination imports attributed thereto by the Authour, therefore he will not allow it to be fo. But you must note that many names are imposed by the vulgar, and the reason of the name not alwaies explained by those that have written of them, as in this same Author may be seene in

the Chapters of Catanance, Cynosbasos, Hemerocallis, Croscogonon, and divers others, which are or seeme to be fignificant, and to import fomething by their name; yet he faith nothing thereof. It may be that which they would expresse by the name, was, that the herbe had sopiercing a faculty that it would eat into the very flesh. The second and third argument both are answered, if this first word be Greeke, as I have already showed it to be, and there are not many words in Greeke that more frequently enter into such composition than ***: as Pamphages, *Pelsphages; Opfiphages, and many other may shew. Moreouer, it had been obsurd, for Disserties, or any else how simple society they were, if they had knowne the first word to have beene Latine, and Sakifraga, to fay againg present. lv after that the Romanes called it Saxifrang a, or Saxifraga, for fo it would be and not Satxifranga. but I feare that the affinitie of founds more than of signification hath caufed this confusion, eine. cially in the middle times betweene vs and Diofcorides, when learning was are a very low ebber. The chiefe reasons that induce me to thinke this chapter worthy to keepe his former place in Disserider, are these: First, the general! consent of all both of Greeke and Latine copies (as Martellar faith) how antient focuer they be. Secondly, the mention of this herbe, for the fame effect in forme Greeke Authors of a reasonable good antiquitie; for Paulus Agineta testifieth, that Anti-one distributions of a reasonable good antiquitie; for Paulus Agineta testifieth, that Anti-one distributions among the substitution and the Aginetic and Aginetic Zagreen: but Nonus a later Greeke calls it zienen: fo that it is euident they knew and vied forme fimple medicine that had both the names of Sarxiphagon and Saxiphragos, which is the Latine Saxiffs. 34. Now feeing they had, and knew fuch a simple medicine, it remaines we enquire after the shape and figure thereof. Dioscorides describes it to be a shrubby plant, growing vpon tockes and craggie places, like vnto Epithymum: boyled in wine and drunke, it hath the faculty to helpe the Strangurie and Hicket; it also breakes the stone in the bladder and prouokes vrine. This word Epithymum is not found in most copies, but a space left for some word or words that were wanting: But Marcellus faith, he found it express in a booke which was Omnium vetustisimus & probatisimus : and Hermo. laus Barbarus saith, Veterum in Dioscoride picturam haius herba vidi, non plus folijs quam cirris minutis per ramos ex intervallo conditis,nec frequentibus,in cacumine surculorum slocci seu arentes potius quam sloscu-I lately received from my friend M' Goudjer, who writ to me that he had fought to know what Saxiff aga (to wit, of the Ancients) should be; and finding no antient Author that had described it to any purpose, he sought Apuleius; which word Apuleius (saith he) is the printed title: my Manufeript acknowledgeth no Author but Apoliensis Plato; there is no description neither, but the Manufeript acanomic general no Author out Apparents Franciscus is no description neither, out the manufeript hath a figure which I have drawne and fent you, and all that verbatim that he hath written of it, I should be glad to have this figure cut and added to your worke, together with his words, because there hath beene so little written thereof by the Antients. This his request I though fit to performe, and have (for the better fatisfaction of the Reader) as you fee made a further enquirie thereof: wherefore I will onely adde this, that the plants here described, and the Alline Saxifiaga of Colum, together with the two Chickweed Saxifrages formerly described Chap. 171. come necrest of any that I know to the figure and delineation of this of the Antients.

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Nomen istius berba, Saxifraça.



Icon & descriptio ex Manuscripto vetutiffimo.

Quidam dicunt cam Scolopendriam, ali Scoliomos, aly Vitis canum, quidam vero Brucos. Itali Saxifragam. Egypiy Peperem, ali Lamprocam cam nominant. Nascitur enim in Montibus & locus faxofis.

Vna cura ipsius ad calculos expellendos.

Herbam istam Saxifragam contusam calculose potum dabis in vino. Ipse vere si febricitauerit cum aqua calida, tam presens effectum ab expertis traditum, vet eodem die perfectis eiectisque calculu ad sanitatem vsque produ-

I This first little herbe, faith Camerarius, hath been called Saxifraga magna, not from the greatnesse of his growth, but of his faculties: The stalke is wooddie,

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writhen, and below fometimes as thicke as ones little finger, from which grow many small and hard branches, and those slender ones, the leaues are little, long and sharpe pointed: the floures are nard oranicines, and those mender ones the realistate fitting, rong and maile pointed the nource are white and small, and grow in cups, which are finely shipt at the top in manner of a coronet, wherein is contained a small red seed; the roots grow so fast impact in the Rockes, that they cannot by any means be got out. It grows vpon diucis rocks in Italy and Germany; and is the Saxifraga magna of

‡ 1 Saxifragamagna Matthioli. Matthiolus his great Saxifrage.



‡ 2 Saxifraga Antiquorum, Lob. Saxifrage of the Antients, according to Lob.



2 Pena and Lobel say, this growes in great plenty in Italie, in Dolphonie in France, and England, having many fmall flender branches a foot high, intricately wrapped within one another, where they are fet with many graffie joints: the root is small and white, with fome few fibres : the leaves stand by couples at the joints, being long and narrow; of the bignesse and similitude of those of the wild Pinkes, or Rocke Sauorie:vpon each wooddie, small, ca. pillarie, straight, and creeping little

like a Pinke, being finely iniperabout the edges and in the head is contained a round small reddiff branch, grows one little flour formwhat feed. The foresaid Authors call this Saxifragia, sue Saxifraga Antiquorum.

The Vertues.

Matthiolus faith, that Calceolarius of Verona mightily commended this plant to him, for the A fingular qualitie it had to expell or drive forth the ftone of the kidneies, and that I might in verie deed beleeue it, he sent me abundance of stones, whereof divers exceeded the bignesse of a beane, which were voided by drinking of this plant by one onely Citizen of Verona, called Hieronymo de Toris; but this made me most to wonder, for that there were some stones among them that seemed rather to come out of the Bladder, than forth of the Kidneies.

2 This (say the Authors of the Advers.) as it is the latest received in vse and name for Saxi- B frage, fo is it the better and truet, especially so thought by the Italians, both for the highly commended facultie, as also for the neere affinitie which it seems to haue with Epithymam, &c. ‡

Ecc

CHAP.

CHAP. 189. Of Sneefewoort.

¶ The Description.

He fmall Sneefe-woort hath many round and brittle branches, befet with long & narrow leaves, hackt about the edges like a faw; at the tops of the stalks do grow imal fingle floures like the wild field Daisie. The root is tender and full of strings, creeping far abroad in the earth, and in thort time occupieth very much ground: the whole plant is that p, biting the tongue and mouth like Pellitorie of Spaine, for which cause some have called it wild Pellitorie. The smel of this plant procureth sneefing, whereof it tooke the name Sternutamentoria, that is, the herbe which procureth fneefing, or Neefewoort.

2 Double floured Sneefwoort, or Ptarmica, is like vnto the former in leaves, stalks, and roots, so that vnlesse you behold the floure, you cannot discerne the one from the other, and it is exceeding white, and double like vnto double Fetherfew. This plant is of great beautie, and if it be cut downe in the time of his flouring there will come within a moneth after a supplie or crop of floures fairer

> 1 Ptarmica. Sneefewoort.







3 There is also another kind hereof, of exceeding great beauty, having long leaves fomewhat narrow like those of Oliue tree: the stalks are of a cubit high, on the top whereof grow very beautifull floures of the bigneffe of a small fingle Marygold, confifting of fitteen or fixteen large leaves, of a bright shining red colour tending to purple; set about a ball of thrummy substance, such as is in the middle of the Daisie, in manner of a pale; which floures stand in scalie knops like those of Knapweed or Matfellon. The root is straight, and thrusteth deepe into the ground.

‡ Ptarmica Imperati; an Ptarmica Austriaca species Clus. Cur. post. p.32?

This rifeth vp with a small hard tough cornered whitish woolly stalke, divided into many

3 Piarmica Austriaca. Sneefewort of Austrich.

branches, & those againe divided into other branches, like those of Cyanus, about two foot high, wheron growlong narrow whitith cottony leaves without order of a bitter taft, whiterbelow than about, of the colour of the leaves of Wormewood, having but one rib or finew, and that in the middle of the leafe, and commonly turne downewards : on the top of each flender branch groweth one finall scaly head or knap like that of Cyanus, which bringeth forth a pale purple floure without fmell, containing fix, fetien, eight, or more small hard dry sharpe pointed leaues; in the middle whereof groweth many stiffe the chiues, their tops being of the colour of the floures: thefe floures fall not away till the whole herb perisheth, but change into a ruflie colour:amongst those chiues growlong flat blackish seed, with a little beard at the top. The root is small, whitish, hard, and threddy, and perisheth when the seed is ripe, and foon springerh vp by the fall of the feed. and remaineth green all the Winter, and at the Spring fendeth forth a ftalk as a orefaid. The herb touched or rubbed fendeth forth a pleasant aromaticall smell. July 26. 1620. Iohn Goodyer. ‡

¶ The Place.

The first kind of Sneesewort growes wild and in the three great fields next adioyning to a village neer London called Kentish towne, and in † The rest grow only in gardens.

Sneefewort is called of fome, Ptarmica, and Pyrethrum Gluefre, and also Drace Gluefiris, or Tarcen fluefless: of most, Sternutamentoria, taken from his effect, because it procureth sneeding: of Trague Joseph Tanacetum acusum album : in English, wild Pellitoric, taking that name from his sharp and biting tafte : but it is altogether vnlike in proportion to the true Pellitorie of Spain. I The Temperature.

They are hot and dry in the third degree,

The juice mixed with vineger and holden in the mouth, eafeth much the pain of the tooth-ach. A The herb chewed and held in the mouth bringeth mightily from the braine flime flegme like B Pellitorie of Spain; and therefore from time to time it hath bin taken for a wild kinde thereof.

> CHAP. 190. Of Hares Eares.

Arrow leaved Hates eares is called in Greek, swales; and it is reputed of the late writers to be Buplewinin Plini, from which name the figure difagreeth norit hath the long narrow and graffy leaves of Lachrima 106, or Gladiolus, streaked or balked as it were with fundry fiffe fireaks or ribs running along enery leafe, as Pling speaketh of his Heptaplurum. The

stalks are a cubit and a halfe long, full of knots or knees, very rough or stiffe, spreading themselues into many branches: at tops whereof grow yellow floures in round tufts or heads like Dill. The root is as big as a finger, and blacke like Peucedanum, whereunto it is like in tafte, smell, and resemblance of feed, which doth the more perfuade me that it is the true Bupleurum, wherof I now fpeak and by the authoritie of Nicander and Pling confirmed.

I Bupleurum angustifolium monspeliense. Narrow leaved Hares eare.



2 Bupleurum latifolium monspeliense. Broad leaued Hares eare.



2 The fecond kinde, called broad leaved Hares eares, in figure, tufts, and floures is the verie fame with the former kinde, faue that the leaves are broader and stiffer, and more hollow in the midft: which hath caufed me to call it Hares eares, having in the middle of the leafe fome hollownesse resembling the same. The root is greater, and of a wooddy substance.

The Place. They grow among Oken woods in stony and hard grounds in Narbon. I have found them growing naturally among the bushes upon Bieston castle in Cheshire.

They floure and bring forth their feed in Iuly and August.

The Names. Hares eare is called in Latine Bupleurum : in Greeke, Bishum: the Apothecaries of Montpelier in France do call it Auricula Leperu, and therefore I terme it in English Hares eare : Valerius Cordus nameth it Isophyllon, but whence he had that name it is not knowne.

¶ The Temperature. They are temperate in heate and drineffe.

. The Vertues. Hippocrates hath commended it in meats; for fallads and Pot-herbs; but by the authority of Glancon and Nicander, it is effectuall in medicine, having the tast and sauor of Hypericon, setuing in the place thereof for wounds, and is taken by Tragus for Panax Chironium, who reckoneth it inter Herbas vulnerarias. The

CHAP. 191. Of Gromell.

¶ The Description.

He great Gromel hath long flender and hairy stalks, befet with long brown and hoarie regreat Gromer nathrong nemeri and many manageries with long growniand monte leaves, among which grow certain bearded husks, bearing at the first small blew flours, which being paff, there succeedeth a gray stony seed somewhat shining. The root is hard, and of a wooddy fubstance.

The second kinde of Gromel hath fraight round wooddy stalks full of branches, the seaues In election a finite of Glorier flath stages found woodly states and of panetics, the hancs long, final, and sharp, of a dark green colour, smaller than the leaves of great Grome samong which tong intra same many or a data green colour, unance man the reades or great Stome namong which come forth little white floures; which being pass, there followes such seed as the former hath, but

3 There is another kinde of Gromel which hath leaves and stalks like the small kind: the feed is not fowhite, neither fo smooth and plain, but somewhat shriueled or wrinkled: the leaues ace of morrowinte, uertner to intooth and plain, but tomewhat influence or wrinkied: the reades are fomewhat rough like vnto the common Gromel, but the floures are of a purple colour, and in shape like those of that wilde kinde of Buglosse called Anchysa; for which cause it carrieth that

4. There is also adegenerat kind hereof called Anchusa degener, being either a kind of wilde Bu-4. There is also a degenerar kind person called Anomala asgener, being either a kind or whide pugloffle or wilde Gromel, or elle a kinde of neither of both, but a plant participating of both kindes. It hath the feeds and ftalks of Milium folis or Gromel, the leaves and roots of Anchala, which is Al-

I Lithospermum majus. Great Gromel.

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2 Lithospermum minus. Small Gromel.



‡ 3 Lithoftermum Anchula facie. Purple floured Grome!



‡ 4 Anchusa degener facie Milijsolis.
Bastard Gromell.



The Place.

The two first kindes do grow in untoiled places, as by the highwayes sides and barren places, in the street at Southsteet in Kent, as you go from the Church vato a worshipfull gentlemans house called M. William Swan, and in fundry other places.

The two last kindes grow upon the sands and baich of the sea, in the Isle of Thanet neere Reculuers, among the kindes of wilde Bugloffe there growing.

I The Time.

They floure in the Summer Solftice, or from the twelfth day of Iune even vnto Autumne, and in the mean feason the feed is ripe.

The Names.

Gromel is called in Greeke Andropper, of the hardnesse of the seed; of divers Gorgonium: of others, Accompchen, Léontion, Or Diosporon, or Diospyron, as Pliny readeth it, and also Heracless : of the Arabians, Milium foler : in shops and among Italians, Milium folis : in Spanish, Mijo del fol : in French, Gremil, and Herbe aux perles: in English, Gromell: of some, Pearle plant; and of others, Lichwale. The Temperature.

The feed of Gromel is hot and dry in the fecond degree.

The Vertues.

The feed of Gromel pound and drunke in white wine, breaketh, diffolueth, and dritteth forth the stone, and prouoketh vrine, and especially breaketh the stone in the bladder.

CHAP. 192. Of Chick-Weed.

THe great Chickweed rifeth vp with stalks a cubit high and sometimes higher, a great many from one root, long and round, slender, full of joints, with a couple of leaves grow-

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ing out of euery knot or joint aboue an inch broad, and longer than the leases of Pellitoric of the wall, whereunto they are very like in shape, but smooth without haires or downe, and of a light green colour: the stalks are something cleare, and as it were transparent or thorow-shining, and a bout the joints they be oftentimes of a very light red colour, as be those of Pellitorie of thewall: the floures be whitish on the top of the branches, like the floures of Stitchwort, but yet lesser :in whose places succeed long knops, but not great, wherein the seed is contained. The root consists of

2 The second Chickweed for the most part lieth ypon the ground: the stalks are small, slen-2 The recond Contact of the more part tiern vpoir the ground; the marks are man, neu-der, long, and round, and also jointed; from which slender branches doe spring leaves resembling the precedent, but much leffer, as is likewise the whole herbe, which in no respect attaineth to the greatnesse of the same: the floures are in like fort little and white: the knops or feed-heads are like the former: the root is also full of little strings.

I Alfine major. Great Chickweed.



2 Alfine miner, fine media. Middle or small Chickweed.



The third is like the fecond, but far leffe : the stalks be most tender and fine; the leaves veric imall, the floures very little, the root maruellous flender.

4. Also there is a fourth kinde growing by the sea, which is like the second, but the stems are thicker, fhorter, and fuller of juice : the leaues also be thicker, the knops or feed-heads be nor long and round, but formewhat broad, in which are three or foure feeds contained.

and round, but tomewhat droad, in which are three or toure leeds contained.

The vpright Chickweed hath a very small single threedy root, from which riseth vp a stender stem duriding it selfe into divers branches even from the bottome to the top: whereon grow small leaves thicke and fat in respect of the others, in shape like those of Rue or herb Grace. The floures grow at the top of the branches, confifting of foure final! leanes of a blew colour.

6 The stone Chickweed is one of the common Chickeweeds, having very threddy branches conering the ground far abroad as it groweth: the leanes be fer together by couples: the flours be fmall and very white: the root is tough and very flender.

7 Speedwell

3 Alsineminima. Fine Chickweed.

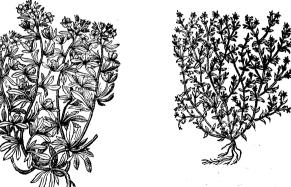
4 Alfine marina. Sea Chickweed.

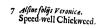






6 Alfine petras. Stone Chickweed.





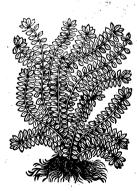
8 Alfine fontana.
Fountaine Chickweed.





9 Alfine fluviatilis. River Chickweed.

10 Alsine palustris. Marish Chickweed.





7 Speedwel Chickweed hath a little tender stalk, from which come diuers smal arms or branches as it were wings, fet together by couples; whereon grow leaves fet likewise by couples, like those of Veronica or herbe Fluellen, whereof it tooke his name. The floures grow along the bran. ches, of a blew colour; after which come little pouches wherein is the feed. The root is fmall and likewise threddy. ‡ This in the Hist. Lugd. is called Elatine polyschides: and Fabius Columna indgeth it to be the Alyffon of Diofcorides. \$

8 There is a kinde of Chickweed growing in the brinks and borders of Wels, Fountaines, and shallow springs, having many threddy roots from which rise vp divers tender stalkes; whereupon grow long narrow leaues, from the bosomes of which come forth divers smaller leaves of a bright

green colour. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, small, and white of colour.

o There is likewise another water Chickweed smaller than the last described, having for his root a thicke halfock or tuft of threddy strings; from which rife vp very many tender stems, stretching or trailing along the stream, whereupon grow long leaves set vpon a middle rib like those of Lentils or wilde Fetch: the floures and feeds are like the precedent, but much fmaller.

11 Aifine rotundifolia, fine Portulaca aquatica. Water Purflane.





‡ 12 Alfine paluftris ferpillifolia. Creeping water Chickweed.





To There growes in the marish or wateric grounds another fort of Chickweed, not much valike the rest of the stock or kindred of the Chickweeds. It hath a long root of the bignesse of wheat straw, with divers strings hanging thereat, very like the root of Couch-grasse: from which rifeth vp diuers vpright slender stalks, set with pretty large sharpe pointed leaves standing by couples at certain diffances : on the top of the stalkes grow small white slower like those of Stitch-

‡ 11 Tothesewater Chickweeds may fitly be added those two which I mentioned and figured in my last Iournall: the former of which, that I have there called Alfine aquatica folips roundioribus, sue Paralace aquatica; that is, round leaved Chickeweed, or water Purslane, hath a small firingy root which fends forth divers creeping fquare branches, which here and there are the joints Of the Historie of Plants.

L. 1.B. 2.

put out fmall fibres, and take toot againe: the leaves grow at the joints by couples, fomewhat lonput out mean more and take not against the seales grow at the joints of complet, tomewhat four gifth, and found at the points, refembling those of Purslane, but much smaller, and of a yellowish greene colourat the bosomes of the leaves come forth little floures, which are succeeded by little round feed-vessels containing a small round feed. Baubine hath fet this forth by the name of Alfine

12 The otherwater Chickweed, which tohm Baubine hath mentioned by the name of Scrpillifolia, and Casper Banking by the title of Alsine palustris minor Serpilifolia, hath also weake and tender creeping branches lying fored upon the ground; fet with two narrow sharp pointed leaves at each joynt, greene aboue, and of a whitifft colour below: at the fetting on of these leaves grow small veffels parted as it were into two, with a little creft on each fide, and in these is contained a very small feed. Both these may be found in waterie places in July and August, as betweene Clapham heath and Touting, and betweene Kentish towns and Hampstead.

13 This plant that Clustus and others have called Alfine repensionajor, and some have thought 13 This plant that, upon and others have called aspine repension of a notice have thought the Ciclambia altera of Disferrides, and Cucubalase of Pling, may fitly be put in this tanke; for it fendeth vp many long weake branches like the great Chickweed, for with two leaves at a joint bigget than those of the greatest Chickeweed, yet like them in shape and colour; at the tops of the branches, out of pretty large cups come whitifing reene floures, which are fucceeded by berries as big as those of lumipet, at first green, but afterwards black: the feed is small and smooth the root white, very fibrous, long and wooddy, and it endures for many yeares. It floures most part of Summer, and growes wild in fundry places of Spain and Germany, as also in Flanders and England, accorand growers and Lobel, yet I have not feen it growing but in the garden of my friend M. Pembleat Marribone. The Authors Jast mentioned affirms the berries hereof to haue a poissonous facultie like as those of Dwale or deadly Nightshade. ‡

Chickweeds, some grow among bushes and briers, old walls, gutturs of houses, and shadowic places. The places where the rest grow are set forth in their severall descriptions. The Time.

The Chickweeds are greene in Winter, they floure and feed in the Spring.

Chickweed or Chickenweed is called in Greeke Annie in Latine it retaineth the fame name Al-The Names. fine-of fome of the Antients it is called Hippia. The rest of the plants are distinguished in their seucrall titles, with proper names, which likewife fetteth forth the place of their growings.

Chickweed is cold and moift, and of a water ish substance, and therefore it cooleth without astriction or binding, as Galen faith.

The leaves of Chickweed boiled inwater very foft, adding thereto some hogs greate, the pouder A The Vertues. of Fenugreek and Linefeed, and a few roots of marth Mallowes, and stamped to the form of a cataplasme or pultesse, take away the swellings of the legs or any other part, bring to suppuration or matter hot apostumes, dissolue swellings that will not willingly yeeld to suppuration, ease members that are shrunk up; comfort wounds in sinewie parts; defend foule maligne and virulents leers from inflammation during the cure: in a word, it comfortesh, digesteth, defendeth, and suppurateth

The leaves boiled in Vineger and falt are good against manginesse of the hands and legs, if they B be bathed therewith,

Little birds in cages (especially Linnets) are refreshed with the lesser Chickeweed when they Q loath their meat: whereupon it was called of some Passerina.

CHAP. 193. Of the bastard Chickweeds.

TErmander Chickweed hath final tender branches trailing vpon the ground, befet with I leaves like vnto those of Scordium or Water Germander. Among which come forth little blew floures:which being faded, there appear fmall flat husks or pouches, wherin lieth the feed. The root is small and threddie which being once gotten into a garden ground, is hard to be destroied, but naturally commeth up from yeare to yeare as a noisome weed.

1 Alfine folijs Triffaginis. Germander Chickweed.



3 Alfine Hederacen. Iuy Chickweed.



2 Alfine Corniculata Clufij. Horned Chickweed.



Alfine Hederula altera. Great Henne-bit.



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2 Clustum, a man fingular in the knowledge of plants, hath fet downe this herbe for one of the Chickweeds, which doth very well resemble the Storks bill, and might haue beene there inserted. But the matter being of small moment Het it passes, for doubtlesse it participateth of borth, that is, the head or beake of Storkes bill, and the leaues of Chickweed, which are long and hairy, like those of Scorpions Mouse-care. The source are small, and of an herby colour; after which come long horned cods or seed westers, like vnto those of the Storks bill. The root is small and single:

3 Iuic Chickweed or fmall Henbit, hath thin hairy leaves somewhat broad, with two cuts or gather in the sider, after the manner of those of ground luie, whereof it tooke his name, resembling Bettle backer of a Bee when the flieth. The flalks are fmall, render, hairy, and lying flat vpon the ground.

the backe of a Bee when the flieth. The stalks are small, tender, hairy, and lying flat vpon the ground. The shoutes are slender, and of a brew colour. The root is little and threddy.

4 The great Henbit hattseeble stalkes leaning toward the ground, whereupon do grow at certaine distances leanes like those of the dead Nettle; from the bosome whereof come forth slender blew sloures tending to purple; in shape like those of the small dead Nettle. The root is tough, single, and a few strings hanging thereat.

The Place. These Chickweeds are found in gardens among pot herbes, in darke shadowie places, and in the fields after the corne is reaped.

They flourish and are greene when the other Chickweeds are.

They Hoursh and are greene when the other Unickweeds are.

¶ The Names.

The first and third is called Morsus Gallins, Hens Dit, Alfine Hederala, and Hederaca: Lobel also cals the fourth, Morsus Gallins falso Hederale alter: in high Dutch, Dunerbits: in French, Morselin, and Morgeline: in low Dutch, Doenbeetbeet: in English, Henbit the greater and the lesser.

Thefe are thought also to be cold and moist, and like to the other Chickweeds in vertue and operation.

CHAP. 185. Of Pimpernell.

I Anagallismas. Male Pimpernell.







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The Description. Impernell is like vnto Chickweed; the stalkes are source square, trailing here and there upon the ground, whereupon do grow broad leanes, and sharpe pointed, set together by couples : from the bosomes whereof come forth flender tendrels, whereupon doe grow finall purple floures tending to redneffe: which being past there succeed fine round bullets, like vato the seed of Coriander, wherein is contained small dusty seed. The root consistent of slender

The female Pimpernell differeth not from the male in any one point, but in the colour of the floures; for like as the former hath reddiff floures, this plant bringeth forth floures of a most perfect blew colour , wherein is the difference.

‡ 3 O this there is another variety fer forth by Clustum by the name of Anagallis tennifolio Monelli, because he receiued the figure and History thereof from John Monell of Tourney in France; it differs thus from the last mentioned, the leaves are longer and narrower, somewhat like those of Gratiola, and they now and then grow three at a joynt, and out of the bolomes of the leaues come commonly as many little foot-stalkes as there are leaues, which carry stoures of a blew colour with the middle purplish, and these are somewhat larger than them of the former, otherwise like. ‡

‡ 3 Anagallis tenuifolia. Narrow leaved Pimpernell.

4 Anagallis lutea. Yellow Pimpernell.





The

4 The yellow Pimpernell hath many weake and feeble branches trailing upon the ground, befet with leaues one against another like the great Chickweed, not valike to Nymmularia, or Moneywoort; betweene which and the stalkes, come forth two single and small tender soot stalkes, each bearing at their top one yellow floure and no more. The root is small and threddy.

They grow in plowed fields neere path waies, in Gardens and Vineyards almost enery where. I found the female with blew floures in a chalkie come field in the way from M. William Swaines house of Southsteet to Long field downes, but neuer any where else. ‡ I also being in Essex in the company of my kinde friend M. Nathaniel Wright found this among the corne at Wrightsbridge, being the feat of M. John Wright his brother. ‡ The yellow Pimpernell growes in the woods betweene High gate and Hampstead, and in many other woods. The Time.

They floure in Summer, and especially in the moneth of August, at what time the husbandmen having occasion to go unto their haruest worke, will first behold the sloures of Pimpernell, whereby they know the weather that shall follow the next day after; as for example, if the floures be shut close vp, it betokeneth raine and soule weather; contrariwise, if they be spread abroad, faire

It is called in Greeke, Amount in Latine also Anagalis: of divers, (as Pliny reporteth) Corchorus, The Names. but vntruly : of Marcellus an old Writer, Macia; the word is extant in Dioscorides among the baflard names. That with the crimfon floure, being the male, is named Phanicion, and Corallion of this is made the composition or receit called Discorallion, that is vsed against the gout, which composition Paulus Algineta letteth downe in his feuenth booke. Amongft the baftard names it hath been called Azitiu, Egiti, and Sauritis: in English, red Pimpernell, and blew Pimpernell.

Both the forts of Pimpernell are of a drying faculty without biting, and somewhat hot, with a certaine drawing quality, infomuch that it doth draw forth splinters and things fixed in the sleft,

Disforrides writes, That they are of power to mitigate paine, to cure inflammations and hot swel- A The Vertues. lings, to draw out of the body and flesh thornes, splinters, or shiuers of wood, and to helpe the Kings

The inyce purgeth the head by gargarifing or washing the throat therewith; it cures the tooth-B ach being snift up into the nosethrils, especially into the contrary posethrill.

It helpeth those that be dim sighted: the juyce mixed with hong cleanses the vicers of the eye C called in Latine Argema.

Moreouer he affirmeth, That it is good against the stinging of Vipers, and other venomous D beafts.

It preualeth against the infirmities of the liner and kidnies, if the juyce be drunke with wine. E He addeth surther, how it is reported, That Pimpernel with the blew source helpeth vp the sundament that is fallen downe, and that red Pimpernell applied, contrariwife bringeth it downe.

CHAP. 184. Of Brooke-lime, or water Pimpernell.

¶ The Description.

D Rooke-lime or Brooklem hath fat thicke flalkes, round, and parted into divers branches: the leaues be thicke, smooth, broad, and of a deepe greene colour. The floures grow vpon small tender foot stalkes, which thrust forth of the bosome of the leaves, of a perfeet blew colour, not valike to the floures of land Pimpernell: the root is white, low creeping, with fine ftrings fastned thereto : out of the root spring many other stalkes, whereby it greatly encreafeth.

There is a leffer variety of this, which our Author fet forth in the fourth place, differing not from this but only that it is lesse in all the parts thereof; wherefore I have omitted the history and figure, to make roome for more conspicuous differences, ‡

2 The great water Pimpernell is like vnto the precedent, fauing that this plant hath sharper pointed or larger leaues, and the floures are of a more whitish or a paler blew colour, wherein consifleth the difference.

There is also a leffer varietie of this, whole figure and description our Author gaue in the next place; but because the difference is in nothing but the magnitude I have made bold to omit

3 Now that I have briefely given you the history of the foure formerly described by our Author, I will acquaint you with two or three more plants which may fitly be here inserted. The first of these Label cals Anagallis aquatica tertia; and therefore I have thought sit to give you it in the same place here. It hath a white and fibrous root; from which ariseth a round smooth stalke a foot and more high, (yet I haue sometimes sound it not about three or source inches high:) vpon the stalkes grow leaues round, greene and shining, standing not by couples, but one about another on all sides of the stalkes. The leaues that lie on the ground are longer than the rest, and are in shape fomewhat like those of the common Daisse, but that they are not snipped about the edges: the floures are white, consisting of one lease divided into five parts; and they grow at the first as it were in an vmbel, but afterwards more spike fashioned. It floures in June and July, and groweth in many watery places, as in the marithes of Dartford in Kent, also between Sandwich and Sandowne castle, and in the ditches on this side Sandwich, Bashine saith, That Guillandinus called it somtimes Alifma, and otherwhiles Cochlearia: and others would have it to be Samolum of Pliny, lib. 25, sap. 11. Bauhine himselle fitly calls it Anagallis aquatica folio rotundo non crenato.

LIB. 2.

I Anagallis (cu Becabunga. Brooke-lime.



‡ 3 Anagallis aquatica retundifolia. Round leaved water Pimpernell.

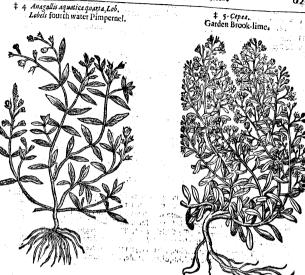


2 Anagallis aquatica major. Great long leaued Brook-lime.



4 I conjecture this figure which we have give you with the Authors title to be onely the leffer variety of that which our Author describes in the fecond place; but because I have no certainty hereof (for that Lobel hath given vs no description thereof in any of his Latine Workes, and also Ban. hinus hath distinguished them) I am forced to give you onely the figure thereof; not intending to deceine my Reader by giving descriptions from my fancie and the figure, as our Author fometimes made bold to do.

5 This which is fet forth by most Writers for Cepas, and which fome may object to be more fit to be put next the Purslanes, I will here give you, hauing forgot to do it there; and I thinke this place not vnfit, because our Author in the Names in this Chapter takes occasion in Dodonaus his words to make mention thereof. It hath a small ynprofitable root, fending vp a stalke some foot high, divided into many weake branches, which are here and there fet with thicke leaves like those of Purslane, but much leffe, and narrower, and sharper pointed : the floures which grow in good plenty vpon the tops of the branches are composed of fine small white leaves; whereto succeeds small heads, wherein is contained a feed like that of Orpine. This by Masthiolus and others is called Cepatibut Clufius doubts that it is not the true Cepas of the Antients, \$



The Place. They grow by rivers fides, small running brookes, and watery ditches. The yellow Pimpernell I found growing in Hampsted wood neere London, and in many other woods and copfes. The Time.

They bring forth their floures and feed in Iune, Iuly, and August.

The Names.

Water Pimpernell is called Angalis aquatica of most. Becabunga, which is borrowed of the Germane word, 23achpunghen ; in low Dutch, 23reckpunghen ; in French, Bate; whereupon some docall it Berula: notwith thanding, Marcellus reporteth, That Berula is that which the Grecians call writerh to be like vino Pursaire, whereunto this Brook-lime doth very well agree but if it be therefore faid to be ame because it groweth either only or for the most part in Garden this Pimpernell or Brooklime (hall not be like vinto it which groweth no where leffe than in gardens, being altogether of his owne nature wilde, defiring to grow in watery places; and tich as be continually ourflowne: in English the first is called Brook lime, and the rest by no particular planes; but we may call them water Pimpernels, or Brooklimes.

The Temperature. Brooklime is of temperature hot and dry like water Creffes, yet not fo much.

Brooke lime is earen in fallads as Water, Creffes are and is produced in the win welver of A fuch as developing the Germane (eas, which they a 1/4 meture burghas on as motories, the Sour-ute or Skirby being yed after the fame manner than Whore-Gauss and Source gaste is visigate.

tic, or skirtly, being yield atter the law highers have subspeciated with a subspecial property of the form of the form of the subspecial property of the form of telle, take away any melling, in leg or arme amounts also that acceptance full into apolitomation it mightily defendeth, that no mittor or accident that have been thousand growing out out also the

The leaves of Brooke-lime stamped, strained, and given to drinke in wine, helpe the strangurie, and greetes of the bladder.

The leaues of Brook-lime, and the tendrels of Alparagus, catenwith oyle, vinegre, and pepper, helpe the strangurie and stone.

CHAP. 196. Of Stinking Ground-Pine.

The Kindes.

† Dissorides hath antiently mentioned two forts of Ambyliu: one with leaves like to the Lentill, and the other like to Chamapyiu. To the first, some late writers have referred divers plants, as the two first described in this Chapter; The Antipsiu Legaminosa Belgarum hereaster to be described; the Antipsiu Valentina Clussif somerly set forth Chap. 171. To the second are referred the Ina: Masseau Manspeliaca, described in the sourch place of the 150. Chap. of this booke; the Linaria adulterina described formerly chap. 165. in the 14-place, and that which is here described in the third place of this chapter, by the name of Antipsiu altera Italerum. ‡

¶ The Description.

There hath beene much adoc among Writers about the certaine knowledge of the true Amirylis of Disferides: I will therefore fer downe that plant which of all others is found most agreeable thereunto. It hath many small branches full of joynts, not aboue an handfull high, creeping sundry waies, befet with small thick leaues of a pale colour, refembling Denticula, or rather Alsine minor, the lesser of Schimm minus: it softeness grow as the top of the stake, starter fashion, of an herby colour like boxe, or Schimm minus: it softeness his small feeds in a three cornered huske. The root is somewhat long, slender, joynted, and deepely thrust into the ground like Soldanella: all the whole plant is faltish, bitter in taste, and somewhat heating.

I Anthyllie lentifolia, fine Alfine cruciata marina.

Sea Pimpernell.







† This description was taken out of the Adaptaria, pag. 195. where it is called Ambyllis prior lentifelia Poplius efficie maritima: also Classus that described it by the name of Alsue genus place came: I have called it in my lake journall by the name of Outsine crucias marins, because the leanes some which grow thicke together by couples at offic each other as it happens in most plants which have square stalkes with two leaves at each joynt. I have Englished it see Primeirnell, because the leaves in shape are liker those of Pimpernell then of any other Plane; and also for that on Anishos good, and Classus has none; which that caused form to reckon this Ambylis of Lobel, and Alstwood good, and Classus has none; which that caused some to reckon this Ambylis of Lobel, and Alstwood Classus for two severall plants, which indeed are nor so. I have given you at figure hereof which I tooke from the growing plant and which well expressed the growing hereof.

2 Then

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3 Anthyllis altera Italerum. Stinking ground Pine.



2 There is likewife another fort of Anabyllis or Sea Ground Pine, but in truth nothing els
than a kinde of Sea Chickeweed, hauing imall
branches trailing vpont be ground of two hands
high; whereupon do grow little leaues like thote
of Chickweed, not vnlike thote of Lenticula ma:
rina, or Sea Lentils: on the top of the talkes
fland many finall mofite flowers of a white coilour. The whole plant is of a bitter and faltifit
tafte. ‡ This is the Marinainean Ambyllu Alife
ne falia Narbonenfium of Lobel: the Paronychia altera of Chatholius. ‡

‡ 3 To this figure (which formerly was giuen for the first of these by our Author) I will now giue you a briefe description. This in the branches, leaues, and whole face thereof is very like the French Herbe-Iuie, or Ground Pine, but that it is much less with the parts thereo, but chiefely in the leaues with the alto are not singulated the composition of the branches are downy or woolly, and set with little pale yellow floures. ‡

The Place.

These do grow in the South Isles belonging to England, especially in Portland in the grauely and sandy shorts, which lie low and against the seasand likewise in the Isle of Shepev neere the water side. † I haue only sound the first described, and that both in Shepey, as also in West-gate bay by Margate in the Isle of Thance. ‡

¶ The Time.

They floure and flourish in Iune and Iuly.

¶ The Names.

Their titles and descriptions sufficiently set forth their severall names.

¶ The Temperature.

These sea herbes are of a temperate faculty between hot and cold.

Halfe an ounce of the dried leaves drunke, prevaileth greatly against the hot pisse, the stranguine, or difficulty of making water, and purgeth the reines.

The fame taken with Oxymell or honied water is good for the falling fickeneffe, given first at B morning, and last at night.

There was formarly three definitions, pro but one figure in this chapter, and that was marked with the figure 1. and called ...doc_fits immigrie, her under sharefure I have given two capturities which delvi the circle that with or or or any positive that is described chapter; and the statement of the contract of t

CHAP. 197. Of Whiteblow, or Whitelow Graffe.

The Description.

The first is a very sender plant having a few small leaves like the least Chickeweed, growing in little tusts, from the midst wheterof riseth via small stalke, three or some inches long; on whose top do grow very little white slowers, which being past there come in place small stat pouches composed of three silmes; which being ripe; the two outsides fall away, leaving the middle part standing long time after, which is like white Sattin, as is that of some which our women call white Sattin, but much lesser; the taste is somewhat sharpe.

2 This kinde of Paranychia, hath small thicke and fat leaves, cut into three of more distillors; much resembling the leaves of Rue, but a great deale smaller. The stalkes are like the former, be the

Icauc

leaues alio; but the cases wherein the seed is contained, are like vnto the seed vessels of Myelitic Scorpioldes, or mouf-eare Scorpion graffe. The floures are small and white.

There is another fort of Whitlow graffe or Nailewoort, that is likewife a low or base herbe, ha. uing a small tough root, with some threddy strings annexed thereto: from which rife vp diuerse flender tough stalks, set with little narrow leaues confusedly like those of the smallest Chickweed, whereofdoubtlesse these be kindes: alongst the stalks do grow very little white sloutes, after which come the feeds in fmall buttons, of the bigneffe of a pins head. ‡ Our Author feemes here to de. scribe the Paronychia 2. of Tabern. ‡

I Parenychia velga is. Common Whitlow graffe.

2 Parenychia Rutaceo felie. Rew leafed or jagged Whitlow graffe.



The Place? These small base and low herbs grow vpon bricke and stone walls, vpon old tiled houses, which are growne to have much moffe vpon them, and vpon some shadowie and dry muddy wals. It groweth plentifully vpon the bricke wall in Chancery Lane, belonging to the Earle of Southampton, in the Suburbs of London, and fundry other places.

These floure many times in Ianuary and February, and when hot weather approacheth, they are The Time. no more to be seene all the yeare after.

The Names. The Gracians have called these plants works : which Cicero calleth Reducia: There be many kindes of plants, called by the fame name of Paronychia, which bath caused many writers to doubt of the true kinde: but you may very boldly take these plants for the same wntill time hath reuealed or raifed up fome new plant, approching neerer unto the truth which I thinke will neuer be, fothat we may call them in English, Naile-woort, and Whitlow graffe.

The Temperature and Vertues. As touching the quality, hereof, we have nothing to fee downe conly it hath been taken to heale the disease of the nailes called a Whitlow, whereof it tooke his name.

on all contains and and contains

CHAP. 198. Of the female Fluellen, or Speedwell.

The Description.

He fifth kinde of Elatine, being of Euchfun and Mathiolus, called Veronica famina, or the female Fluellen, shooteth from a small and fibrous root many flexible and tender the tentage rules in the order in the ground, ramping and creeping with leaves like Nambularia, but that the leaves of filatine are of an hoatie, hairie, and ouerworne greene colour; among which come forth many small floures, of a yellow colour mixed with a little purple, like wnto the fmall Snapdragon, bauing a detraine taile or Spurre fastened varo enery such floure, like the herbe of a faire yellow; which being past, there fucceeds a finall blacke feed contained in round huses.

The fecond kinde of Elasine hath, talkes, branches, floures, and roots, like the first but the leaves are fashioned like the former, but that they baue two little ears at the lower end, somewhat refembling an arrow head, broad at the fetting on : but the spur or taile of the floure is longer, and more purple mixed with the yellow in the floure.

1 Veronica fæmina Fuchsij, sine Elatine. The Female Fluellen.

LIB.2.

2 Elatine altera. Sharpe pointed Fluellen





The Place.

Both these plants I have found in fundry places where come hath growne, especially barley, as in the fields about Southsteet in Kent, where within fix miles compasse tieses is not a field wherein

Also it groweth in a field next vnto the house sometime belonging to that honourable Gentleman Sir Francis Walfing ham, at Barn-elmes, and in fundry places of Essex, and in the next field vnto the Churchyard at Chiswicke neere London, toward the midst of the field. The Time.

They floure in August and September.

The Names.

Their severall titles set forth their names as well in Latine as English. The Nature and Vertues.

These plants are not onely of a singular astringent faculty, and thereby helpe them that be griethere prairies are not onerly or a migures are ringent factors, and the control of the fingular efficacy to heale spreading and cauchy the desired of the control of the fingular efficacy to heale spreading and calculated the control of the contro ting cankers, and corofine vicers, that their vertue in a manner paffeth all credit in thefe fretting fores, vpon fure proofe done vnto fundry persons, and especially vpon a man whom Pena reportech to have his nofe eaten most grieuously with a canker or eating fore, who fent for the Physitions and Chirurgions that were famoully knowne to be the best, and they with one consent concluded to cut the faid note off, to preferue the rest of his face: among these Surgeons and Physitions came a poore forie Barber, who had no more skill than he had learned by tradition, and yet vndertooke to cure the patient. This forefaid Barbar flanding in the company and hearing their determination, defired that he might make triall of an herbe which he had feene his M. vie for the same purpose, which herbe Elatine, though he were ignorant of the name whereby it was called, yet he knew where to fetch it. To be short, this herbe he stamped, and gaue the juyce of it vnto the patient to drinke, and outwardly applied the same plaisterwise, and in very short space perfectly cured the man, and flaied the reft of his body from further corruption, which was ready to fall into a leprofie, Adurf.

Elaine helpeth the inflammation of the eies, and defendeth humors flowing vnto them, being boiled and as a pultus applied thereto.

The leaves fodden in the broth of a hen, or Veale, stay the dysentery.

The new writers affirme, that the semale Fluellen openeth the obstructions or stoppings of the liner and spleene, prouoketh vrine, driueth sorth stones, and elenseth the kidnies and bladder, accor-

The weight of a dram or of a French crowne, of the pouder of the herbe, with the like weight of treacle, is commended against pestilent Feuers.

CHAP. 199. Of Fluellen the male, or Pauls Betonie.

I Vermicavera & major. Fluellen, or Speedwell.



† 2 Veronica recta mas. The male Speedwell.



The Description.

He first kind of Vermica is a small herbe, and creepeth by the ground, with little reddish and hairy branches. The lease is something round and hairy, indented or snipped round about the edges. The source are of a light blew colour, declining to purple: the seed is contained in little flat pouches: the root is fibrous and hairy.

† 2. The second doth also creepe you the ground, having long slender stemmes, some soot high, and somewhat large leaues a little hairy, and pleasantly soft. The sloures be blew like as those of the former, but formewhat bigger, and of a brighter colour; and they are also succeeded by round

The third kinde of Veronica, creepeth with branches and leaves like vnto Serpillum, for which cause it hath been called Versnica Serpillifolia. The floures grow along the small and tender branches, of a whittifth colour declining to blewneffe. The root is small/and threddy, taking hold vpon the vpper face of the earth, where it spreadeth. The feed is contained it small pouches like the for-

The fourth hath a root somewhat wooddy, from the which rise vp leases like vnto the former. The small ypright stalke is beset with the like leaves, but lesser; at the top whereof commeth forth a flender spike closely thrust together, and full of blewish floures, which are succeeded by

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‡ 5 This hath many wooddy round smooth branches, some handfull and halfe high or better: the leaues are like those of wilde Tyme, but longer, and of a blacker colour, fometimes lightly fnipt: at the tops of the branches grow floures of a whitiful blew colour, conlifting of foure, fiue, imper at the tops to the training grow months of a will be sold feed veffels, containing a round for elfe fix little leaues a piece; which falling, there follow round feed veffels, containing a round fmall and blacke feed. It floures in August, and growes upon cold and high mountaines, as the Alpes, Fona cals this Veronica Alpinaminima Serpiki felio: and Cinfius hath it by the name of Veronica

2 Vetonicaminor. Little Fluellen.



A Veronica recta minima. The fmallest Fluellen.



\$ 5 Veronica fratican's Serpillifolia. Shrubby Fluellen.



† 7 Veronica (bicatalatifolia) Voright Fluellen.



6 Veronica affurgens, five Spicata. Tree Fluellen.



Leaning Fluellen



6 The fixt kinde of Veronica hath many vpright branches a foot high and fomtimes more, di-uiding themselves into fundry other small twigs; at the tops whereof grow saire spiky tusts, beatring bright and thining blew floures. The leaves are fomewhat long, indented about the edges like

ring origin and intiming ones meaners, the reades are contemnations, indented about the edges like a faw, the root is compact of many threds, or firings.

‡ 7 This hath falkes fome cubit high and fometimes more, and the ‡ 7 Ann main makes some coordinguand conformes more, and the low very min or of the ches, yet having directs joints, at each whereof do grow forth two leaves, two or three inches long. ches, yer naturing others points, at each whereof do grow forth two leaues, two or three inches long, and one broad, and their leaues are also thicke, smooth, and shining, lightly shipt or cut about the edges, and of a very astringent and drying task, and at last somewhat biting. At the top of the stakes grow spokie turts or blew shoures like those of the last mentioned, but of somewhat a lighter color, and the last mentioned, but of somewhat a lighter color, and the last mentioned by the last mention and they begin first to sloure or them themselves below, and so go vpwards, the seed, which is small and black, is contained in flat feed westellisthe root is thickewith many fibres, every yeare thrushing yn new shoots. There is a variety of this with the leaues not so black and shining, but having more branches; and another which hath a longer spike or rust of sloures. Clusture calls this Permita

8 The cighth having his stalks leaning vpon the ground, looketh with his face vpright, having sundry states the branches, set with scaues like vnto wilde Germander by couples, one right against sundry states the branches. another, deepely jagged about the edges, in respect of the other before mentioned. The floures are of a blew colour; the root is long, with somethieds appendant thereto.

Veronica groweth upon bankes, borders of fields, and graffie mole-hils, in fandy grounds, and in woods, almost enery where.

The fourth kinde, my good friend M'. Stephen Bredwell, practitioner in physick, found and shew. ed it me in the close next adjoining to the house of Mr. Beleschiefe of the Clerkes of her Majestics Counfell, dwelling at Barns neere London. The fixth is a stranger in England, but I have it grow-

These floure from May to September.

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† These plants are comprehended under this generall name Verenica; and Dodonaus would have the first of them to be the Basonica or Paulus &Bzineta; and Turner and Gefuer the third; weedoe call them in English, Pauls Betonie, or Speedwell: in Welch it is called Fluellen, and the Welch people attribute great vertues to the same in high Dutch, Groundheill; in low Dutch, Creupris,

These are of a meane temperature, betweene heat and drinesse.

The decodion of Peroneca drunke, fodereth and healeth all fresh and old wounds, clean eth the A a ne decoction of Veroneca drunke, sodereth and healeth all trein and old wounds, cleanseth the A bloud from all corruption, and is good to be drunke for the kidneies, and againft feuruineife and foule spreading rectars, and consuming and fresting sores, the small pox and measels.

The water of Veronics distilled with wine, and re-distilled so often till the liquor wax of a reddish B

colout, preuaileth against the old cough, the drinesse of the lungs, and all vicers and inflammation

† The formed and thered were both figures of that ediferibed in the third place uned doole that were formerly in the fifth and fauth places, were also of the fame.

Plant, to writthat which is here deficible time the first place and which was formerly in the fifth.

CHAP. 199. Of Herbe Two-pence.

¶ The Description.

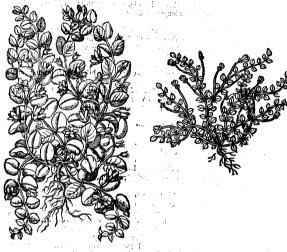
Erbe Two-pence hath a smal and tender root, spreding and dispersing it selfe far with-in the ground, from which rise vp many little, tender, flexible stalks trailing vpon the ground, fet by couples at certaine spaces, with smooth greene leaues somewhat round, whereof it tooke his name from the bosome of which leaves shoot forth small tender soot stalks, whereon do grow little yellow floures, like those of Cinkefoile or Tormentill.

2 There is a kinde of Money-woort or herbe Two-pence, like the other of his kind in each respect, saving it is altogether lesser, wherein they differ.

3 There is another kind of Money-wort which hath many very flender creeping branches which here and there put forth fibres, and take root againeithe leaves are finall and round, flanding by couples one against another; and out of the bosomes come slender foot-stalkes bearing pretty

little whitish purple floures consisting of fine little leaves standing together in manner of a little bell-floure, and feldome otherwise: the feed is small, and contained in round heads. This grows in many wet rotten grounds, and vpon bogges: I first found it Anne 1636, in the Bishopricke of Durham, and in two or three places of York thire, and not thinking any had taken notice thereof, I drew a figure of it and called it Nammularia pufilla flore ex also purpur asceme; but fince I have found that Bauhine had formerly fet it forth in his Pradramus by the name of Nummularia flore purpurascente, It growes also on the bogs vpon the heath neer Burntwood in Effex. It floures in Iuly and August. ± modelate the long.

1 Nummularia. Herbe Two-pence. ‡ 3 Nummularia flore purpurafcente. Purple floured Money wort.



It groweth neere vnto ditches and streames, and other waterie places, and is somtimes sound in moist woods: I found it vpon the banke of the river of Thames, right against the Queenes palace of White-hall; and almost in every countrey where I have travelled.

It floureth from May till Summer be well fpent.

I The Names. Herb Two-pence is called in Latine Nummularia and Centummorbia: and of divers Serpentaria. It is reported, that if ferpents be hurt or wounded, they do heale themselues with this herb, wherupon came the name Serpentaria: it is thought to be called Centummerbia, of the wonderfull effect which it hath in curing difeafes, and it is called Nummularia of the forme of money, whereunto the leaues are like:in Dutch, Benninckrupt; in English, Money-woort, Hetbe Two-pence, and Two-penny

¶ The Temperature. That this herbe is dry, the binding tast thereof sheweth: it is also moderatly cold.

The Vertues.

The floures and leaves stamped and laid upon wounds and ulcers do cure them : but it worketh most effectually being stamped and boiled in oile olive, with some rosin, wax, and surpensine added the reto.

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The juice drunke in wine is good for the bloudy flix and all other iffues of bloud in man or wo. B man; the weaknesse and loosnesse of the belly and laske; it helpeth those that vomit bloud, & the

Boiled with wine and hony it cureth the wounds of the inward parts, and vicers of the lungs 3 & C in a word, there is not a better wound herb, no not Tabaco it felfe, nor any other what focuer:

The herb boiled in wine, with a little hony or mead, preuaileth much against the cough in children, called the Chin-cough,

CHAP. 200. Of Bugle or middle Comfrey:

The Description.

The Description.

The Description.

The Judge Monywort: the leaves be long, fat, and oleous, and of a browne colour for the most part. The floures grow about the stalks in rundles, compassing the stalke, leaving between every rundle bare or naked spaces, and are of a faire blew colour, and often white. I found many plants of it in a moift ground yoon black-Heath neere London, fast by a village called Charleton; but the leaues were green, and not brown

1 Bugula. Middle Confound.

2 Buzula flore albo fine carneo. White or carnation floured Bugle.





Bugle with the white floure differs not from the precedent in roots, leaves, and stalkes, the only difference is, that this plant bringerth forth faire milke white floures, and the other those that are blew. ‡ It is also found with a flesh coloured floure, and the leaues are lesse since that those of the former. Bauhine makes mention of one much leffe than those, with round snipt leaves and a yellow floure, which he faith he had out of England, but I have not as yet seene it, nor found any

¶ The Place,
Bugula groweth almost in every wood and copse, and such like shadowic and moist places, and is much planted in gardens: the other varieties are feldome to be met withall. The Time.

Bugula floureth in Aprill and May.

¶ The Names. Bugle is reckoned among the Confounds or wound-herbs; and it is called of fome, Confolida media, Bugula, and Buglum : in high Dutch, Guntzel : in low Dutch, Senegroen : of Matthielus, Herha Laurentina: in English, browne Bugle: of some, Sicklewort, and herb Carpenter, but not truly, The Temperature.

Bugle is of a mean temperature between heate and drynesse.

A It is commended against inward burstings, and members torne, rent, and bruised: and therefore it is put into potions that serue for nodes, in which it is of such vertue, that it can dissolve & waste away congealed and clotted bloud. Ruellius writeth that they commonly fay in France, how hee needs neither Physition nor Surgeon, that hath Bugle and Sanicle; for it doth not onely cure rotten wounds, being inwardly taken, but also applied to them outwardly : it is good for the infirmi-

ties of the liver, taking away the obstructions, and strengthning it. The decoction of Bugle drunke diffolueth clotted or congealed bloud within the body, healeth and maketh foundall wounds of the body both inward and outward.

The same openeth the stoppings of the liner and gall, and is good against the jaundice and seuers of long continuance.

The same decoction cureth the rotten vicers and sores of the mouth and gums. Bugula is excellent in curing wounds and scratches, and the juice cureth the wounds, vicers, and fores of the fecret parts, or the herb bruifed and laid theron.

CHAP. 201. Of Selfe-heale.

I Přunella. Selfe-heale.

2 Prunella Lobelij. The fecond Selfe-heale.





Of the Historie of Plants. 3 Prunella flore albo. White floured Selfe: heale.

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The Description. Runell or Brunell hath square hairie falks of a foot high, befet with long hairy and sharp pointed leaves, and at the top of the flalkes grow floures thicke fet to-gether like an eare or fpiky knap, of a brown colour, mixed with blew floures and fometimes white; of which kinde I found fome plants in Essex neere Heningham eastle. The root is small

and very threddy.

† 2 Prunella altera or after Lobel and Pena, Symphytum petraum, hath leaves like the last described, but somewhat narrower, and the leaves that grow commonly toward the tops of the stalkes are deeply divided or cut in after the manner of the leaves of the small Valerian, and sometimes the lower leaves are also divided, but that is more seldome : the heads and floures are like those of the former, and the colour of the floures is commonly purple, yet fometimes it is found with flesh coloured, and otherwhiles with white or ash-coloured floures.

The third fort of Selfe-heale is like viito the last described in root, stalk, and leaves, and in euery other point, saving that the sloures hereof are of a persect white colour, and the others not fo, which maketh the difference.

‡ The figure which our Author gaue in the third place, was of the Prunella fecunda of Tabern. which I judge to be all one with the Prunella I. won vulgaris of Clufius; & that because the floures

besieve, which Clusius complaines his drawer did not ob erue; the other parts also agree: now this of Clustum hash much larger floures than the ordinarie, and those commonly of a deeper purple colour, yet they are sometimes whitish, and otherwhiles of an ash-colour; the seases also are somewhat more hairy, long and sharper pointed than the ordinarie, and herein consists the greatest dif-

The first kinde of Prunell or Brunel groweth very commonly in all our fields throughout Eng-The Place.

na.

The second Brunel or Symphytum petraum groweth naturally vpon rocks, stony mountaines, and grauelly grounds.

‡ The third for any thing I know is a stranger with vs, but the first common kind I have found with white floures. #

These plants floure for the most part all Summer long.

Brunell is called in English, Prunel, Carpenters herb, Selfe-heale, Hook heale, and Sicklewort. It is called of the later Herbarishs, Brunella and Fruncla of Mathholus, Confolida minor, and Solidago minor : but faith Ruellim, the Daifie is the right Confolida minor and also the Soliday o minor .

These herbs are of the temperature of Bugula; that is to say, moderatly, hot and dry, and something binding.

The decoction of Prunell made with wine and water, doth joine together and make whole and A found all wounds both inward and outward, euen as Bugle doth.

Prunel bruifed with oile of rofes and vineger, and laid to the forepart of the head, fivageth and B helpeth the pain and aking thereof.

To be short, it serveth for the same that Bugle doth, and in the world there are not two better C wound herbs, as hath bin often proued.

It is commended against the infirmities of the mouth, and especially the ruggednesse, blacknes, and drinesse of the tongue, with a kinde of swelling in the same. It is an infirmitie among soldiers that lie in campe : the Germanes call it be Braum, which hapneth not without a continuall ague and frensie. The remedie hereof is the decoction of Selfe-heale with common water, after bloudletting out of the veins of the tongue; and the mouth and tongue must be often washed with the fame decoction, and fometimes a little vineger mixed therewith. This difease is thought to be va-knowne to the old writers: but notwithstanding if it be conserved with that which Paulus Egine. ta calleth Erzsipelas cerebri, an inflammation of the brain, then wil it not be thought to be much differing, if it be not the very fame.

CHAP. 202. Of the great Daisie, or Maudlin-wort.

1 Bellis major. The great Daisse.



"He great Daisse hath very many broad leases fpred vpon the ground, formwhat indented about the edges, of a fingers bredth, not vnlike those of Groundswell: amongst which rife vp ftalkes of the height of a cubit, fer with the like leaves, but leffer; in the top whereof grow large white floures with yellow thrummes in the middle like those of the fingle field Daisie or May-weed, without any fruell at all. The root is ful of firings. The Place.

It groweth in medowes, and in the borders of fields almost cuery where.

The Time. It floureth and flourisheth in May and Iune.

The Names.

It is called (as we have faid) Bellis majer, and alfo Confolida media vulnerariorum, to make a difference between it and Bugula, which is the true Confolida media. Notwithstanding this is holden of all to be Consolida medigeneria, or a kinde of middle Con-found: in high Dutch, as Fuehsus reports, Gents-blume: in English, the great Daisie, and Maudlin-

This great Daifie is moist in the end of the second degree, and cold in the beginning of the same

CH AP.

The Vertues.

The leaves of the great Maudlin-wort are good against all burning vicers and apostems, against the inflammation and running of the cies, being applied thereto.

The same made up in an unguent or salve, with Wax, oile, and Turpentine, is most excellent for wounds of consultration, which is a salve of the same and the salve of the

wounds, especially those wherein is any inflammation, and will not come to digestion or maturation, as are those weeping wounds made in the knees, elbowes, and other joints. The juice, decoction, or diffilled water is drunke to very good purpole against the rupture or any

The herb is good to be put into vulnerarie drinks or potions, as one simple belonging thereto most necessarie, to the which effect, the best practifed dovse it, as a simple in such cases of great ef-It likewise asswageth the cruell torments of the gout, vied with a few mallowes and butter boi-

led and made to the forme of a pultis.

The same receit aforesaid vied in clifters, profiteth much ngainft the vehement heate in agues, and ceafeth the torments or wringing of the guts or bowels.

LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

CHAP. 203. Of little Daifies.

The Description.

He Darke bringeth forth many leaves from a threddy root, smooth, sat, long, and some what signed withall, very fleightly indented about the edges, for the most part lying youn the ground samong which rile up the floures, euericone with his owne flender flem, almost like thole of Camomill, but lefter of a perfect white colour, and very double.

The double red Daifie is like vnto the precedent in enertic respect, saving in the color of the

2 In a counter red Daine is twee vitto the procedure in outsite respect, taking in the color of the foures, for this plant bringesth footh floures of a red colour; and the other white as a forefaid.

These double Dailies are of two forty-state is to say, either smaller or larger; and these again either white or red, or of both mixed together; where fore I have given you in the first place the figure of the small, and in the second that of the larger.

3 Furthermore, There is another pretty Datife which differs from the first described onely in the floure, which at the fides thereof puts forth many footflalks, carrying alfo little double flours, being commonly of a red colour; so that each stalke carrieth as it were an old one and the brood thereof; whence they have fitly termed it the childing Daifie. ‡

1 Belin minor multiplex flore albo vel rubro. The lesser double red or white Daisse.

2 Bellu media multiplex flore albo vel rubro: The larger double white or red Daifie.





4. The wild field Daisse hath many leaves spred upon the ground like those of the garden Daise fie; among which rife up flender flems; on the top whereof grow small fingle floures like those of Camomill, fer about a bunch of yellow thrums, with a pale of white leaves, fometimes white now and then red, and often of both mixed rogether rethe root is threddy,

5 There doth likewife grow in the fields another fort of wilde Daifie, agreeing with the for-

mer in each respect, saving that it is somewhat greater than the other, and the leaves are somewhat more cut in the edges, and larger,

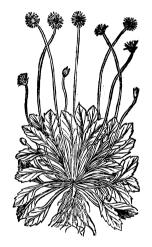
6 The blew Italian Daiffe hath many finall threddie roots, from the which rife vo leaves like

‡ 3 Bellis minor prolifera. Childing Daifie.



4 Bellis minor fylueftris. The small wilde Daisie.

5 Bellis media filuefiris. The middle wilde Daifie.





those of the common Daisse, of a darke green colour : among which comes vp a fat stem set round about with the like leaues, but leffer. The floures grow at the top globe-fathion, or round like a ball, of a perfect blew colour, very like vnto the floures of mountain Scabious.

7 The French blew Daisse is like vnto the other blew Daisses in each respect, sauing it is altogether leffe, wherein confisteth the difference.

† There were formerly three figures and descriptions of this blew Daisse, but one of them might haue served; for they differ but in the talnesse of their growth, and in the bredth and narrownesse of their leaves. #

The Place. The double Daifies are planted in gardens : the others grow wilde enery where. The blew Daifies are strangers in England; their naturall place of abode is set forth in their se-

6 Bellis cærulea sine Globularia Apula. The blew Italian Daifie.

7 Bellis carulea Monspeliaca. Blew French Daifies.





The Daisies do floure most part of the Summer.

The Names.

The Daisse is called in high Dutch, Massiteen; in low-Dutch, Massiteen; in Latine, Bellia minor, and Gonfolida minor, or the middle Confounds of Tragus, Primula veru; but that name is more proper vito Primore of the medical continues of a rage, grown over 1 out that hatte is more proper vito Primore of of fome, Herba Margarita, of Margarites herb : in French, Margarites, and Caffaudte : in Italian, Fiori diprima veri genili: In Englith, Dailies, and Buildewort.

The blew Daifie is called Bellic carules: of fome, Globularia, of the round forme of the floure: it

is also called Aphyllanthes, and Frondistora: in Italian, Bosanaria: in English, Blew Daisies, & Globe

¶ The Temper ature.

The lefter Dailes are cold and moift, being moift in the end of the fecond degree, and cold in the beginning of the same.

The Daifies do mitigate all kinde of paines, but especially in the joints, and gout proceeding A from an hot and dry humor, if they be stamped with new butter vasaited, and applied vpon the pained place; but they worke more effectually it Mallowes be added thereto.

panied prace: our they worked into the change of the pott herbs, do make the belly foliable; and they are al-B fo put into Clysters with good successes, in hor burning severs, and against the inflammation of the

The juice of the leaves and roots fnift vp into the nofthrils, purgeth the head mightily of foule C and filthy flimy humors, and helpeth the megrim.

The fame given to little dogs with milke, keepeth them from growing great.

The leaves flamped take away bruifes and wellings proceeding of fome firoke, if they be flam—

E ped and laid thereon, whereupon it was called in old time Bruifewort.

to and taid thereon a whereupon it was cannot more time binnework.

The junce put into there is clearent them, and taketh away the watering of them.

The decoction of the field Daffie (which is the beff for physicks vie) made in water and drunke, G is good against agues, inflammation of the liver and all other the inward parts.

CHAP. 204. Of Mouse-eare.

The Description.

He great Mouse-eare hath great and large leaues greater than our common Pylosella or Mouse-eare, thicke, and full of substance: the stalkes and leaues bee hoary and white, with a filken moffineffe in handling like filke, pleasant and faire in view: it bears three or four equadrangle stalkes somewhat knotty, a foot long: the roots are hard, wooddy, and full of strings; the slower forth at the top of the stalk, like vnto the small Pisseabed or Dandelion,

The second kinde of Pylosella is that which we call Auricula muris, or Mouseare, being a very 2 The recond kinde of Pytofetta is that which we call Auricula murus, or Moult-eare, Deing a very common herbe, but few more worthy of confideration because of his good effect, and yet not remembred of the old writers. It is called Pylosella, of the rough hairy and whirish substance growing upon the leaves, which are somewhat long like the little Daisse, but that they have a small hollowwhen the realess mind are conservant roughneement in the participant and they hade a main nonew-neffic in them refembling the care of a moufe; vpon which confideration fome have called it Mya-fait; wherein they were greatly deceived for it is nothing like vito the Myafotic of Diofarides: his fmall stalks are likewise hairy, slender, and creeping vpon the ground; his sloures are double, and of a pale yellow colour, much like vnto Sonchus, or Hieracium, or Hawk-weed.

> I Pylofellamajor. Great Mouse éare.

2 Pylosella repens. Creeping Mouse-eare.



3 The fmall Mouse-care with broad leaues hath a small tough root, from which rise vp many hairy and hoary broad leaues spred vpon the ground, among which growes vp a slender stem, at the top whereof fland two or three finall yellow floures, which being ripe turne into down that is cari-

¶ The Place. They grow upon fandy banks and untoiled places that lie open to the aire. I The Time.

They floure in May and Iune.

The

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The Names. Great Mouse-eare is called of the later Herbarits, Pylosella : the smaller likewise Pylosella, and Auricula muris: in Dutch, Augeletzuit, and Hupson; Lacuna thinkes it Holosium: in French, Oreille derit, ou fouris : in Italian, Pelofella : in English, Mouse-eare.

The Temperature.

They are hor and dry of temperature, of an excellent aftringent facultie, with a certaine hottenuitie admixed.

The Vertues.

The decoction of Pylosellu drunke doth cure and heale all wounds, both inward and outward: it Acureth hernies ruptures or burftings.

The leaves dried and made into pouder, doe profit much in healing of wounds, beeing firewed B

The decoction of the juice is of such excellencie, that if steele-edged tooles red hot be dren. C ched, and cooled therein oftentimes, it maketh them so hard, that they will cut stone or iron, bee they never so hard, without turning the edge or waxing dull.

This herbe being vied in gargarismes cureth the loosenesse of the Vvula.

Being taken in drinke it healeth the fluxes of the wombe, as also the diseases called Dysoneria E and Enteroccle: it glueth and confoundeth wounds, flaieth the swelling of the folcen, and the bloudy excrements procured thereby.

The Apothecaries of the Low-countries make a fyrrup of the juice of this herb, which they vie F for the cough, confumption and ptifike.

† I have in this chapter control two figures and one defeription the field of the two omitted figures, which from I have been the chief different the field, but in the field, but in the field is also in the field in the field in the field in the field is also in the field in th

CHAP. 205. Of Cotton-weed or Cud-weed.

1 Gnaphalium Anglicum: English Cudweed

2 Gnaphalium vulgare. Common Cudweed.





I The Description.

Rglish Cudweed hash fundry slender and vpright stalks divided into many branches, and groweth as high as common Wormwood, whose colour and shape it much resemand growern as nigulas common vyonnwood, whole colour and inapert much relembleth. The leaves thoor from the bottome of the turfe full of haires, in thape formwhat like a Willow leafe below, but aboue they be narrower, and like the leaves of Pfilium or Flea-wort; among which do grow small pale coloured floures like those of the small Central or Flea-bane. The

note plant is of a office talks.

The fecond being our common Gnaphalium or Cudweed is a base or low herbe, nine or ten inches long, having many fmall flalks or tender branches, and little leaves couered all our with a neuer rough atting them, the wooll, and very thick: the floures be yellow, and grow like buttons at

The third kind of Cudweed or Cotton-weed, being of the fea, is like vnto the other Cudweed last described, but is altogether smaller and lower, seldome growing much about a handfull weed an determed, out to acceptant manual and torrest, far, and very white, foff and woolly. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes in small round buttons, of colour and fashion like the other Cudweed.

other Chawced.

4 The fourth being the Cotton-weed of the hils and flony mountaines is fo exceeding white and hoary, that one would think it to be a plant made of wooll, which may very eafily be known by his picture, without other description.

3 Gnaphalium marinum. Sea Cudweed.

4. 5. Gnaphalium momanum purpureum & album. White and purple mountain Cotton-weed.





5 The fift kinde of Cotton weed hath leaves and stalkes like the other of his kinde, and dif-fereth in that, that this plant beareth a bush or tust of purple stource, otherwise it is very like.

6 The fixth is like vnto the last recited, but greater: the leanes are of an exceeding bright red colour, and of an aromaticall sweet smell.

7 The fewenth kind of Gnaphalium or Cotton-weed of Clusius his description, growes nine or ten inches high, having little long leaves like the small Mouse care, woolly within, and of a hoarie colour on the outside : the stalkes in like manner are very woolly, at the top whereof commeth forth a faire floure and a strange, having such woolly leaves bordering the floure about, that a man would thinke it to be nothing else but wooll it selfe: and in the middest of the floure come forth

6 Gnaphalium montanum suane rubens. Bright red mountaine Cottonweed.

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† 7 Gnaphalium Alpinum. Rocke Cotton-weed.







9 Filago minor. Small Cud-weed.



fundry fmall heads of a pale yellow colour, like vnto the other of this kinde. The root is blacke and fomewhat fibrous.

8 There is a kinde of Cotton-weed, being of greater beautie than the reft, that hath strait and vpright stalkes 3 foor high or more, couered with a most foft and fine wooll, and in such plentsfull manner, that a man may with his hands take it from the stalke in great quantitie: which stalke is besetwith many small long and narrow leaues, greene vpon the inner side, and hoary on the other side, sassing the stalkes in bundles or tusts, consisting of many small sources of a white colour, and very double, compact, or as it were consisting of sittle siluer (cales thrust close together, which doe make the same very double. When the shource hath long shourished, and is waxen old, then comes there in the middest of the floure a certaine browne yellow thrumme, such as is in the middest of the Daissis which shource being gathered when it is young, may be kept in such manner as it was gathered (I meane in such freshnesse and well listing) by the space of a whole yeate after, in your chest or essentially assumed that the such scale of the sast since the same doth and the sast since is such since the sast since is such scale of the sast since the sast since which name doth and such scale since it is such as the sast since which name doth and such scale since since

name of Gnaphalium Americanum, or Argyrocome. ‡

This plant hath three or foure small grayish cottony or woolly stalkes, growing strait from the root, and commonly diuided into many little branches: the leaues be long, narrow whitish, fost and woolly, like the other of his kinde: the stoures be round like buttons, growing very many together at the top of the stalkes, but nothing so yellow as Mouse eare, which turne into downe, and are caried away with the winde.

10 Filago sive Herba impia. Herbe impious, or wicked Cudweed.



11 Leontopedium, five Pes Leoninue.
Lions Cudweed.



To The tenth is like vnto the last before mentioned, in stalkes, leaues, and stoures, but much larger, and for the most part those floures which appears first are the lowest, and basest, and they are outeroot by other floures which come on younger branches, and grow higher, as children seeking to outergrow or outertoop their parents, (as many wicked children do) for which cause it hath beene called **Berbaimpia*, that is, the wicked Herbe, or Herbe Impious.

This plant may be comprehended under the title of Gnaphalium, being without doubt a kinde thereof, as may appeare by the shape of his floures and stalkes, couered ouer with a soft wooll like vnto the other kindes of Cotton-weed it is an handfull high or thereabouts, befet with leaues

† 12 Leontopodium parvum. Small Lyons Cudweed. ‡ 13 Gnaphalium oblongo folio: Long leaued Cudweed:



‡ 14 Gnaphalium minus latiore folio. Small broad leaued Cudweed.





slike Gnaphalium Anglicum, but somewhat broader. At the top of the stalke groweth a floure of a blackish brown violet colour, befer about with rough and woolly shaire leaues, which make the whole sloure to resemble the rough shaired foot of a Lyon, of a Hare, or a Beare, or rather in mine opinion of a rough footed Doue. The heads of these slowers when they are spread abroad carry a greater circumference than is required in so small plant; and when the sloure is faded, the seed is wrapped in such a deale of wooll that it is scariely to be found out.

12 This small kinde of Leentopedium being likewie a kind of Cotton weed, neither by Dioferrider or any other antient writer once remembred, hath one single stake nine inches in height, and the leaues of Gnaphalium montanum; which leaues and falkes are white, with a thick hoary woollinesse, bearing at the top pale vellow stowers like Gnaphalium montanum: the root is stender and wooddy.

is stender and wooddy.

† 13 This, which Clusius casts Gnaphalium Platean 2. hath small stalkes some
handfull high or somewhat more, of which
some

Hhh 2

fome fland vpright, others lie along vpon the ground, being round, hairy, and vnorderly fet with foft hoary leaves ingirting their stalkes at their setting on, and sharpe pointed at their vpper ends. The tons of the stalkes carry many whitish heads full of a yellowish downerthe root is thicke and blackifh, with some fibres.

14 This fends up one stalke parted into seuerall branches set here and there with broad soft and hoary leaves, and at the division of the branches and amongst the leaves grow seven or eight little heads thicke thrust together, being of a grayish yellow colour, and full of much downe; the root is unprofitable, and perifhes as foone as it hath perfected his feed, Clufius calls this Gnaphalium Platean 3. he having as it seemes received them both from his friend Iaques Platean. 1

The Place. The first groweth in the darke woods of "Hampsted, and in the woods neere vnto Deptford by London. The fecond groweth upon dry fandy banks. The third groweth at a place called Merczey, fix miles from Colchester, neere vnto the sea side, # I also had it sent me from my worshipfull friend M' Thomas Glynn, who gathered it vpon the fea coast of Wales. ‡

The rest grow upon mountaines, hilly grounds, and barren pastures. The kinde of Gnaphalium newly fet forth (to wit Americanum) groweth naturally neere unto the Mediterranean sea, from whence it hath beene brought and planted in our English gardens, # If this be true which our Author here affirmes, it might have had a fitter (at least a neerer) denomination than from America: yet Bauhine affirmes that it growes frequently in Brafill, and it is not improbable that both their affertions be true. ‡ The Time.

They floure for the most part from June to the end of August.

The Names. Cotton-weed is called in Greeke, Gnaphalion; and it is called Gnaphalion, because men vie the tender leaves of it in flead of bombafte or Cotton, as Paulus Agineta writeth. Pling faith it is called Chamaxylon, as though he should say Dwarfe Cotton; for it hath a soft and white cotton like vnto bombaste, whereupon also it was called of divers Tomentitia, and Cotonaria: of others, Centunculus, Centuncularis, and Albinum; which word is found among the bastard names: but the later word, by reason of the white colour, doth reasonably well agree with it. It is also called Bombax, Humilis filago, and Herba Impia, because the younger, or those floures that spring up later, are higher, and overton those that come first, as many wicked children do unto their parents, as is before touched in the defcription: in English, Cottonweed, Cudweed, Chaffe-weed, and pesty Cotton.

The Temperature. These herbes be of an astringent or binding and drying quality.

Im The Vertues. Gnaphalium boyled in strong lee cleanseth the haire from nits and lice: also the herb being laid in ward-robes and preffes keepeth appared from moths.

The same boiled in wine and drunken, killeth wormes and bringeth them forth, and preuaileth against the bitings and stingings of venomous beasts.

The fume or smoke of the herbe dried, and taken with a funnell, being burned therein, and receiued in fuch manner as we vie to take the fume of Tabaco, that is, with a crooked pipe made for the same purpose by the Potter, prevaileth against the cough of the lungs, the great ache or paine of the head, and cleanfeth the breast and inward parts.

The ligure that was formerly in the feuenth place flould have beene in the eleventh; and that in the elev

CHAP. 206. Of Golden Moth-wort, or Cudweed.

The Description.

YOlden Mothwort bringeth forth slender stalkes somewhat hard and wooddy, divided I in diuers small branches; whereupon doe grow leaues somewhat rough, and of a white colour, very much jagged like Southernwood. The floures stand on the tops of the stalkes, joyned together in tufts, of a yellow colour glittering like gold, informe resembling the scaly floures of Tansie, or the middle button of the floures of Camomill, which being gathered before they be ripe or withered, remaine beautifull long time after, as my felfe did fee in the hands of M' Wade, one of the Clerks of her Majesties counsell, which were sent hims among other things

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from Padua in Italy. For which cause of long lasting, the images and carued gods were wont to weare garlands thereof: whereupon some haue called it Gods sloure. For which purpose Ptolomy King of Ægypt did most diligently obserue them, as Pliny writeth.

I Elyochryfon, fine Coma aurea. Golden Moth-wort.



The Place.

It growes in most untilled places of Italy and Spaine, in medowes where the foile is barren, and about the bankes of rivers it is a firanger in England.

The Time. It floures in August and September: notwithstanding Theophrastas and Pling reckon it among the floures of the Spring,

The Names. Golden Moth-wort is called of Dioscorides Elichryfon : Pliny and Theophrastus call it Helichryfon : Gaza translates it Aurelia : in English, Gold-floure, Golden Moth-wort.

The Temperature. It is (faith Galen) of power to cut and make thinne.

The Vertues. Dioscorides teacheth, that the tops thereof A

drunke in wine are good for them that can hardly make water; against the stingings of Serpents, paines of the huckle bones : and taken in fweet wine it diffolueth congealed bloud.

The branches and leaves laid amongst B cloathes keepeth them from mothes, whereupon it hath beene called of some Moth-weed, or Moth-wort.

Here formerly were two figures and descriptions of the same Plant-

CHAP. 207. Of Golden Floure-Gentle.

M The Description. His yellow Euerlasting or Floure-Gentle, called of the later Herbarists Yellow Stecas, is a plant that hath stalkes of a span long, and slender, whereupon do grow narrow leaues white and downie, as are also the stalkes. The floures stand on the tops of the stalkes, confishing of a scattered or disordered scaly tust, of a reasonable good smell, of a bright yellow colour, which being gathered before they be ripe do keep their colour and beautic a long time without withering, as do most of the Cottonweeds or Cudweeds, whereof this is a kinde. The root is blacke and flender. ‡ There is some variety in the heads of this plant, for they are sometimes very large and longish, as Camerarius notes in his Epitome of Matthiolus; otherwhiles they are very compact and round, and of the bigneffe of the ordinary.

2 This growes to some foot or more high, and hath round downy leaues like the former, but broader: the floures are longer, but of the fame yellow colour and long continuance as those of the last described. This varies something in the bredth and length of the leaves, whence Tabernamonta. mus gaue three figures thereof, and therein was followed by our Author, as you shall find more particularly specified at the end of the chapter. \$

3 About Nemansium and Montpelier there growes another kinde of Chrysocome, or as Lobel termes it, Stachas Citrina altera, but that as this plant is in all points like, so in all points it is leffer and flenderer, blacker, and not of fuch beautie as the former, growing more neere vnto an aft colour, confifting of many small twigs a foot long. The root is lesser, and hath sewer strings annexed thereto, and it is feldome found but in the cliffes and crags, among rubbish, and on walls of cities. This plant is browne, without fent or fauor like the other: every branch hath his owne bunch of floures comming forth of a scaly or round head, but not a number heaped together, as in the first kinde. It prospereth well in our London Gardens.

Hhh 2

† 1 Stachas Citrina, fine Amaranthus luteus. Golden Scoechas, or Goldilockes.



† 2 Amaranthus luteus latifolius. Broad leaued Goldilockes.



† 2 Chrylocome capitulis conglobatis Round headed Goldilockes.



† 4 Amaranthus luteus flore oblongo. Golden Cudweed.



4 There is kinde hereof being a very rare plant, and as rare to be found where it naturally groweth, which is in the woods among the Scarlet-Okes betweene Sommieres and Mountpellier. It is a fine and beautifull plant, in thew passing the last described Stachas Citrina altera: but the leaves of this kinde are broad, and somewhat hourie, as is all the rest of the whole plant; the stalke a foot long, and beareth the very floures of Stachas Citrina altera, but bigger and longer, and somewhat like the floures of Lactuce agrestis: the root is like the former, without any manifest smell, little knowne, hard to finde, whose faculties be yet vnknowne. † 5 This † 5 Heliochry fon fyluestris. Wile Goldylockes.

L 1 B. 2.



† 5 This is a wilde kinde (which Lobel fetteth forth) that here may be inferted, called Eliochrysos sylnestris. The woolly or flockey lease of this plant refembleth Gnaphalium vulgare, but that it is fomewhat broader in the middle: the floures grow clustering together upon the tops of the branches, of a yellow colour, and almost like those of Maudline: the roots are blacke and wooddy.

The first mentioned growes in Italy, and other hot Countries : and the fecond growes in rough and grauelly places almost every where neere vnto the Rhene. especially between Spires and Wormes. The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Golden floure is called in Latine Coma aurea, of his Golden lockes or beautifull bush, and also Tineraria : in shops Stachas citrina, Amaranthus luteus, Fuchfij, & Tragi: of fome, Linaria aurea, but not truely : in Greeke, Chryfocome: in Dutch, Bepnblo= emen, and Motten cruyt : in Italian, 4maranthe Gialle : in English, Gold-floure, Gods floure, Goldilockes, and Golden Stachas.

The Temperasure and Fertues.

The floures of Golden Steechados A boiled in wine and drunke, expell wormes out of the belly; and being boiled in Lee made of strong ashes doth kill lice and nits, if they bee bathed therewith. The other faculties are referred to the former plants mentioned in the last chap-

CHAP. 208. Of Costmarie and Maudelein.

The Description.

Oftmary groweth up with round hard stalkes two foot high, bearing long broad leaves finely nicked in the edges, of an ouerworne whitish greene colour. The tust or bundle is of a Golden colour, confifting of many little floures like cluffers, joyned together in a rundle after the manner of golden Stoechados. The root is of a wooddy fubfiance, by nature very durable, not without a multitude of little ftrings hanging thereat. The whole plant is of a pleasant smell: sauour or taste.

2 Maudeline is somewhat like to Costmary (whereof it is a kinde) in colour, smell, taste, and in the golden floures, fet vpon the tops of the stalkes in round clusters. It bringeth forth a number of stalkes, slender, and round. The leaves are narrow, long, indented, and deepely cut about the edges. The cluster of floures is leffer than that of Costmarie, but of a better smell, and yellower co-

lour. The roots are long lafting and many.

‡ 3 There is another kinde of Balfamita minor, or Ageratum, which hath leaues leffer and parrower than the former, and those not snipt about the edges: the vmbel or tust of floures is 1 Baljamitamas. Colimarie. 2 Balfamita fæmina, five Ageratum. Maudelein.



‡ 3 Ageratum folijs non serratis. 4. Ageratum storibus albis. Maudelein with vacut leaues. White stoured Maudlein.



yellow like as the former, and you may call each of these last described at your pleasure, either Agerasm, or Balsmia: the Gracians call it were, which is in Latine Agerasm, which is in Latine Agerasm, which is in Latine Agerasm, or law in the floures are of a beautiful and seemely show, which will not lose their excellentacy of grace in growing, whill they be very old, and therefore called Agerasm, or Non sense, as before, and are like in rust to Elicohyson, and this is thought to be the true and right Agerasm of Dissordiat, although there hash beene great controuerse which should be true plant.

‡ 4 This different not from the common Maudelein, but in the colour of the floures, which are white, when as those of the ordinary fort are yellow. ‡

The Place.

They grow enery where in gardens, and are cherished for their sweet floures and leaues.

¶ The Time.

They bring forth their tufts of yellow

floures in the Summer moneths.

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The Names.

Costmarie is called in Latine Balfamita maior or mas: of some, Costus hortorum: it is also called Mentha Greea: and Saracenica Officinarum: of Tragus, Alifma: of Matthiblus, Herba Greea: of others, Saluia Romana, and Herba lassifulata: of some, Herba D. Maria: in English, Costmarie, and Ale.coast: in high Dutch. Teathering and Company of the Cost of th

Maudlein is without doubt a kinde of Costmarie, called of the Italians Herba Guila: of Valerius Cordus, Memba Corymbifera minor: and Eupatorium Mesu. It is indeed to be Dioscorides his Ageratum, and it is the Costu minor hortensis of Gesper: we call it in English, Maudelein.

The Nature.

They are hot and dry in the second degree.

The Vertues.

These plants are very effectuall, especially Maudlein, taken either inwardly or esse outward. A yeto prouoke vrine; and the sume thereof doth the same, and mollifieth the hardnesse of the Ma-

trix.

Costmarie is put into Ale to steepe, as also into the barrels and Stands amongst those herbes B
wherewith they do make Sage Ale 3 which drinke is very profitable for the diseases before spoken

The leaues of Maudleine and A dders tongue stamped and boyled in Oile Oliue, adding there to a little wax, rosin, and a little turpentine, nake an excellent healing vaguent, or incarnatiue salue to raise or bring up flesh from a deepe and hollow wound or vicer, whereof I haue had long experi-

The Conferue made with the leaues of Costmarie and Sugar, doth warme and dry the braine, D and openeth the stoppings of the same: stoppeth all Catarthes, theumes, and distillations, taken in

the quantitie of a beane.

The leaues of Costmarie boyled in wine and drunken, cure the griping paine of the belly, the E

guts and bowels, and cureth the bloudy flix.

It is good for them that haue the greene fickneffe, or the dropfie, especially in the beginning, and F
it helpeth all that haue a weake and cold liuer.

The feed expelleth all manner of wormes out of the belly, as wormefeed doth.

CHAP. 209. Of Tanfie.

The Description.

Anfie groweth vp with many stalkes, bearing on the tops of them certaine clustered tusts, with floures like the round buttons of yellow Romane Cammomill, or Feuerfew (without any leaues paled about them) as yellow as gold. The leaues be long, made as it were of a great many fet tog-ther vpon one stalke, like those of Agrimony, or rather wild Tanfie, very like to the female Ferne, but softer and lesser, and euery one of them slashed in the edges as are the leaues of Ferne. The root is tough and of a wooddy substance. The whole plant is bitter in taste, and of a strong smell, but yet pleasant.

an tatte, and or a trong intell, but yet pleasant.

The double English Tansie hath leaves infinitly jagged and nicked, and curled with all, like vato a plume of Feathers it is altogether like vato a plume of Feathers it is altogether like vato the other, both in smell and taste, as also in sloures, but more pleasantly smelling by many degrees, wherein especially consistent the diffe-

The third kinde of Tansie hath leaves, roots, stalkes, and branches like the other, and different from them, in that this hath no smell or savour at all, and the slowers are like the common single Fethersew.

‡ 4. Clussus hath described another bigger kind of vnsauorie Tansie, whose figure here we give you; it grows some cubit and halfe high, with crested stalks, having leaves set you somewhat longer stalkes than those of the last described, otherwise much like them: the shoures are much large, be stalkes than those of the last described, otherwise much like them: the shoures are much large, the got of the bigness of the great Daisse, and of the same colour: the seed is long and blacke: The root is of the thicknesse of ones singer, running ypon the surface of the ground, and putting forth some sibres, and it lasts divers yeares, so that the plant may be encreased thereby. This shoures in May and lune, and growes wilde you divers hills in Hungary and Austria. ‡ The

I Tanaccium.



3 Tanacetum non odorum. Vnfauorie Tanfie.



2 Tanacctum crifpum Anglicum. Double English Tansie.



1 4 Tanacetum inodorum majus. Great vnsauorie Tanfie.



† 5 Tanacetum minus album. Small white Tanfie.



5 The fifth kinde of Tanfie hath broad leaues, much jagged and wel cut, like the leaves of Fetherfew, but smaller, and more deeply cut. The stalke is small, a foot long, whereupon doe grow little tufts of little white floures, like the tuft of Milfoile or Yarrow. The herbe is in fmell and fauour like the common Tanfie, but not altogether fo firong.

The first groweth wilde in fields as well as

in gardens : the others grow in my garden.

The Time. They floure in July and August.

The first is called Tansie; the second, double Tansie, the third, vnfauory Tansie; the last, white Tanfie : in Latine, Tanacetum, and Athanafia, as though it were immortall : because the floures do not speedily wither : of some. Artemisia but vntruly.

The Mature.

The Tansies which smel sweet are hot in the fecond degree, and dry in the third. That without finell is hot and dry, and of a meane temperature.

The Pertues.

In the Spring time are made with the leaves A hereof newly forung vp, and with egs, cakes or tansies, which be pleasant in taste, and good for the stomacke. For if any bad humours cleaue thereunto, it doth perfectly concoct them, and

scowre them downewards. The root preserved with hony or sugar, is an especiall thing against the gout, if every day for a certaine space, a reasonable quantity thereof be eaten fasting.

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The feed of Tansie is a fingular and approved medicine against Wormes, for in what fort foe-B uer it be taken, it killeth and driveth them forth.

The same pound, and mixed with oyle Oliue, is very good against the paine and shrinking of the

Also being drunke with wine, it is good against the paine in the bladder, and when a man cannot D piffe but by drops.

CHAP. 210. Of Fetherfew.

The Description.

Euerfew bringeth forth many little round stalkes, divided into certaine branches. The leaves are tender, diversity torne and larged and nicken the control of the control o thermost leaves of Coriander, but greater. The floures stand on the tops of the branches, with a small pale of white leaves, set round about a yellow ball or button, like the wild field Daisse. The root is hard and rough : the whole plant is of a light whitish greene colour, of a strong smell,

2 The second kinde of Peuersew, Marricaria, or Parthenium, differeth from the former, in that it hath double floures; otherwise in smell, leaves, and branches, it is all one with the common Fe-

3 There is a third fort called Mountaine Feuerfew, of Carelus Chufin his description, that hath

1 Matritaria. Feuerfew.



‡ 3 Matricaria Alpina Clusij. Mountaine Feuerfew.



2 Matricaria duplici flore. Double Feuerfew.



fmall and fibrous roots; from which proceed flender wooddie stalks, a foot high and fomewhat more, befet or garnified about with leaues like Camomill, deepely jagged or cut, of the fauour or fmell of Feuerfew, but not fo ftrong, in taste hot, but not vnpleasant. At the top of the stalks there come forth small white floures not like vnto the figh, but rather like vnto Absorbium album, or White Worme-

4 I have growing in my Garden another fort, like vnto the first kinde, but of a most pleasant sweet sauour, in respect of any of the reft. ‡ This feemes to be the Maricaria altera ex Ilua, mentioned by Camerarius in his Hortus medicus: 1

The Place.

The common fingle Feuerfew groweth in hedges, gardens, and about old wals, it joyeth to grow among rubbish. There is oftentimes found when it is digged up a little cole vader the strings of the root, and neuer without it, whereof Cardane in his booke of Subtilties fetteth down divers vaine and trifling things. The Time.

They floure for the most part all the Sum mer long.

The Names.

Feuerfew is called in Greeke of Dioferride my time of Galen, and Paulin one of his fect, Andome: in Latine, Parthenium, Matricaria, and Febrifugatof Fuebflus, Artemefia temifolia, in Italian, Amarellatin Dutch apoeter crust: in French, Elbarazoute: in English, Feddersew and Feuersew, taken from his force of driving away Agues,

Feuerfew manifefilly heateth, it is hot in the third degree, and dry in the fecond, it clenfeth, purgeth, or fcoureth, openeth, and fully performeth all that bittet things can do.

The Vertues.

It is a great remedie against the diseases of the matrix; it procureth womens sicknes with speed; A it bringeth forth the after birth and the dead child, whether it be drunke in a decoction, or boiled in a bath and the woman fit ouer it; or the herbes fodden and applied to the privile part, in manner of a cataplasme or pultis.

Dioscorides also teacheth, that it is profitably applied to S. Anthonies fire, to all hot inflamma- B tions, and hot fivellings, if it be laid vnto, both leaves and floures.

The fame Author affirmeth, that the pouder of Feuersew drunk with Oxymell, or fyrrup of Vi- C neget, or wine for want of the others, draweth away flegme and melancholy, and is good for them that are purfic, and have their lungs fluffed with flegme; and is profitable likewise to be drunke against the stone, as the same Author saith.

Fenerfew dried and made into pouder, and two drams of it taken with hony or fweet wine, pur. D geth by fiege melancholy and flegme; wherefore it is very good for them that are giddie in the head, or which haue the turning called *Vertigo*, that is, a fwimming and turning in the head. Also it is good for fuch as be melancholike, fad, penfiue, and without speech.

The herbe is good against the suffocation of the mother, the hardnes and stopping of the same,

being boiled in wine, and applied to the place. The decoction of the same is good for women to sit ouer, for the purposes aforesaid.

It is yied both in drinks, and bound to the wrests with bay salt, and the pouder of glasse stamped G together, as a most singular experiment against the Ague.

CHAP. 211. Of Poley, or Pellamountaine.

1 Polium montanum album. White Poley mountaine. 2 Polium montanum luteum. Yellow Poley mountaine.





Iii

The Description.

"He first kind of *relium*, or in English Poley of themountain, is a little tender and sweet fmelling herbe, very hoarie, whereupon it tooke his name: for it is not onely hoarie in part, but his hoarie flockinesse possesses the whole plant, tufts and all being no lesse hoarie than Gasphalium, especially where it growth neer the sea at the bending of the hils, or neer the sandie shores of the Mediterranean seaffrom his wooddie and somewhat threddie root shoote forth fraight from the earth a number of fmall round ftalkes nine inches long, and by certaine difances from the falk proceed fomwhat long leaves like Gnaphalium, which have light necks about the edges, that fland one against another inclosing the stalke; in the top of the stalkes stand spokie tults of floures, white of colour like Serpillum. This plant is stronger of tent or favor than any of the reft following, which fent is formwhat tharp, and affecting the nole with his fweetneffe.

2 The tuits of the second kind of Polium are longer than the tuits or floures of the laft before mentioned, and they are of a yellow color, the leaves also are broader, otherwise they are very like.

3 From the wooddie roots of this third kind of Polium, proceed a great number of shoets like vnto the last rehearfed, lying flat vpright vpon the ground, whose steech banches take hold on the vpper part of the earth where they creep. The floures are like the other, but of a purple colour.

4 The last kinde of Pelium, and of all the rest the smallest, is of an indifferent good smell, in all points like vnto the common Polium, but that it is fouretimes leffer, having the leaves not fnipt, and the floures white.

‡ 5 This fends vp many branches from one root like to those of the first described, but shorterand more shrubbic, lying partly upon the ground, the leaues grow by couples at certain spaces, fomwhat like, but leffer than those of Rosemarie or Lauander, greene aboue, and whitish beneath, not finit about their edges, their taft is bitter, and smell somewhat pleasant, the floures grow pleatifully upon the tops of the branches, white of colour, and in shape like those of the other Poleyess they grow on a bunch together, and not Spike fathion the feed is blackifh and contained in small vessels the root is hard and wooddie with many fibres. Clusius calls this Polium 7 also flore. It is the Polium alterum of Mathiolus, and Polium recentiorum famina Lavandula folio of Lobel. I here give you as (Clufine also hath don) two figures to make one good one: the former shews the floures and their manner of growing; the other, the feed veffels, and the leaues growing by couples together, with a little better expression of the root. ‡

3 Polium momanum purpureum. Purple Poley.

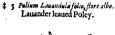


The Place.

These plants do grow naturally vpon the mountaines of France, Italie, Spaine, and other hot regions. They are strangers in England, notwith standing I have plants of that Poley with yellow floures by the gift of Lobel. The Time.

They floure from the end of May, to the beginning of August.

LIB. 2. 4 Polium montanum minimum.







Another figure of the Lauander leaved Poley.



Poley mountaine is called in Greeke, www. of his hoarinesse; and in Latine also Polium, Divers fuspect that Polium is Lencas, and that Dioscarides hath twice treated of that herbe, under divers names: the kinds, the occasion of the names, and likewise the faculties do agree. There be two of the Leucades; one went that is, of the mountaine; the other, smor, which is that of the garden. It is called Leucas of the whitifh colour, and Polion, of the hoarinesse, because it seemeth like to a mans hoary head; for whatfocuer waxeth hoary is faid to be white.

The Temperature. Poley is of temperature dry in the third degree, and hot in the end of the second.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith it is a remedie for those that A haue the dropfie, the yellow jaundice, and that are troubled with the folcen.

It proudketh vrine, and is put into Mithridate, B Treacle, and counterpoisons.

It profiteth much against the bitings of veno. C. mous beafts, driving them away from the place where it is frewed or burnt.

The same drunke with vineger is good for the D diseases of the milt and spleen; it troubleth the flomacke, afflicteth the head, and prouokes loofneffe of the belly.

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CHAP:

CHAP. 212. Of Germander.

The Kindes.

 \mathbf{T} He old writers have fet downe no certain kindes of Germander , yet we have thought it good, and not without cause, to treat of more forts than have been observed by all, dividing those vnder the title of Teurium, from Chamadrys, although they are both of one kinde, but yet differing very notably.

The Description.

He first Germander groweth low, with very many branches lying vpon the ground, tough, hard, and wooddy, spreading it selfe here and there ; whereupon are placed small leaues fnipt about the edges like the teeth of a Saw, refembling the shape of an Oken leafe. The floures are of a purple colour, very small, standing close to the leaves toward the top of the branches : the feed is little and black: the root flender and full of ftrings, creeping, and alwaies spreading within the ground, whereby it greatly encreaseth. ‡ This is sometimes sound with bigger leaues, otherwhiles with lesse; also the floure is sometimes white and otherwhiles red in the same plant, whence Tabernam. gaue two figures, and our Author two figures and descriptions, whereof I have omitted the later, and put the two titles into one. \$

2 The second Germander riseth vp with a little straight stalke a span long and sometimes longet, wooddy and hard like vnto a little thrub: it is afterwards divided into very many little small branches. The leaues are indented and nicked about the edges, leffer than the leaues of the former great creeping Germander. The floures lakewise Rand neere to the leaues, and on the vpper parts of the sprigs of colour sometimes purple, and oftentimes tending to blewnesse: the root is diversly

difperfed with many strings.

1 Chamadrys maior latifolia. Great broad leaved Germander. 2 Chamadrys minor. Small Germander.





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Wilde Germander hath little stalks weake and feeble, edged or cornered, fom what hairie, and fet as it were with joints : about the which by certaine distances there come forth at each joint two leaues fomthing broad, nicked in the edges, & fomwhat greater than the leaves of creeping German. der, and fofter. The floures be of a gallant blew colour, made of foure fmall leaves apiece, standing orderly on the tops of the tender spriggy spraies; after which come in place little husks or feedveffels. The root is small and threddy.

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The Place. These plants grow in rocky and rough grounds, and in gardens they do easily prosper.

The wilde Germander groweth in many places about London in medowes and fertill fields, and in cuerie place wherefoeuer I have travelled in Eng-

The Time. They floure and flourish from the end of May to the later end of August.

The Names Garden Germander is called in Greeke, sepositive Chamadrys: of fome, Triffago, & Trixago, and likewife Querculaminor; notwithstanding most of these names do more properly belong to Scordium or water Germander: in Italian, Querciuola: in English; Germander, or English Treacle: in French, German dre. Before creeping Germander was knowne, this wilde kinde bare the name of Germander among ft the Apothecaries, and was vied for the right Ger-

mander in the compositions of medicines; but after the former were brought to light, this began to be named Sylnestrie; and Spuria Camadrys; that is, wilde and bastard Germander: of some, Teucrium pratense; and without error, because al the sorts of plants comprehended under the title of Teucrium, are doubtleffe kindes of Germander: of some it hath bin thought to be the plant that Dieferides called income. Hierabotane; that is to fay, the holy herb, if so be that the holy herb and Verbenaca or Veruain (which is called in Greek derryion) be fundry herbs. Dioscorides maketh them fundry herbs, describing them apartone after another : but other Authors, as Paulus, Actius, and Oribafius, make no mention of Herba facra, the holy Herbe, but only of Peristereon; and this is found to be likewise called Hierabotane, or the holy Herb; and therefore it is enident, that it is one and the felfe same plant, called by divers names : the which things confidered, if they fay fo, and fay truly, this wilde Germander cannot be Hierabotane at all, as divers haue written and faid it to be.

The Temperature.

Garden Germander is of thin parts, and hath a cutting facultie, it is hot and dry almost in the third degree, euen as Galen writeth of Teucrium or wilde Germander.

The wilde Germander is likewise hot and dry, and is not altogether without force or power to open and clense: it may be counted among the number of them that do open the liver and spleen. The Vertues.

Germander boiled in water and drunke, delinereth the body from all obstructions or stoppings, A diuideth and cutteth tough and clammy humors: being receited as aforefaid, it is good for them that haue the cough and chortnesse of breath, the strangurie or stopping of wine, and helps those which are entring into a dropfie.

The leaves stamped with hony and strained, and a drop at fundry times put into the eics, taketh B away the web or haw in the same, or any dimnesse of sight.

It prouoketh the terms mightily being drunke in wine, and the decoction drunke; with a fo- C mentation or bath made also thereof, and the secret parts bathed therewith.

CHAP. 213. Of Tree Germander.

The Description.

THe first kind of Tree Germander riseth vp with a little straight stalk a cubit high, woodie and hard like vnto a small wooddy shrub: the stalke diudeth it selfe from the bottome to the top into diuers branches, whereon are set indented leaues nicked about the edges, in shape not much vnlike the lease of the common Germander. The shoures grow among the leaues, of a purple colour. The root is wooddy, as is all the rest of the plant.

1 Teucrium latifolium.
Tree Germander with broad leaues.







- 2 The tree Germander of Hungarie hath many tough threddy roots, from which rife vp diuers weake and feeble stalks reeling this way and that way; whereupon are set together by couples long leaues jagged in the edges, not valike those of the vpright Fluellen: on the tops of the stalks stand the floures spike-sashion, thicke thrust together, of a purple colour tending towards blew-ress.
- neite.

 ‡ 3 This (which is the fourth of Clufus description) hath divers stalkes some cubit high, foure square, rough, and set at certaine spaces with leaves growing by couples like those of Wilde Germander: the tops of the stalks are divided into sundry branches, carrying long spokes of blew floures consisting of soure leaves, wherof the vppermost leafe is the largest, and distinguished with veins: after the shortes are past, follow such state set even each stalk is as in Fluellen: the root is sibrous, and lives long, sending forth everie yeare new branches. ‡
- 4 This dwarfe Germander fends up stalks some handfull high, round, not branched: the leaves grow upon these stalks by couples, thicke, shining, a little hairy and green on their upper sides, and whitish

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‡ 3 Teucrium majus Pannonicum. Great Austrian Germander.



5 Teucrium Baticum. Spanish tree Germander.



† 4 Teucrium petraum pumilum. Dwarfe Rock Germander.



6 Teucrium Alpinum Cifti flore. Rough headed tree Germander.



whitith below: the tops of the stalks carry spoky tusts of flours confishing of source or flue blewish leaues, which falling, there followes a feed-veffell as in the Veronica's. The root is knotty and fibrous, and growes fo fall among the rocks that it cannot eafily be got out. It floures in Iuly. Clufus describes this by the name of Teucrium 6. pumilum: and Pona sets it forth by the name of Veronica petra a semper-virens. ‡

5 This Spanish Germander riseth vp of times to the height of a man, in manner of an hedge bulh, with one stiffe stalke of the bignesse of a mans little finger, couered ouer with a whitish bark divided sometimes into other branches, which are alwaies placed by couples one right against an other, of an ouerworne hoary colour: and vpon them are placed leaues not much vnlike the common Germander; the vpper parts whereof are of a grayish hoary colour, and the lower of a deepe green, of a bitter taste, and somwhat crooked, turning and winding themselues after the manner of a welt. The flours come forth from the bosome of the leaues, standing vpon small tender footstalks of a white colour, without any helmet or hood on their tops, having in the middle many threddy ftrings : the whole plant keepeth green all the winter long.

6 Among the rest of the tree Germanders this is not of least beauty and account, having many weake and feeble branches trailing upon the ground, of a darke reddiff colour, hard and woody; at the bottom of which stalks come forth many long broad jagged leaues not vnlike the precedent, hoary vnderneath, and green aboue, of a binding and drying tafte. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, nor vnlike to those of Cistus famina, or Sage-role, and are white of colour, consisting of eight or nine leaues, in the middle whereof do grow many threddy chiues without finel or fauor: which being past, there succeedeth a tust of rough threddy or flocky matter, not valike to those of the great Auens or Pulatilla: the root is wooddy, and fet with fome few hairy strings fastned to the

fame.

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The Place.

These plants do ioy in stony rough mountaines and dry places, such as lie open to Sun and aire, and prosper well in gardens : and of the second fort I have received one plant for my garden of M' Garres Apothecarie.

The Time.

They floure, flourish, and feed when the other Germanders do.

The Names.

Tree Germander is called in Greeke another; retaining the name of the former Chamadrys; and nous , according to the authoritic of Dioscorides and Pliny : in Latine, Tenerium : in English, great Germander, vpright Germander, and tree Germander.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

Their temperand faculties are referred vnto the garden Germander, but they are not of such force in working, wherefore they be not fo much vsed in physicke.

CHAP. 214.

Of Water Germander, or Garlicke Germander.

The Description.

Cordism or water Germander hath square hairy stalks creeping by the ground, beset with of twhitifh crumpled leaues, nickt and fnipt round about the edges like a Saw: among which grow small purple floures like the floures of dead Nettle. The root is small and threddy, creeping in the ground very deeply. The whole plant being bruifed fmelleth like garlick, whereof it tooke that name Scordium. ‡ This by reason of goodnesse of soile varies in the largeneffe thereof; whence Tabernamentanus and our Author made a bigger and a leffer thereof, but I haue omitted the later as superfluous. ‡

The Place. Water Germander groweth neere to Oxenford, by Ruley, on both fides of the water, and in a medow by Abington called Nietford, by the relation of a learned gentleman of S. Iohns in the faid towne of Oxford, a diligent on Branch, my very good friend, called M. Richard Slater. Also it groweth in great plenty in the Isle of Ely, and in a medow by Harwood in Lancashire, and in divers other

> Scord:um. Water Germander.



The Time.

These floures appeare in Iune and Iuly: it is best to gather the herb in August : it peritheth not in Winter, but only lofeth the stalks which come vp againe in Summer: the root remaineth fresh all the yeare.

The Names.

The Grecians call it salphon : the Latines do alfo call it Scordium . the Apothecaries have no other name: it is called of fome, Trinage palustris, Quercula, and also Mithridatium, of Mithridates who first found it out. It tooke the name Scardium from the smell of Garlicke, by the Grecians called aim, and wingen, of the rancknesse of the smell in high-Dutch, 1982 Ther battenfor : in French, Stordion : in Italian, Chalamandrina paluftre : in English, Scordium, Water Germander, and garlicke Germander.

The Nature.

Water Germander is hot and dry : it hath a certain bitter tafte, harth and tharpe, as Galan witneffeth.

The Vertues.

Water Germander clenfeth the intrals and likewife old vicers, being mixed with honey accor- A ding to art : it prouoketh wine, and bringeth downe the monethly ficknesse: it draweth out of the cheft thicke flegme and rotten matter; it is good for an old cough, paine in the fides comming of stopping and cold, and for burstings and inward ruptures.

The decoction made in wine and drunke, is good against the bitings of serpents, and deadly B poisons; and is vied in antidotes or counterpoysons with good successe.

It is reported to mitigate the pain of the gout, being stamped and applied with a little vineger C

and water. - Some affirm, That raw flesh being laid among the leaves of Scordium, may be preserved a long D

time from corruption. Being drunke with wine, it openeth the stoppings of the liver, milt, kidnies, bladder, and matrix, E prouoketh vrine, helpeth the strangurie, that is, when a man cannot pisse but by drops, and is a most

fingular cordial to comfort and make merry the beart. The pouder of Scordion taken to the quantitie of two drams in Mede or honied water, cureth and stoppeth the bloudy flix, and comforteth the stomacke. Of this Scordium is made a most su-

gular medicine called Distartium, which ferueth very notably for all the purposes aforesaid.

The same medicine made with Scordium is given with very good successe water children and to

aged people, that have the small pocks, measles, or purples, or any other pestilent sicknesse what so cuer, even the plague it selfe, given before the sicknesse have viruerfally possessed the whole body.

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CHAP. 215. Of Wood Sage, or Garlicke Sage.

of The Description. "Hat which is called wilde Sage hath stalkes soure square, somewhat hairy, about which are leaues like those of Sage, but shorter, broader, and softer: the floures grow vp all vpon one side of the stalke open and forked as those of dead Nettle, but lesser, of a pale white colour. Then grow the feeds foure together in one huske: the root is full of firings. It is a plant that liveth but a yeare : it smelleth of Garlicke when it is bruised, being a kinde of Garlick Germander, as the said fmell of garlick teftifieth.

+ Scorodonia, fine Saluia agreftis. Wood Sage or Garlicke Sage.



The Place.

It groweth upon heaths and barren places: it is also found in woods, and neere vnto hedge rowes about the borders of fields: it fomewhat delighteth in a lean foile, and yet not altogether barren

a The Time. It floureth and feedeth in Iune, Iuly, & August, and it is then to be gathered and laid vp.

The Names.

It is called of the later Herbarists, Saluia Agrefis : of divers also Ambrofia ; but true Ambrofia which is Oke of Cappadocia, differs from this. Valerius Cordan nameth it Scordonia, or Scorodonia, and Scordium alterum, Ruellies faith it is called Bofcifaluia, or Saluia Bofci : in high-Durch, maint falbey; in English, wilde Sage, wood Sage, and Gar-

It feemeth to be Theophraften his moure. Sphacelus, which is also taken for the small Sage, but not

The Temperature.

Wilde Sage is of temperature hot and drie, yet leffe than common Sage, being hot and dry in the fecond degre.

The Vertues.

It is commended against burstings, dry-beatings, and wounds : the decoction thereof is given to them that fall and are inwardly bruiled rit also prouoketh wrine.

Some likewise give the decoction hereof to drinke with good successe to them that are insected with the French pox : for it caufeth fwoat, drieth up vicers, digesteth humors, wasteth away & confumeth swellings, if it be taken thirty or forty dayes together, or put into the decoction of Guaiacum in flead of Epithymum and other adjutories belonging to the faid decoction.

† Thefigure which was formerly here was of Columbus mentons profitment of Labor

CHAP. 216. Of Eye-bright.

F P phrafia or Eye bright is a small low herbe not aboue two handfulls high, full of branches, couered with little blackish leaues dented or fnipt about the edges like a Saw. The floures are

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fmall and white, sprinkled and poudered on the inner side, with yellow and purple speckes mixed therewith. The root is small and hairie.

> Euphralia. Eye-bright.



The Place.

This plant groweth in dry medowes, in greene and graffie waies and passures stan-ding against the Sun.

The Time.

Eye-bright beginneth to floure in Auguft, and continueth unto September, and must bee gathered while it floureth for phyficks vie.

The Names.

It is commonly called Euphrasia, as also Euphrofine; notwithstanding there is another Euphrofine, viz. Buglosse: it is called of some Ocularis and Ophthalmica, of the effect:in high-Dutch, Augen troft : in low-Dutch, Doghen trook:in Italian, Spanifb. and French, Eufrasia, after the Latine name: in English, Eye bright. The Nature.

This herbe is hot and dry, but yet more hot than dry.

The Vertues.

It is very much commended for the eies. Being taken it felfe alone, or any way A else, it preserues the sight, and being seeble & lost it restores the same it is given most fitly being beaten into pouder; oftentimes a like quantitie of Fennell feed is added thereto, and a little mace, to the which is put so much sugar as the weight of them all commeth to.

Eye-bright stamped and laid vpon the eyes, or the juice thereof mixed with white Wine, and dropped into the eyes, or the distilled water, taketh away the darknesse and dimnesse of the eyes, B and cleareth the fight.

Three parts of the pouder of Eye-bright, and one part of maces mixed therewith, taketh away all hurts from the eyes, comforteth the memorie, and cleareth the fight, if halfe a spoonefull be taken C cuery morning fasting with a cup of white wine.

That which was formerly here fet forth in the fecond place rader the title of Subjectite Carales Taker was defert bed by our Author amongst the Scorpion grafites, in the third place Chip. 542 and the figure is page 338 under the title of Magistic Companies pagesties.

CHAP. 217. Of Marjerome.

The Description.

Sweet Marjerome is a low and fhrubbie plant, of a whitifh colour and matuellous fweet fimell, a foot or fomwhat more high. The stalkes are stender, and parted into divers branches, about which grow forth little leaves soft and hoarie; the stoures grow at the top in scalie or chaffie spiked eares, of a white colour like vnto those of Candy Organy. The root is compact of many small threds. The whole plant and eueric part thereof is of a most pleasant talt and aromaticall smell, and perisheth at the first approch of Winter.

2 Pot Marjerome or Winter Marjerome hath many threddy tough roots, from which rife immediatly divers finall branches, whereon are placed fuch leaves as the precedent, but not so hoary, nor yet to sweet of finell, bearing at the top of the branches tusts of white floures tending to purple. The whole plant is of long continuance, and keepeth greene all the Winter; whereupon our

English women haue called it, and that very properly. Winter Marjerome.

3 Marjerome gentle hath many branches, rising from a threddy root, whereupon do grow foft and fweet finelling leaves of an overworne ruffet colour. The floures stand at the top of the stalks,

I Marjorana majer. Great sweet Marjerome.





3 Marjorana tenuifolia. Marjerome gentle.



compact of divers small chaffie scales, of awhite colour tending to a blush. The whole plant is altogether like the great (weet Marjerome, fauing that it is altogether leffer, and far fweeter, wherein espeeially confifteth the difference.

Epimajorana is likewise a kind of Marjerome, differing not from the last described, fauing in that, that this plant hath in his naturall countrey of Candy, and not elsewhere, some laces or threds fastned vnto his branches, such, and after the same manner as those are that doe grow vpon Sauorie, wherein is the difference.

The Place.

These plants do grow in Spain, Italy, Candy, and other I flands thereabout, wild, and in the fields: from whence wee haue the feeds for the gardens of our cold countries.

The Time.

They are fowne in May, and bring forth their scaly or chaffie husks or ears in August. They are to be watered in the middle of the day, when the Sun shineth horrest, even as Basill should be, and not in the euening nor morning, as most plants are.

The Names.

Marjerome is called Marjorana, and Amaracus, and also Marum and Sampfychum of others: in High-Dutch, Mayoran; in Spanish, Mayorana, Moradux, and Almoradux : in French, Mariolaine : in Englifh, Sweet Marjerome, Fine Marjerome, and Marje-

rome gentle; of the best fort of Marjerane. The pot Marjerome is also called Winter Marjerome. Some have made a doubt whether Majorana and Sampfy cum be all one; which doubt, as I take it, is because that Galen maketh a difference betweene them, intreating of them apart, and attributeth to either of them their operations. But Amaracus Galeni is Parthenium or Feuerfew. Dioscorides likewife witnesseth, that some do call Amaracus, Parthenium; and Galen in his booke of the faculties of simple medicines, doth in no place make mention of Parthenium, but by the name of Amaraeus. Pliny in his 21. booke, chap, 2. witneffeth, that Diocles the physition, and they of Cicily did call that Amaracus, which the Ægyptians and the Syrians did call Sampfroum.

Virgil in the first booke of his Ameides sheweth, that Ameracus is a shrub bearing floures, writing thus:

- Vbi mollis Amaracus illum Floribus, or dulci afrirans complettitur umbra.

Likewife Catullus in his Epithalamium, or mariage fong of Iulia and Mallius faith,

Cingetempora floribus Suane olentis Amaraci.

LIB. 2.

Compasse the temples of the head with floures Of Amarac, affording fweet fauours.

Notwithstanding it may not seeme strange, that Majorane is vied in stead of Sampficum, seeing that in Galens time also Marum was in the mixture of the ointment called Amaracinum unguentum, in the place of Sampfycum, as he himselfe witnesseth in his first booke of counterpoylons.

They are hot and dry in the second degree; after some copies, hot and dry in the third. The Vertues.

Sweet Marjerome is a remedy against cold diseases of the braine and head, being taken any way A to your best liking, put up into the nosthrils it prouokes sneesing, and draweth forth much baggage flegme:it eafeth the tooth-ache being chewed in the mouth; being drunke it prouoketh vrine and draweth away waterish humors, and is vsed in medicines against poyson.

The leaves boiled in water, and the decoction drunke, beloeth them that are entering into the B dropsie: it caseth them that are troubled with difficulty of making water, and such as are given to cuermuch fighing, and eafeth the paines of the belly.

The leaues dried and mingled with honey, and given, diffolue congealed or clotted bloud, and C put away blacke and blew markes after ftripes and brufes, being applied thereto.

The leaves are excellent good to be put into all odoriferous ointments, waters, pouders, broths, D

The dried leaves poudered, and finely searched, are good to put into Cerotes, or Cere-clothes, E and ointments, profitable against cold swellings, and members out of joynt.

There is an excellent oyle to be drawne forth of these herbes, good against the shrinking of si- F newes crampes convultions, and all aches proceeding of a colde caute.

CHAP. 218. Of wilde Marjerome.

The Description.

D Aftard Marjerome groweth straight vp with little round stalkes of a reddish colour, full of branches, a foot high and fometimes higher. The leaves be broad, more long than round, of a whitish greene colour : on the top of the branches stand long spikie scaled cares, out of which shoot forth little white floures like the flouring of wheat. The whole plant is of a fweet fmell and thatpe biting tafte.

2 The white Organy, or baffard Marjerome with white floures, differing little from the precedent, but in colour and feature. This plant bath whiter and broader leaues, and also much higher, wherein confifteth the difference.

Bastard Marjerome of Candy hath many threddy roots; from which rise vp divers weake and feeble branches trailing upon the ground, fet with faire greene leaues, not valike those of Penny Royall, but broader and shorter as the top of those branches stand scalie or chassic eares of a purple colour. The whole plant is of a most pleasant sweet smell. The root endured in my garden

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Origanum Creticum Wilde Marjerome o: Candy.



† 2 Origanum album, Tabern. White baftard Marjerome.



4 Origanum Anglicum. English wilde Marjerome.



LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

and the leaves also greene all this Winter long, 1597. although it hath beene said that it doth perifh at the first frost, as sweet Marjerome doth.

English wilde Marjerome is exceedingly well knowne to all, to have long, stiffe, and hard stalkes of two cubits high, set with leaves like those of sweet Marjerome, but broader and greater, of a ruffer greene colour on the fop of the branches stand tufts of purple sloures, composed or many fmall ones fer together very closely ymbell fathion. The root creepeth in the ground, and is long lasting.

The Place.

These plants do grow wilde in the Kingdome of Spaine, Italy, and other of those hot regions. The last of the foure doth grow wilde in the borders of fields, and low copies, in most places of England. The Time.

They floure and flourish in the Summer moneths, afterward the feed is perfected.

The Names. Bastard Marjerome is called in Greeke, whome; and that which is surnamed Heraclesticum. Whome headaumae: of divers it is called Cunila: in shops, Origanum Hiffanicum, Spanish Organy: our English wilde Marjerome is called in Greeke of Diofcorides, Galen, and Pliny, Onitis: of some Agrioriganum, or Sylueftre Origanum in Italian, Origano : in Spanish, Oregano : in French, Mariolaine baftarde : in English, Organe, bastard Marjerome and that of ours, wilde Marjerome, and groue Marjerome.

The Temperature.

All the Organies do cut, attenuate, or make thin, dry, and heate, and that in the third degree; and Galen teacheth, that wilde Marjerome is more forceable and of greater strength; notwith standing Organy of Candy which is brought dry out of Spaine (wherof I haue a plant in my garden) is more biting than any of the rest, and of greater heate. The Vertues.

Organy given in wine is a remedy against the bitings, and stingings of venomous beasts, and cureth them that have drunke Opium, or the juyce of blacke Poppy, or hemlockes, especially if it be given with wine and raifons of the funne.

The decoction of Organy prouoketh vine, bringeth downe the monethly course, and is given B with good successe to those that have the dropsie. It is profitably vsed in a looch, or a medicine to be licked, against the old cough and the stuffing C

of the lungs. It healeth scabs, itches, and scuruinesse, being vsed in bathes, and it taketh away the bad colour D

which commeth of the yellow jaundife. The weight of a dram taken with meade or honied water, draweth forth by stoole blacke and fil- E

thy humors, as Dioscorides and Pliny write. The juyce mixed with a little milke, being poured into the eares, mitigateth the paines F

The same mixed with the oile of Iress, or the roots of the white Florentine floure-de-luce, and G drawne up into the nosthrils draweth downe water and flegme: the herbe strewed upon the ground

driueth away ferpents. The decoction loofeth the belly, and voideth choler; and drunke with vinegre helpeth the infir. H mities of the spleene, and drunke in wine helpeth against all mortall poysons, and for that cause it is put into mithridate and treacles prepared for that purpose.

These plants are easie to be taken in potions, and therefore to good purpose they may be vied I and ministred vnto such as cannot brooke their meate, and to such as have a sowre squamish and watery stomacke, as also against the swouning of the heart.

† The ferond and third figures were formerly transposed.

CHAP. 219. Of Goates Marjerome, or Organy:

The Description.

"He stalkes of Goates Organy are slender, hard and wooddy, of a black is heolour; whereon are fer long leaues, greater than those of the wilde Time, west of fmelt, rough, and fomewhat hairy. The floures be small, and grow out of little crownes or whatles round about the top of the stalkes, tending to a purple colour. The root is small and three stalks

† I Tragoriganum Dod.

† Tragorie anum . Lob.

Goates Marierome.



† 2 Tragoriganum Clufij. Clusius his Goats Marierome.







LIB. 2.

2 Carolus Clusius hath set forth in his Spanish Observations another fort of Goats Marjerome growing vp like a small shrub; the leaues are longer and more hoarie than wilde Marierome, and alfo narrower, of a hot biting tafte, but of a fweet fmell, though not very pleasant. The floures doe ftand at the top of the stalkes in spokie rundles, of a white colour. The root is thicke and wooddy.

 This differs little in forme and magnitude from the last described, but the branches are of a blacke colour, with rougher and darker coloured leaues: the foures allo are lefter, and of a purple colour. Both this and the last described continue alwaies greene, but this last is of a much more fragrant fmell. This floures in March, and was found growing wilde by Clufius in the fields of Vadentia : he cals it Tragoriganum Hispanicum tertium. Pena and Lobel call it Tragoriganum Cretense and Venetas; that is, the Candy Goats Marjerome of the Venetians. ‡

The Place.

These plants grow wild in Spaine, Italy, and other hot countries. The first of these I found growing in diuers barren and Chalky fields and high-waies neere unto Sittingburne and Rochester in Kent, and also neere unto Cobham house and Southsteet in the same county.

I doubt our Author was mistaken, for I have not heard of this growing wild with vs. # ¶ The Time.

They floure in the moneth of August. I remember (faith Dodonaus) that I have seene Tragoriganum in the Low-countries, in the gardens of those that apply their whole study to the knowledge of plants; or as we may fay, in the gardens of cunning Herbarists.

The Names. Goats Organie is called in Greeke revoint in Latine likewife Tragoriganum: in English, Goats Organie, and Goats Marjerome.

The Temperature. Goats Organies are hot and dry in the third degree: They are (faith Galen) of a binding quali-

The Vertues. Tragoriganum or Goats Marjerome is very good against the wambling of the stomacke, and the \mathbf{A} four-belchings of the same and states the desire to vomit, especially at sea.

These bastard kindes of Organic or wild Marjeromes have the same force and faculties that the B other Organies have for the diseases mentioned in the same chapter.

f 4 Therewere formedy two figures in this chapter the first whereof wanof that which is deferibed in the factors place the factors was of Trappipusation while whereof the reason in the transfer is the first two first in the factor of the

CHAP. 220. Of Herbe Masticke.

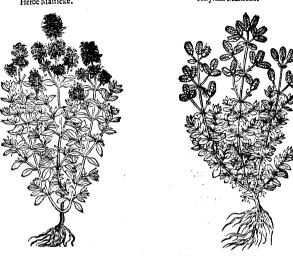
The Description.

"He English and French Herbarists at this day do in their vulgar tongues call this herb Masticke or Mastich, taking this name *Maram* of *Maro* King of Thrace; though some rather suppose the name corruptly to be derived from this word Amarasa, the one plant being so like the other, that many learned have taken them to be one and the selfe same plant: others have taken Marum for Sampfucus, which doubtleffe is a kinde of Marjerome. Some (as Dodonus) have called this our Marum by the name of Clinopodium: which name rather belongs to anomals) ther plant than to Masticke. ‡ This growes some soot high, with little longish leaves set by couples: at the tops of the stalkes amongst white downy beads come forth little whitessources: the whole plant is of a very sweet and pleasing smell. ‡
2 If any be desirous to search for the true Marum, let them be assured that the plant last men-

tioned is the same : but if any do doubt thereof for nouelties sake here is presented vnto your view a plant of the same kinde (which cannot be rejected) for a speciall kind thereof, which hath a most pleasant sent or smell, and in shew resembleth Marjerome and Origanum, consisting of small twigs a foot and more long; the heads tufted like the common Marjerome; but the leaues are leffe, and like Myrtus: the root is of a wooddy substance, with many strings hanging thereat.

There is another kind hereof fet forth by Lobel, which I have not as yet feen, nor himselfe hath well described, which I leave to a better consideration. ‡ Though our Author knew not how to describe this creeping Muram of Lobel, yet no question, if hee had knowne so much, hee would have given vs the figure thereof as well in this place, as in the third place of the next chapter

I Marum. Herbe Masticke. 2 Marum Syriacum. Affyrian Masticke.



† 3 Marum supinum Lobely. Creeping Masticke.



for a Penny-Royall; and might as well here as there, and much more fitly have ventured at a defcription. But that which is defective in him and Lobel, I will endeauour to supply out of Cafalpinus. This plant hath many creeping branches like to those of wilde Time, but set with whiter and shorter leaves like to those of the smaller Marjerome, but somewhat narrower: the floures grow in rundles amongst the leaues, as in Calamint and are of a purple colour: the whole plant is of a firong and sweet smell, and of an hot and bitter taste. Casalpinus thinkes this to be the Sampsachum of Dioscorides : and so also doe the Authors of the Aduer faria. Tabernamontanus calls it Maram re-

The Place.

These plants are set and sowne in the gardens of England, and there maintained with great care and diligence from the injurie of our cold clymate. of The ¶ The Time.
They floure about August, and somewhat later in cold Summers.

The Names.

Masticke is called of the new writers Marum: and some, as Lobel and Anguillara, thinke it the Helenium of Theophrafius. Dodonam indges it to be the Cinpopadium of Dioforides. Clusius makes it his Tragoriganum 1. and faith he received the feeds thereof by the name of Ambra dul-

¶ The Nature.

• These plants are hot and dry in the third degree.

¶ The Vertues.

Disfiorides writeth, that the herbe is drunke, and likewise the decoction thereof, against the bitings of venomous beasts, crampes and convultions, burstings and strangury.

The decoction boiled in wine till the third part be confumed, and drunke, stoppeth the laske in B them that have an ague, and vnto others in water.

† That we here give you in the third place was formerly suffily figured in the third place of the enfuing Chapter, by the name of Publicus Sugarfifficant

CHAP. 221. Of Pennie Royall, or pudding graffe.

† 1 Pulegium regium. Penny Royall.

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† 2 Pulegium mas. Vpright Penny Royall.





The Description.

Delegium regium vulgatum is so exceedingly well knowne to all our English Nation, that is needeth no defeription, being our common Pennie Royall.

The fecond being the male Penny Royall is like vnto the former, in leaues, floures

and smell, and differeth not in that this male kinde groweth vpright of himselfe without creeping, much like in shew vntowilde Marjerome. 3 The

+ 3 Pulegium angustifolium. Narrow leafed Penny-Royall.



3 The third kinds of Pennie Royall growes like vnto Tyme, and is of a wooddy fubstance, somewhat like vnto the thinne leafed Hyflope, of the fauour of common Pennie Royall, † but much stronger and more pleasantithe longish narrow leaves stand vpon the stalkes by couples, with little leaues comming forth of their bosomes : and towards the tops of the branches grow rundles of small purple floures. This grows plentifully about Montpellier, & by the Authors of the Aduerfaria, who first set it forth, it is stilcd Pulegium angustif . sive cervinum Monspeliensium. ‡ The Place.

The first and common Penny Royall groweth naturally wild in moist and overflown places, as in the Common neere London called Miles end, about the holes and ponds thereof in fundry places, from whence poore women bring plenty ro fell in London markets; and it groweth in fundry other Commons neere London likewise.

The fecond groweth in my garden: the third I have not as yet feene.

The Time.

They floure from the beginning of Iune to the end of August. The Names.

Pennie Royall is called in Greeke , and oftentimes of in Latine, Pulegium, and Pulegium regule, for difference sake betweene it and wilde Time, which of some is called Pulegium montanum: in Italian, Pulegio : in Spanith, Poleo : in Dutch, Molep: in French, Poulior : in English, Pennie Royall, Pudding graffe, Puliall Royall, and of some Organie.

The Temperature.

Pennie Royall is hot and dry in the third degree, and of fubtill parts, as Galen faith.

The Vertuet.

Pennie Royall boyled in wine and drunken, prouoketh the monethly termes, bringeth forth the A fecondine, the dead childe and vnnaturall birth: it prouoketh vrine, and breaketh the stone, especially of the kidnies. Pennie Royall taken with hony clenfeth the lungs, and cleareth the breaft from all groffe and

thicke humours. The same taken with hony and Aloes, purgeth by stoole malancholy humours; helpeth the

crampe and drawing together of finewes. The fame taken with water and vinegre affwageth the inordinate defire to vomit, and the paines D.

If you have when you are at the sea Penny Royall in great quantitie dry, and cast it into corrupt

water, it helpeth it much, neither will it hurt them that drinke thereof. A Garland of Pennie Royall made and worne about the head is of great force against the swim-

ming in the head, and the paines and giddinesse thereof.

The decoction of Penny Royall is very good against ventofitie, windines, or such like, & against the hardnesse and stopping of the mother being yield in a bath or stew for the woman to sit ouer.

† It is apparantly the titles and deferiptions that our Authors in this chapter followed Latel, by the figures were not agreeable to the Hiflory, (
quee were of the Talegium Angelijahum deferiped in the third place 3 and the third figure was of the Marum (spinum deferibed in the last place of

CHAP. 222. Of Bafill.

The Description.

Arden Bafill is of two forts, differing one from another in bignes. The first hath broad, T thicke and fat leaves, of a pleasant sweet smell, and of which some one hereand there are of a black reddifth colour, formwhat fnipped about the edges, not vnlike the leaues of French Mercury. The stalke groweth to the height of halfe a cubit, diuiding, it felfe into divers branches, whereupon do stand small and base floures and sometimes whitish, and often tending to a darke purple. The root is threddy, and dieth at the approach of Winter.

I Ocimum magnum. Great Bafill.

L I B. 2.



3 Ocimum minus Garyophyllatum. Bush Basill.



2 Ocimum medium citratum.

4 Ocimum Indicum. Indian Bafill.





2 The middle Bafill is very like vnto the former, but it is altogether leffer. The whole plant is of a most odoriserous smell, not valike the smell of a Limon, or Citron, whereof it tooke his sur-

Buth Bafill, or fine Bafill, is a low and base plant, having a threddy root, from which rise vp many finall and tender stalkes, branched into divers armes or boughes; whereupon are placed many little leaues, lesser than those of Penny Royall. The whole plant is of a most pleasing sweet fmell.

‡ 4 This which some call Ocimum Indicum, or rather (as Camerarius faith) Hispanicum, sends vp a stalke a foot or more high, soure square, and of a purple color, set at each joynt with two leaves. and out of their bosomes come little branches: the largest leaves are some two inches broad, and fome three long, growing vpon long stalkes, and deepely cut in about their edges, being also thicke. fat, and juicie, and either of a darke purple colour, or elfe spotted with more or lesse such coloured foots. The tops of the branches end in spokie tufts of white floures with purple veines running alongft them. The feed is contained in such feed vessels as that of the other Basils, and is round. blacke and large. The plant perishes every yeare as soone as it hath persected the seed. Clustum cals this Ocimum Indimum. \$

The Place. Basil is sowne in gardens, and in earthen pots. It commeth vp quickly, and loueth little moisture except in the middle of the day; otherwise if it be sowne in rainie weather, the seed will putrifie. and grow into a jellie or flime, and come to nothing.

Basill floureth in Iune and Iuly, and that by little and little, whereby it is long a flouring, beginning first at the top.

The Names. * Bafill is called in Greeke, impar, and more commonly with a in the first syllable in Latine, Ocimum. It differeth from Ocymum which fome have called Cereale as we (faith Dodonaus) have shewed in the Historie of Graine. The later Græcians have called it senses: in shops likewise Bafilicum, and Regium: in Spanish, Albahaca: in French, Basilie: in English, Basill, garden Basill, the greater Bafill Royall, the leffer Bafill gentle, and bush Basill : of some, Basilieus Garrophyllasum, or Cloue Bafill.

The Temperature.

Bafill, as Galen teacheth, is hot in the fecond degree, but it hath adjoyned with it a fuperfluous moisture; by reason whereof he doth not like that it should be taken inwardly; but being applied outwardly, it is good to digest or distribure, and to concoct.

The Vertues,

Dioscorides faith that if Basill be much eaten, it dulleth the fight, it mollifieth the belly, breedeth winde, prouoketh vrine, drieth vp milke, and is of a hard digestion.

The juyce mixed with fine meale of parched barly, oyle of Roses, and Vinegre, is good against imflammations, and the stinging of venomous beasts.

The juyce drunke in wine of Chies or strong Sacke, is good against head-ache.

The juyce clenfeth away the dimnesse of the eies, and drieth up the humour that falleth into D

The feed drunke is a remedy for melancholy people; for those that are short winded, and them that can bardly make water.

If the fame be fnift up in the note; it caufeth often neeling also the herbe it selfe doth the same. There be that shunne Basill and will not eat thereof, because that if it be chewed and laid in the Sun, it engendreth wormes.

They of Africkedo also affirme, that they who are stung of the Scorpion and have eaten of it, shall feele no paine at all.

The later Writers, among whom Simeon Zetby is one, doe teach, that the smell of Basill is good for the heart and for the head. That the feed cureth the infirmities of the heart, taketh away forrowfulnesse which commeth of melancholy, and maketh a man merry and glad.

CHAP.

CHAP. 223. Of wilde Bafill.

Of the Historie of Plants.

The Description.

The wilde Basil or Acoms, called of Pena, Clinopodium vulgare, hath square hairie stems, be fet with little leaves like vnto the small Basil, but much smaller, and more hairy, sharpe pointed, and a little fhipt toward the end of the leafe, with small floures of a purple colour, fashioned like vinto the garden Basill. The root is full of hairie threds, and creepeth along the ground, and fpringeth vp yearely anew of it felfe without fowing. ‡ This is the Clinopedium alierum of Matthielm . t

2 This kinde of wilde Bafill called amongst the Gracians and which by interpretation is Sine femine, or Sterilia, hath caused fundry opinions and great doubts concerning the words of Pliny and Theophrastus, affirming that this herbe hath no floures nor feeds; which opinion I am sure of mine owne knowledge to be without reason; but to omit controuersies, this plant beareth purple floures, wharled about square calkes, rough leaves and hairy, very like in shape vnto Basit: ‡ The stalkes are some cubit and more high, parted into sew branches, and set at certaine spaces with leaves growing by couples. This is the Clinopodium vulgare; of Manthiolus, and that of Cordus, Gef-

reaction of the state of the st the stalkes are two handfuls high, the floures yellow, growing close to the stalkes, bearing his feed in small long cods. The root is compact and made of an innumerable company of strings, creeping farabroad like running Time, + This figure of Lobels which here we give you is (as Camerartus hath observed) vnpersect, for it expresses not the long cods wherein the seed is contained, neither the two little ftrings or beards that come forth at the fetting on of each leafe to the stalke. ‡

I Ocymum fylucftre. Wilde Bafill.



2 Acynos. Stone Bafill.



‡ 3 Corchores. Fish Basill. ‡ 5 Clinopodium Austriacum. Austrian field Basill.





‡ 6 Clinopodium Alpinum. Wilde Bafill of the Alpes



‡ 4 It may be our Authour would have described this in the first place, as I conjecture by those words which he vied in mentioning the place of their growing; and [Climpedium vulgare groweth in great plentie vpon Long-field downs in Kent :] but to this neither figure nor description did agree, wherefore I will give you the Hiftory therof. It fends vp many little fquare stalks fome handfull and halfe high, feldome divided into branches: at each joynt fland two fmal greenish leaves, little, hairy, and not divided or snipt about the edges and much like those of the next described, as you see them express in the figure: the little hollow and fomewhat hooded floures grow in roundles towards the tops of the stalkes, as in the first described, and they are of a blewish violet colour. The seeds I have not yet observed: the root is fibrous and wooddy, and lasts for many yeares. The whole plant hath a pretty pleasing but weake finell. It floures in July and August. I first observed it Anno 1626, a little on this side Pomfret in Yorkshire, and since by Datford in Kent and in the Isle of Tenet. I have sometimes feene it brought to Cheapfide market, where the herbe women called it Poley mountaine, some it may bee that have taken it for Polium montanum misinforming them; Clusius first tooke notice of this plant, and called it Acinos Anglicum, finding it growing in Kent, Anno, 1581. and he thinkes it to

be the Acinos of Dioscorides: now the vertues attributed by Dioscorides to his Acinos are set downe at the end of the chapter, under the letter B.

5 This which Clusius hathalfo fet forth by the name of Clinopodium, or Acinos Austriacum differeth not much from the last described, for it hath tender square hard stalks like those of the last deferibed, fet also with two leaves at each joint, here and there a little snipt (which is omitted in the figure) the floures grow onely at the tops of the stalkes, and these pretty large and of a violet colour(yet they are somtimes found white:) they hang commonly forward, and as it were with their ypper parts turned downe. The feed veffels are like those of the first described, and containe each of them foure little black feeds: This floures in May, and the feed is ripe in Iune: It growes about

the bathes of Badon, and in divers places of Austria.

6 Pens also hath given vs knowledge of another, that from a fibrous root sends vp many quadrangular rough branches, of the height of the two former, fet also with two leaues at each joint. and these rough and lightly snipt about the edges; the floures grow thick together at the tops of the stalks of a dark red colour, and in shape like those of the mountain Calamint. It floures in the beginning of July, and growes vpon mount Baldus in Italy; Pona fets it forth by the name of Clinope-

To these I thinke fit to adde another, whose description was sent me by M'. Goodyer, and I question whether it may not be the plant which Fabius Columna Phytobasani, pag. 23. sets forth by the name of Acinos Dioscorida, for he makes his to be endured odore fragrantisimo: but to the purpose.

Acinos odoratißimum.

This herbe hath foure, fine, or more, foure fquare hard wooddy stalks growing from one root, diuided into many branches, couered with a foft white hoarineffe, two or three foot long, or longer, not growing vpright, but trailing vpon the ground; the leaues grow on little short footstalkes by couples of a light greene colour, somewhat like the leaues of Basill, very like the leaues of Acinos Lobely, but smaller, about three quarters of an inch broad, and not fully an inch long, somwhat sharp pointed, lightly notched about the edges, also couered with a light fost hoary hairinesse, of a very sweet sinell, little inferiour to garden Marjerome, of a hot biting tast: out of their bosomes grow other smaller leaves, or else branches ; the floures also grow forth of the bosomes of the leaves toward the tops of the stalkes and branches, not in whorles like the faid Acinos, but having one little short footstalke growing forth of the bosome of each lease, on which is placed three, source, or more fmall floures, gaping open, and dinided into foure vnequall parts at the top, like the floures of Ba-fil, and very neer of the likenes and bignes of the flours of garden Marjerome, but of a pale blewish colour tending towards a purple. The feed I neuer observed by reason it floured late. This plant I first found growing in the garden of M' , Wil, Talden in Sheete neer Petersfield in Hampshire, Anno 1620 among sweet Marjerome, and which by chance they bought with the seeds therof. It is to be considered whether the seeds of sweet Marjerome degenerate and send forth this herbe or not.

11.October, 1621. John Goodyer. \$

LIB. 2.

The Place.

The wild kinds do grow vpon grauelly grounds by waters fides, and especially I found the three last in the barren plaine by an house in Kent, two miles from Dartford, called Saint Iones in a village called Sutton; and Clinopodium vulgare groweth in great plentie vpon Longfield downes in Kent. ‡ One of the three last of our Authors description is omitted, as you may find noted at the end of the chapter, yet I canot be perfuaded that euer he found any of the foure he described euer wilde in this kingdome, vnleffe the fecond, which growes plentifully in Autumne almost by every hedge : also the fourth being of my description growes neere Dartford, and in many such dry barren places in fundry parts of this kingdome. ‡

¶ The Time;

These herbes floure in Iune and Iuly,

The Names.

Vnprofitable Bafil, or wild Bafill is called by fome Clinopedium

The feed of these herbes are of complexion hot and dry.

The Vertues.

Wild Basill pound with wine appealeth the pain of the cies, and the juicemundifieth the same, A and putteth away all obscurity and dimnesse, all catarrhes and flowing humors that sall into the eies, being often dropped into the same. ĹII

† The stone Basill how soeuer it be taken stoppeth the laske, and courses, and outwardly applied it helps hot tumors and inflammations.

These plants are good for all such effects as require moderate heate and astriction. ±

† The figure that was formerly in the chief place of this chapter was of the Calmenta O-quielet of Talvasanatams and it was deficibed by our Author in the boards place of the next chapter futures, a chiefer you find finder it the deficiption forms to be of the O-quielet report Polygrafish to the date of purposes of the place and the place and forms for more in the fifth place of the 12-faulter of this bookset of an in place and forms in the constructed description of our Author did not forms to varybowcart I might to the flows, and therefore have been excluded it.

CHAP. 224. Of Bafill Valerian.

M The Description.

He first kinde of Ocymastrum, called of Dodoneus, Valeriana rubra, bringeth forth long and brittle stalks two cubits high, full of knots or joints, in which place is joined long leaues much like vnto great Bafill, but greater, broader, and larger, or rather like the leaues of the Woad, at the top of the ftalks grow very pleafant and long red floures, of the fashion of the floures of Valerian, which hath caused Dodonaus to call this plant red Valerian, which being pass, the seeds are carried away with the winde, being few in number, and little in quantity, so that without great diligence the feed is not to be gathered or preserved: for my selfe have often indeauored to see it, and yet haue lost my labour. The root is very thick, and of an excellent sweet sauor

I Valerianarubra Dodonai. Red Valerian.



2 Behen album. Spatling poppy



2 The second is taken for Spumeum papaver, in respect of that kind of frothy spattle, or spume, which we call Cuckow spittle, that more aboundeth in the bosomes of the leaues of these plants, than in any other plant that is knowne : for which cause Pena calleth it Papaver spameum , that is, frothy, or spatling Poppy this floure doth very little resemble any kinde of Poppey, but onely the feede and cod, or bowle wherein the feed is contained, otherwise it is like the other ocymastrum: the floures grow at the top of the stalks, hanging downwards, of a white colour, and it is taken generally for Behen album: the root is white, plain, and long, and very tough and hard to break. The Place.

The first groweth plentifully in my garden, being a great ornament to the same, and not common in England.

The fecond groweth almost in every pasture.

These plants floure from May to the end of August.

The Names.

Red Valerian hath bin so called of the likenesse of the floures and spoked rundles with Valerian; by which name we had rather haue it called, than rashly to lay upon it an unproper name. There are some also who would have it to be a kinde of Behen of the later Herbarists naming the same Beben rubrum, for difference between it and the other Behen album, that of some is called Ocymastrum, and Papauer Chumeum, which I have Englished Spatling Poppy; and is in truth another plant much differing from Behen of the Arabians: it is also called Valerianthon, Saponaria altera, Struthium Aldroandi, and Condardum: in English, red Valerian, and red Cow Basill.

Spatling Poppy is called Behen album, Ocymastrum alterum; of some, Polemonium, and Papauer spa-

meum : in English, Spatling Poppy, frothy Poppy, and white Ben.

The Temperature.

These plants are dry in the second degree.

The Vertues.

The root of Behen album drunke in wine is good against the bloudy flix; and being pound leaues A and flours, and laid to, cureth the stingings of Scorpions and such like venomous beasts; infomuch that who fo doth hold the same in his hand, can receive no damage or hurt by any venomous beast.

The decoction of the root made in water and drunke, prouoketh vrin, helpeth the strangury and B paines about the necke and huckle bone.

† That which was formerly here fet forth in the third place by the name of Orymafrican multifarms, is nothing elfe but the Lychule furfirs also multiplex, which these defectibed amongst the self of the fame kinds in the 138 Claspeer of this books.

CHAP. 225. Of Mints.

THere be divers forts of Mints, some of the garden, others wilde or of the field; and also some A of the water.

The Description.

THe first tame or garden Mint commeth vp with stalks foure square, of an obscure red colour somewhat hairy, which are couered with round leaues nicked in the edges like a Saw, of a deep green colour: the floures are little and red, and grow about the stalkes circle-wife as those of Penny-Royall: the root creepeth aslope in the ground, having some strings on it, and now and then in fundry places it buddeth out afresh the whole herb is of a pleasant smel, and it rather lieth downe than frandeth vp.

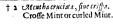
2 The second is like to the first in hairy stalks somthing round, in blackish leaues, in creeping roots, and also in smell, but the floures do not at all compasse the stalke about, but stand up in the

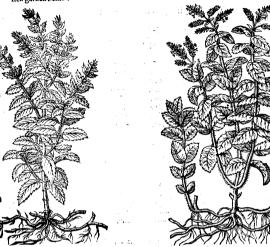
tops of the branches, being orderly placed in little eares, or rather catkins or aglets.

3 The leaves of Speare-Mint are long like those of the Willow tree, but whiter, softer, and more hairy: the floures are orderly placed in the tops of the stalks, and in eares like those of the second. The root hereof doth also creepe no otherwise than doth that of the first, vnto which it is

There is another fort of Mint which hath long leaves like to the third in stalks, yet in leanes and roots leffer; but the flours hereof fland not in the tops of the branches, but compaffe the stalks about circle-wise as do those of the first, which be of a light purple colour.

‡ 5 This hath round leaves broader than the common Mint, rounder alfo, and as crifp or curled as those described in the second place (of which it seemes but a larger varieties) the stalkes are





† 3 Mentha Romana Speare Mint.







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foure fquare, and the floures grow in eares or spoky tusts like those of the second. \$\pm\$



The Place. Most vie to set Mints in gardens almost euery where.

The Time.

Mints doe floure and flourish in Summer : in winter the roots only remain: being once fet, they continue long, and remaine fure and fast in the ground.

The Names.

Mint is called in Greeke wingues, and wast: The fiveet fmell, faith Pliny, lib. 19.ca, 8. hath changed the name among the Grecians, whenas otherwise it should be called Mintha, from whence our old Writers have derived the name for in figni-fieth fweet, and in finell: the Apothecaries, Ita-lians, and French men doe keepe the Latine name Mentha: the Spaniards do call it Terna buena, and Ortelana: in high-Durch, Muntz:in low-Durch, Muntz: in English, Mint.
The first Mint is called in high-Durch, Zete:

ment : in low-Dutch, Beupn heplighe : he that would translate it into Latine must call it Sacra nigricans, or the holy blackish Mint: in English, browne Mint, or red Mint.

The second is also called in high Dutch, Brauts Diement, Braufs munts, and Braufs Ballam; that is to lay, Menthacruciata: in French, Beaume erifu: in English, Crosse Mint, or curled Mint. The third is called of divers, Mentha Sarraceni-

ca, Mentha Romana: it is called in high Dutch,

Ballam muntz Onfer framen muntz, Spitzer muntz, Spitzer ballam : in scarce in ingni-buch, thanguft felagthar is to fay, Mintwith the narrow leafe; and in English, Speare-Mint, Common garden Mint, our Ladies Mint, browne Mint, and Macrel Mint.

The fourth is called in high-Dutch, pertabrant, as though it were to be named Cardiaca, or Cardiaca Menths: in English, Heart-wort, and Heart-Mint. ‡ This is the Sifymbrium fativum of Matthiolus, and Mentha hortensis alter of Gesner: the Italians call it Sisembrio domestico, and Balfamita; the Germanes, Bakenbalfam. ‡

The Temperature. Mint is hot and dry in the third degree. It is, faith Galen, form what bitter and harsh, and is inferior to Calamint. The finell of Mint, faith Pliny, doth stirvy the minde, and the taste to a greedy defire of meat.

The Vertues. Mint is maruellous wholesome for the stomacke, it stayeth the Hicket, parbreaking, vomiting, A

Mint is maruellous wholetome for the itomacke, it tayeful the Hicket paroteasing, vointing, and footring in the Cholericke paffion, if the taken with the juice of a four pomegranat.

It floopeth the cafting yp of bloud, being gluen with water and vineger, as Calen teacheth.

In broth, faith Pliny, it flayeth the flours, and is fingular good against the Whites, namely that C in the work of the work o

head or temples, taketh away the head-ache, as Pliny teacheth. It is good against watering eies, and all maner of breakings out in the head, as also for childrens D fore heads, and against the infirmities of the fundament.

It is poured into the eares with honied water. It is taken inwardly against Scolopendres, Beare- E wormes, sea Scorpions, and serpents.

It is applied with falt to the bitings of mad dogs. It will not fuffer milke to cruddle in the storage macke (*Pliny* addeth, towax foure) therefore it is put in milke that is drunke, lest those that drinke thereof should be strangled.

It is thought, that by the same vertue it is an enemy to generation, by ouerthickning the feed. G Dieferides teacheth, That being applied to the fecret part of a woman before the act, it findreth H conception.

L11 3 Garden

Garden Mint taken in meat or drinke warmeth and strengthneth the stomacke, and drieth vo all fuperfluous humors gathered in the fame, and caufeth good digeftion.

Mints mingled with the floure of parched barly confume tumors and hard fwellings.

The water Mint is of like operation in divers medicines, it cureth the trenching and griping paines of the belly and bowels; it appealeth head-ache, flayeth yexing and vomiting.

It is fingular against the gravel and stone in the kidnies, and against the strangurie, being boiled

in wine and drunke.

It is laid to the stinging of wasps and bees with good successe.

† The figures which were formuly in this Chapter were no way agreeable to the defeription and names taken forth of Thebrane The fifth water the Chamber and the Chapter and th

CHAP. 226. Of Nepor Cat-Mint.

The Description.

At-Mint or Nep growes high, it brings forth stalks aboue a cubit long, couered, chamfered, and full of branches: the leaves are broad, nickt in the edges like those of Bawm or Hore-hound, but longer. The floures are of a whitish colour, they partly compasse about the vppermost springs, and partly grow on the very top, set in manner of an eare or catkin the root is diversly parted, and endure that long time: the whole herb together with the leaves & stalks are fost, and covered with a white down, but leffer than Horse-mint: it is of a sharp smel, and pierceth into the head:it hath a hot tafte with a certain bitternesse.

‡ 2 Our Author figured this, and described the next in the second place of this Chap. This hath pretty large square stalkes, set at each joint with two leaves like those of Costmary, but of a gray or ouerworne colour: the floures grow at the tops of the stalks in long spoky tufts like those of the last described, and of a whitish colour; the smell is pleasanter than that of the last descri-

bed. ‡

1 Mentha Felina, feu Cattaria. Nep or Cat-mint.

2 Mentha Cattaria altera. Great Cat-mint.





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3 There is also another kind hereof that hath a longer and narrower leafe, and not of so white a colour : the stalks hereof are foure square, the floures be more plentifull, of a red light purple colour inclining to blew, sprinkled with little fine purple specks: the smell hereof is stronger, but the tafte is more biting. ‡ The figure of this was formerly in the third place of the last chapter. ‡

† 3 Mentha Cattaria angustifolia.



The Place.

The first groweth about the borders of gardens and fields, neere to rough banks, ditches, and com-mon wayes: it is delighted with moist and watery places, and is brought into gardens.

The Time. The Cat-mints flourish by and by after the Spring : they floure in July and August.

The Names.

The later Herbarists doe call it Herba Cattaria, & Herba Catti, because cats are very much delighted herewith for the smell of it is so pleasant vnto them, that they rub themselves voon it, & wallow or tumble in it, and also feed on the branches and leaves very greedily. It is named of the Apothecaries Nepeta (but Nepeta properly fo called is a Calamint, having the fmell of Penny-Royall:) in high-Dutch, Katzen Munta:in Low-Dutch, Catte cruift : in Italian, Cattaria, or Herba Gattarin Spanish, Terna Gatera: in English, Cat-Mint and

The Nature.

Nep is of temperature hot and dry, and hath the faculties of the Calamints.

The Vertues.

It is commended against cold paines of the A head, ftomacke, and matrix, and those diseases that grow of flegme, raw humors, and winde. It is a prefent helpe for them that be bursten inwardly by means of some fall received from an high place,

and that are very much bruifed, if the juice be given with wine or meade.

It is vied in baths and decoctions for women to fit ouer, to bring downe their ficknesse & make B them fruitfull.

‡ It is also good against those diseases for which the ordinarie Mints do serue and are vsed. ‡ C

CHAP. 227.

Of Horse-Mint or Water-Mint.

The Description.

7 Ater Mint is a kinde of wilde Mint like to the first garden Mint: the leaves thereof are round, the stalkes cornered, both the leaves and stalkes are of a darke red colour: the roots creep far abroad, but every part is greater, and the herb it felfe is of a stronger smell: the floures in the tops of the branches are gathered together into a round care of

† 2 The second kinde of water-Mint in each respect is like the others, saving that it hath a more odoriferous savor being lightly touched with the hand, but being touched hard, it is over hot to fmell vinto; it beareth his floures in fundry tuffs or rundles ingirting the ftalks in many pla-ces, being of a light purple colour; the leaves are also less than those of the former, and of an hosty gray colour.

‡ 3 This common Horse-Mint hath creeping roots like as the other Mints; from which proceed stalkes partly leaning, and partly growing vpright : The leaves are pretty large, thicke,

.-.m,3,/

† 1 Mentha aquatica, sine Sisymbrium, Water Mint.



‡ 3 Mentastrum. Horse-Mint.



† 2 Calamintha aquatica. Water Calamint.



‡ 4 Mentastrum niveum Anglicum. Party-coloured Horse. Mint.



\$ 5 Mentafbrum minus! Small Horfe-Mint.

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† 7 Mentastrum tuberosa radice Clussi.
Turnep rooted horse-Mint.



‡ 6 Mentastrum montanum 1.Clasij. Mountain Horfe-Mint.



wrinkled, hoary, and rough both aboue and below, and lightly fnipt about the edges; the floures grow in thick compact ears at the tops of the stalkes, and are like those of common Mint. The whole plant is of a more vnpleasant fert than any of the other Mints: It groweth in diuers wer & moist grounds, and stours in lune and luly. This by most writers is called onely Mentafrum, without any other attribute.

4. In some of our Englishgardens (as Pena and Zabel observed) grows another Horse Mint much lesse, and better smelling than the last mentioned, hauing the leaues partly green, and partly milke white; yet sometimes the leaues are some of them wholly white, but more and more commonly all green: the stalkes, shoures, and other parts are like those of the sormer, but lesse. This is the Mentafrum alterum of Deboneue.

5. This growes in waterie places, hauing a stalk of a cubit or cubit and halfe high, set with longish hoary leaues like those of horse mint the flours grow in spoky turse at the top of the stalks, of a dusky purple colour, & in shape like those of the common Mint. The sine he metafrish is anatical bridge in the cult mints he was desirable to the other than the common Mint. The sine he metafrish is anatical bridge in Cult mints he was metafred the material bridge in the cult mints he was metafred the material bridge in the cult mints he was metafred to the material bridge and cultimatical the metafred in the second of the water Mint. This is

comes neere to that of the water Mint. This is the Memastrifolia aquatica bir futa, sue Calamintha 3. Diofcoridis of Lobel. In the Hift . Lugd.it is called Mentastrum minus spicatum.

s The

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6 The stalke of this is some cubit and halfe high, square and full of pith: the leaves are like in shape to those of Cat. Mint, but not hoary, but rather green : the tops of the branches are fer with rundles of fuch white floures as those of the Cats-mint: the smell of this plant is like to that of the horfe-Mint; whence Clusius calls it Montastrum montanum primum. It floures in August, and growes in the mountainous places in Austria.

The same Author hath also set forth another, by the name of Mentastrum tuberosa radice. It hath roughish stalkes like the former, any longish crumpled leaves somewhat shift about the edges like those of the last described: the source grow in rundles alongst the tops of the branches, white of colour, and like those of Cat-Mint. The root of this (which, as also the leaues, is not well express in the figure) is like a Radish, and blackish on the outside, sending forth many suckers like to little turneps, and also divers fibres; these suckers taken from the main root will also take root and grow. It floures in Iune, Clusius received the feed of it from Spaine. \$

The Place.

They grow in moist and waterie places, as in medowes necrevnto ditches that have water in them, and by riuers.

The Time.

They floure when the other Mints do, and reuiue in the Spring.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke xuniusum: in Latine Sifymbrium; in high-Dutch, Molamunts, and maffetmunt ; in French, Membe sawage : in English, Water-Mint, Fish-Mint, Brooke-Mint, and Horse-

The Temperature.

Water Mint is hot and dry as is the garden Mint, and is of a stronger smell and operation.

The Vertues.

It is commended to haue the like vertues that the garden Mint hath, & also to be good against the stinging of bees and wasps, if the place be rubbed therewith.

B The fauor or smell of the water Mint reioyceth the heart of man, for which cause they vie to firew it in chambers and places of recreation, pleasure, and repose, and where feasts and banquets

There is no vie hereof in phylick whilest we have with vethe garden Mint, which is sweeter and more agreeing to mans nature.

+ The figure that was in the first place was of the borse Mint, and that in the second place should have been in the first, as now it is

CHAP. 228. Of Mountaine Mint or Calamint.

The Description.

Ountaine Calamint is a low herb feldome aboue a foot high, parted into many branches: the stalks are foure square, and full of joints as it were, out of every one wherof grow forth leaues fornewhat round, leffer than those of Basil, couered with a very thin hairy down, as are also the stalks, somewhat whitish, and of a sweet smell: the tops of the branches are notably deckt with floures formwhat of a purple colour; then groweth the feed which is black: the roots are full of strings and continue.

2 This most excellent kinde of Calamint hath vpright stalks a cubit high, couered ouer with a woolly mossinesse, befet with rough leaves like a Nettle, somewhat notched about the edges : among the leaves come forth blewish or sky-coloured floures: the root is wooddy, and the whole

plant is of a very good fmell.

There is another kinde of Calamint which hath hard square stalkes, couered in like manner as the other with a certaine hoary or fine cotton: the leaves be in shape like to Basil, but that they are rough; and the floures grow in rundles toward the tops of the branches, for times three or four

yona ftemofa purplift colour. The root is threddy and long lafting.

† 4. There is a kinde of ftrong fmelling Calamint that bath allo fquare ftalks couered with

foft cotton, and almost creeping by the ground, having euermore two leaues ftanding one against
another, fmall and foft, not much valike the leaues of Penny. Royal, fausing that they are larger and whiter: the floures grow about the stalks like wharles or garlands, of a blewish purple colour. The root is small and thready: the whole plant hath the smell of Penny-royal, whence it hath the addition of Pulegy odore.

Calamint or mountaine Mint.

T Calamintha montana vultaria

LIB.2.



Calamintha vulgaris Officinarum. Common Calamint.



† 2 Calamintha montana prastantior. The more excellent Calaminth.



Calamintha odore Pulegy. Field Calamint.



The Place.

It delighteth to grow in mountaines, and in the shadowy and grauelly sides thereof: it is found in many places of Italy & France, and in other countries: it is brought into gardens, where it proin many places of many or plantes and mount to felfe. I have found these plants growing upon the sperent marue nous wer, and very carry towers to the charge of the places, or almost chalkic grounds and highwaies leading from Graucfend to Canterbury, in most places, or almost chalkic grounds and highwaies leading from Graucfend to Canterbury, in most places, or almost cuery where. ‡ I haue onely observed the third and fourth to grow wilde with vs in England. ‡

The Time.

It flourisheth in Summer, and almost all the yeare thorough: it bringeth forth floures and feed from Iune to Autumne.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Marriss. as though you should say, Elegans and utilis Mentha, a gallantor profitable Mintithe Latines keep the name Calamintha: Apuleius also nameth it amisse, Ment aftrum, and confoundeth the names one with another: the Apothecaries call it Montana Calamintha, Calamentum, and fomtime Calamentum mentanum in French, Calamentin English, Mountain Calamint. ‡ The fourth is certainly the fecond Calamint of Dioserides, and the true Nepesa of the Antients. ‡

The Temperature.

This Calamint which groweth in mountaines is of a feruent taff, and biting, hot, and of a thinne fubftance, and dry after a fort in the third degree, as Galen faith: it digefieth or wasteth away thinne humors, it cutteth, and maketh thick humors thin.

The Vertues.

Therefore being inwardly taken by it felfe, and allowith mead or honied water, it manifestly heates, prouokes fiveat, and confumes superfluous humors of the body; it takes away the shinering's of Agues that come by fits.

The fame also is performed by the fallet oile in which it is boiled, if the body be anointed and

well rubbed and chafed therewith.

The decoction thereof drunke prouoketh vrine, bringeth downe the monethly ficknesse, and ex-

pelleth the childe, which also it doth being but only applied. It helps those that are bruised, such as are troubled with cramps and convulsions, and that canot breathe valesse they hold their necks vpright (that have the wheesing of the lungs, saith Galen) and it is a remedy faith Diescorides for the cholerick passion, otherwise called the Felony.

L It is good for them that haue the yellow jaundife for that it remoueth the stoppings of the liner and gall, and with al clenfeth being taken aforehand in wine, it keepes a man from being poisoned: being inwardly taken, or outwardly applied it cureth them that are bitten of Serpents: being burned or firewed it drives ferpents away it takes away black and blew fpots that come by blowes or dry beatings, making the skinne faire and white; but for fuch things (faith Galen) it is better tobe

It killeth all manner of wormes of the belly, if it be drunke with falt and honey: the juice droplaid to greene than dry.

ped into the eares doth in like manner kill the wormes thereof.

Pliny faith, that if the juice be conneyed up into the noftbrils, it flancheth the bleeding at the nole, and the root (which Diofeorides writeth to be good for nothing) helpeth the Squincie, if it be gargarifed, or the throat washed therewith, being vied in Cute, and Myrtle seed withall.

It is applied to those that have the Sciatica or ache in the huckle bone, for it drawes the humor from the very bottome, and bringeth a comfortable heat to the whole joint: Paulus Agineta faith, that for the paine of the haunches or huckle bones it is to be vied in Clysters.

Being much eaten it is good for them that have the leprofie, fo that the patient drink whay af-

Apuleius affirmeth, that if the leaves be often eaten, they are a fure and certaine remedy against ter it, as Dioscorides witneffeth.

L There is made of this an Antidote or composition, which Gales in his fourth booke of the Gouernment of health describes by the name of Discalaminthes, that doth not only notably digest or wast away crudities, but also is maruellous good for young maidens that want their couries, if their bodies be first well purged; for in continuance of time it bringeth them downe very gently without force.

CHAP. 229. Of Bamme.

The Description.

A Piastrum, or Melissa, is our common best knowne Balmeor Bawme, having many square stalkes and blackish leaves like to Ballote, or blacke Horebound, but larger, of a pleafantimell,drawing neere in fmell and fauour vnto a Citron: the floures areo; a Carnation colour; the root of a wooddy fubstance.

- a The second kinde of Bawme was brought into my garden and others, by his seed from the parts of Turky, wherefore we have called it Turky Balme: it excelleth the rest of the kindes. if you respect the sweet sauour and goodly beauty thereof, and descrueth a more lively description than my rude pen can deliuer. This rare plant hath fundry fmall weake and brittle fquare stalkes and branches, mounting to the height of a cubit and somewhat more, beset with leaves like to Germander or Scordium, indented or toothed very bluntly about the edges, but fomewhat sharpe pointed at the top. The floures grow in small coronets, of a purplish blew colour: the root is small and threddy, and dieth at the first approach of Winter, and must be sowne anew in the beginning of May, in good and fertill ground.
 - 1 Meliffa. Bawme.

LIB. 2.

2 Melissa Turcica. Turky Bawme.





Fachfin letteth forth a kinde of Bawme having a square stalke, with leaves like vnto common Bawme, but larger and blacker, and of an euill favour; the floures white, and much greater than those of the common Bawme; the root hard, and of a wooddy substance. ‡ This varies with the leaves sometimes broader, otherwhiles narrower: also the floures are commonly purple, yet fometimes white, and otherwhiles of divers colours: the leaves are also sometimes broader, otherwhiles narrower: wherefore I have given you one of the figures of Classia, and that of Label, that you may see the severall expressions of this plant. Clusius, and after him Baubine, referre it to the Lamium or Arch-angell ; and the former calls it Lamium Pannonicum : and the later, Lamium montamum Melifafolio. ‡

There is a kindcof Bawme called Herba Indaica, which Lobel calls Tetrahis, that hath many

[†] The figure which formerly was in the focond place belonged to the fourth defcription; and the figure that belonged thereto, was before fully put for the Scardona or Wood-lage. As also that which though have been put in the form place was put in the first place of tha laft chapter face two, for the Red Garden Mino.

‡ 3 Melissa Fuchsij flore albo. Bastard Bawme with white floures.



‡ 4 Herba Iudaica Lobelÿ. Smiths Bawme,or Iewes All-heale.



‡ 3 Melissa Fuchsij flore purpureo. Bastard Bawme with purple floures.



weake and tender square hairie branches; fome leaning backward, and others turning inward, dividing themselves into fundry other imall armes or twigs, which are belet with long rough leaves dented about, and fmaller than the leaves of Sage. And growing in another foile or clymat, you shall fee the leaves like the oken leaf in other places like Marrubium Creticum, very hoary, which caufed Diefcorides to defcribe it with fo many shapes, and also the floures, which are fometimes blew and purple, and oftentimes white: the root is small and crooked, with some hairie strings fastned thereto. All the whole plant draweth to the fauor of Balme, called Meliffa. \$ This might much more fitly have been put to the reft of the Sideritides, but that our Author had thrust it as by force into this Chapter. ‡

5 There be also two other plants comprehended under the kindes of Balme, the one very like vnto the other, although not knowne to many Herbarists, and haue been of some called by the title of Cardinas: the first kinde Pena calleth Cardinas Melicas of Melacas Syriaca, so called for that it was first brought out of Syria: it groweth three

cubits high, and yeelding many shoots from a wooddy root, full of many whitish strings; the stalkes be round, somewhat thicke, and of a reddish colour, which are hollow within, with certaine ob cure prints or small surrowes along the stalkes, with equal spaces halse kneed or knotted, and at euery such knee or joynt stand two leaues one against another, tusted like Meliss, but more rough and deeply indented, yet not so deeply as our common Castasa, called Mother wort, nor so sharpe pointed: about the knees there come forth small little prickles, with six or eight small open wide bells, hauing many corners thinne like parchment, and of the same colour, somewhat slifte and long, and at the top of the edge of the bell it is cornered and pointed with sharpe prickles, and out of the middle of this prickly bell rifeth a soure somewhat surple tending to whitenssie, and out of the middle of this prickly bell rifeth a soure somewhat surple tending to whitenssie, and out of the middle of this prickly bell rifeth a soure somewhat surple tending to whitenssie, and so our Lamium or Cardasa, which bringeth forth a cornered seed, the bottome flat, and smaller toward the top like a seeple: the sauour of the plant draweth toward the sent of Lamium.

6 The other kinde of Melica, otherwise called Molucca asperior (whereof Pena writeth) different from the last before mentioned, in that the cups or bells wherein the source grow are more prickly than the first, and much sharper, longer, and more in number: ihe falke of this is foure source quare, lightly hollowed or furrowed; the seed three cornered, sharpe vpward like a wedge; the tunnels of the

floures brownish, and not so white as the first.

5 Melissa Molucca lavis. Smooth Molucca Bawme.

LIB. 2.





The Place.

Bawme is much fowen and fet in Gardens, and oftentimes it groweth of it felfe in Woods and mountaines, and other wilde places: it is profitably planted in Gardens, as Pliny writeth, lib. 21. esport places where Bees are kept, because they are delighted with this herbe aboue others, whereupon it hath beene called Apiafram: for, faith he, when they are straid away, they doe finde their way home againe by it, as Pirgil writeth in his Georgicks:

Huc tujusos asperge liquores, Trita Meliphysta, & Cerinthe ignobile gramen. Here liquors cast in fitting fort,

Of bruifed Bawme and more base Honywort.

All these I have in my garden from yeare to yeare.

M.m.m. a

¶ The

The Time.

Bawme floureth in Iune, Iuly, and August: it withereth in the Winter , but the root remaineth. which in the beginning of the Spring bringeth forth fresh leaves and falkes.

The other forts do likewife flourish in sune, July, and August; but they doe perish when they

haue perfected their feed.

¶ The Names.

Bawme is called in Greeke, Manifester: by Pliny, Melitis: in Latine, Meliffa, Apiastrum, and Citrage : of fome, Melifophyllen, and Meliphyllen : in Dutch, Confille De green : in French, Poucyrade,ou Meliffe: in Italian, Cedronella, and Arantiata: in Spanish, Torongil: in English, Balme, or A The Temperature.

Bawme is of temperature hot and dry in the fecond degree, as Auicen faith: Galen faith it is like Horehound in faculty.

The Vertues.

Bawme drunke in wine is good against the bitings of venomous beasts, comforts the heart, and driueth away all melancholy and fadnesse.

Common Bawme is good for women which haue the strangling of the mother, either being eaten or fmelled vnto.

The juyce thereof glueth together greene wounds, being put into oyle, vnguent, or Balme, for that purpose, and maketh it of greater efficacy.

The herbe stamped, and infused in Aqua vita, may be vsed vnto the purposes aforesaid [I meane the liquour and not the herbe) and is a most Cordiall liquor against all the diseases before spo-

The hiues of Bees being rubbed with the leaues of Bawme, caufeth the Bees to keep together. and causeth others to come vnto them.

The later age, together with the Arabians and Mauritanians, affirme Balme to be fingular good for the heart, and to be a remedy against the infirmities thereof; for Auicen in his booke written of the infirmities of the heart, teacheth that Bawme makes the heart merry and joyfull, and firengtheneth the vitall spirits.

Serapio affirmeth it to be comfortable for a moist and cold stomacke, to stir vp concoction, to open the stopping of the braine, and to drive away forrow and care of the minde.

Dioscorides writeth, That the leanes drunke with wine, or applied outwardly, are good against the flingings of venomous beafts, and the biting of mad dogs: also it helpeth the tooth-ache, the mouth being washed with the decoction, and is likewise good for those that cannot take breath vnleffe they hold their neckes vpright.

The leaves being mixed with falt (faith the fame Author) helpeth the Kings Euill, or any other

hand (wellings and kernels, and mitigateth the paine of the Gout.
Smiths Bawme or Carpenters Bawme is most fingular to heale vp greene wounds that are cut with yron; it cureth the rupture in short time; it staieth the whites. Diescorides and Pliny haue attributed like vertues vnto this kinde of Bawme, which they call Iron wort. The leaves (fay they) being applied, close vp wounds without any perill of inflammation. Pliny faith that it is of fo great vertue, that though it be but tied to his fword that hath given the wound, it stancheth the bloud.

CHAP. 230. Of Horebound.

The Description.

THite Horehound bringeth forth very many stalkes soure square, a cubit high, couered ouer with a thin whitish downinesse: whereupon are placed by couples at certaine distances, thicke whitish leaves somwhat round, wrinkled and nicked on the edges, and couered ouer with the like downinesse; from the bosomes of which leaves come forth fmall floures of a faint purplish color, set round about the stalke in round wharles, which turne into sharpe prickly husks after the floures be past. The whole plant is of a strong sauor, but not vnpleafant : the root is threddy.

a The second kinde of Horehound bath fundry crooked slender stalkes, divided into many fmall branches couered ouer with a white hoarinesse or cottony downe. The leaues are likewise hoary and cottony, longer and narrower than the precedent, lightly indented about the edges, and sharply pointed like the Turky Bawme, and of the same bignesse, having small wharles of white 1 (Mareubium album) White Horehound.



3 Marrubium Hiftanicum: Spanish Horehound.



2 Marrubium candidum. Snow white Horehound.



. Marrebium Creticem. Candy Horehound.



Mmm 3

floures, and prickly rundles or feed-veffels fer about the stalke by certaine distances. The root is

likewise threddy. 3 Spanish Horehound hath a stiffe hoarie and hairy stalke, dividing it selfe at the bottome into two or more armes, and likewife toward the top into two others; whereupon are placed by couples at certaine spaces faire broad leaues, more round than any of the rest, and likewise more woolly and hairy. The houres grow at the top of the stalkes, spike fashion, composed of small gaping floures of a purple colour. The whole plant hath the fauour of Stochados.

4 Candy Horehound hath a thicke and hard root, with many hairy threds fastned thercunto; from which rife vp immediately rough fquare stalkes, fet confusedly with long leaues of a hoarie colour, of a most pleasant strong smell. The sloures grow toward the top of the stalkes in chassie rundles, of a whitish colour.

The Place.

The first of these Horehounds, being the common kinde, groweth plentifully in all places of England, necrevato old walls, highwaies, and beaten pathes, invatilled places. It groweth in all other countries likewife, where it altereth according to the feituation and nature of the countries; for commonly that which growes in Candy and in Hungary is much whiter, and of a fweeter fmell, and the leaues oftentimes narrower and leffer than that which groweth in England and these Northerne Regions.

The Time.

They floure in Iuly and August, and that in the second yeare after the sowing of them.

■ The Names.

Horehound is called in Greeke, com: in Latine, Marrubium: in shops, Prassum, and also Marrubium. There be certaine bastard names found in Apuleius, as Melittena, Labeonia, and Viceraria in Italian, Marrubio : in Spanish, Marruvio : in Dutch, Marubin : in French, Marubin : in English, Horehound. ‡ Clusius calls the third Ocimastrum Valentinum. ‡ ¶ The Temperature.

Horehound (as Galen teacheth) is hot in the second degree, and dry in the third, and of a bitter taste.

The Vertues.

Common Horehound boyled in water and drunke, openeth the liuer and spleene, cleanseth the brest and lungs, and preuailes greatly against an old cough, the paine of the side, spitting of bloud, the Ptyficke, and vicerations of the lungs.

The same boyled in wine and drunke, bringeth downe the termes, expelleth the secondine, or asterbirth, and dead childe, and also easeth those that have fore and hard labour in childe-bearing.

Syrrup made of the greene fresh leaues and sugar, is a most singular remedy against the cough

and wheeling of the lungs. The same syrrup doth wonderfully and aboue credit ease such as have lien long sicke of any confumption of the lungs, as hath beene often prooued by the learned Physitions of our London

It is likewife good for them that have drunke poyfon, or that have beene bitten of Serpents. The leaves are applied with honey to cleanse foule and filthy vicers. It staieth and keepeth backe the pearle or web in the eies.

The juyce pressed forth of the leaves, and hardned in the Sun, is very good for the same things, especially if it be mixed with a little wine and hony, and dropped into the eies, it helps them, and cleereth the fight.

Being drawnevp into the nofthrils it cleanfeth the yellownesse of the eies, and staieth the running and watering of them.

CHAP. 231. Of wilde Horehound.

The Description.

7 Ild Horehound is also like to common Horehound : there riseth from the root hereof a great number of stalkes high and joynted, and out of enery joynta couple of leaues opposite, or set one against another, somewhat hard, a little longer than those of common Horehound, and whiter, as also the stalkes are set with soft haires, and of a sweet smell: the floures do compasse the stalke about as those doe of common florehound, but they are yellow, and the wharles be narrower: the root is wooddy and durable.

2 Besides

I Stachys. Wilde Horehound.

J i B. **2.**.



‡ 3 Stachys spinosa Cretica.
Thorny Horehound.



2 Stathus Fuchsii. Wilde Rinking Horehound.



‡ 4 Stachys Lusitanica. • Portugall Wilde Horehound.



\$ 5 Sideritis Scordioides.
Germander Ironwort.



‡ 6 Sideritis Alpina Hyffopifolia. Hyffop leaued Iron-wort.



2 Befides this there is also another deferibed by Fubfius: the stalkes hereof are thicke, foure square, now and then two or three foot long: the seaues be broad, long, hoarie, nicked in the edges, hairie as are also the stalkes, and much broader than those of the common Horehound: the source in the whorles which compasse the stalke about, are of a purple colour; the seede is round and blackish: the root hard and something yellow.

3 This thorny Stachys hath leaves before it comes to fend forth the stalke, like those of the lesser Sage, but more white and hairie, those that grow upon the stalkes are much narrower: the stalkes are square some foot high: and at the parting of them into branches grow alwaies two leaues one onposit against another: the tops of the branches end in long sharpe thornie prickles: the floures grow about the tops of the branches like those of Sage, but of somewhat a lighter colour. This growes naturally in Candy, about a Towne called Larda, where Honorius Bellus first observed it : there it is called Guidarothymo, or Asses Time, though it agree with Tyme in nothing but the place of growth. Clusius fets it forth by the

name of Stathys fpinefa.

4 Lobel bath given vs the figure and firth defeription of this by the name of Stathys Lufitanics. It hath creeping and downy stalkes fome handfull and halfe high, few with little leaues: amongst which in rundles grow small floures like those of the otherwilde Horehounds; the whole plant is of somewhat a gratefull smell. \$\pm\$

There is another wilde Horehound of Mountpelier, called Sideritis Monspelliaca Scordioides, fine Scordy folio : being that kind of Sideritis or wilde Horehound which is like vnto Scordium, or water Germander, which groweth to the height of a handfull and a halfe, with many small branches rifing vpright, of a wooddy substance, hauing the tops and spokie coroners of Hysfop, but the leaves doe resemble Diescorides his Scordium, faue that they be fomewhat leffer, stiffer, more wrinkled and curled and hairie, than Tetrabit, or the Judaicall herbe: the floures do refemble those of the common Sauorie, in tafte bitter, and of an aromaticall fmell.

6 Mountaine Sideritis being also of the kindes of Horehound, was first found by Valerandus Donras, in the mountains of Sauoy, resembling very well the last described, but the leanes are much narrower, and like those of Hyssope: the floures grow in small rough rundles or tusts, pale of colour like Marrabiam or Tetrabit; the root long and bending, of a wooddy substance, and purple colour, bitter in talke, but not vnpleasant, whose vertue is yet vaknowne.

The fe herbes are forreiners, they grow in rough and barren places, notwith flanding I have them growing in my garden. ‡ My kinde friend M' Buckner an Apothecary of London, the laftycere being

being 1632, found the second of these growing wilde in Oxfordshire in the field joyning to Witney Parke a mile from the Towne. ‡

They floure in the Summer moneths, and wither towards Winter: the root remaineth aliue a certain time.

The Names.

The former is taken for the right Stackys, which is called in Greeke, week it is knowne in shoppes and every where: we name it in English yellow Horehound, and wilde Horehound. \$\frac{1}{2} Lobel calls it Stackys Luchnitts share is Anadorsum. \$\frac{1}{2}\$

The other wilde Horehound, (ceing it hath no name, is to be called Stachys sharing for it is not the right, neither is it Sphacelus (as most have suffected) of which Theophrasse hath made mention; it is castled in English, purple Horehound, hastlard wilded Horehound, & Fushis wild Horehound, & Fushis Columna proues the second to be the Sideritis Heraelia of Dioscorides and the Antients. ‡

¶ The Temperature.

These herbes are of a biting and bitter taste, and are hot in the third degree, according to Galen.

† The Stachy: Fuchsij and Sideritides seeme to behot and dry in the first degree. ‡

¶ The Versus.

The decoction of the leaves drunke both draw downe the menies and the fecondine, as Dioferri- A

† 2 This is of fingular vie (as most of the herbes of this kinde are) to keep wounds from in- B flammation, and speedily to heale them vp, as also to stay all stuxes and defluctions, having a drying and moderate aftrictive faculty.

Active and Agineta commend the vse of it in medicines vsed in the cure of the biting of a mad C Dog. ‡

‡ CHAP. 232. Of the Ironworts or All-heales.

‡ 1 Sideritis vulgaris. Ironwort or All-heale.

LIB. 2.

‡ 2 Sideritis Angustifolis. Narrow leaved All-heale.





The Kindes.

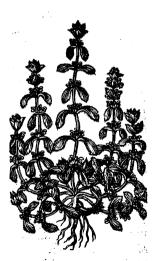
T Here are many plants that belong to this kindred of the Sideritides, or Ironwoorts, and fome of them are already treated of though in feuerall places, and that not very fitly by our Author; and one of them is also set forth hereafter by the name of Clownes All-heale: these that are formerly handled, and properly belong to this Chapter, are first the Herba Indaica Lobelia, that are formerly handled, and properly belong to this unapter, are fit the Herba inducted Lebels, being in the fourth place of the 226 Chapter. Secondly, the Stackys Fuchfij (being the first Sideritis of Dioforides) described in the second place of the last Chapter. Thirdly, the Sideritis Seardinds for torth in the fifth place; and fourthly the Sideritis Alpina Hyssipifalia set forth in the fixth place of the last Chapter. Now besides all these, I will in this Chapter give you the Descriptions of some others like to them in face and Vertues, and all of them may be referred to the first Sideritia of Dioscorides his description.

The Description.

THis hath square stalkes some cubit high, rough, and joynted with two leaues at each joynt which are wrinkled and hairie, of an indifferent bignesse, snipt about the edges, of a firong smell, and of a bitterish and somewhat hortish taste : almost forth of every joynt grow branches, let with leffer leaues : the floures which in roundles incompasse the tops of the stalkes end in a spike, being somewhat hooded, whirish, well smelling, and marked on the inside with fanguine spots. The seed is rough and blacke, being contained in fine cornered seed vessels. The noot is hard and wooddy, fending forth many stalkes. This is the Sideritis prima of Futhfus, Cordus, Clussius, and others; it hath a very great affinitie with the Panax Coloni, or Clownes All-heale of our Author, and the difference betweene them certainly is very small.

‡ 3 Sideritis procumbens ramofa. Creeping pranched Ironwort. A Sideritis procumbens non ramofa. Not branched Creeping Ironwort.





2 The foure square stalke of this plant is not about a foot high, and it is presently from the root divided into divers branches; the leaves are long and narrow with some nerves or veines run-

± 6 Sideritis latifolia glabra. Smooth broad leafed All-heale.



ning alongst them, being also very hairie, but not faipt about the edges: the floures grow along it the branches, and vpon the main stalke in roundles like those of the first mentioned, but leffer, and of a darke colour, with a yellowish spot on their insides : the seed is also contained in five cornered veffels like as the former. It floures in June and July, and growes amongst the corne in Hungary and Austria. This is onely fet forth by Clufius, and that vnder the name of Sideritis 6. Pannonica.

3 This hath fome branches lying along vpon the ground, slender, quadrangular & hairie, which at certaine spaces are fet with leanes growing by couples, almost like those of the first, but much lesse, and snipt onely from the middle to the end: the floures grow after the manner of the former, and (as Chifius thinkes) are like them as is also the seed. Clusius hath this by the name of Sideritis 4.

4 The fame Authour hath alfo given vs another, which from the top of the root fends forth many branches, partly lying spred on the ground, and partly standing vpright, being haity, joynted, and square like those of the former, and fuch also are the leaves, but that they are leffe fnipt about the edges : and in their bofomes from the bottome of the stalkes to the top grow rundles of whitish floures shaped like others of this kinde. Clusius calls this Sideritin 5. He had onely the figures of these elegantly drawne by the hand of laques Plateau. and fo fent him.

This from a small wooddie root sends forth a square hairie stalke some halfe soot high, and fometimes higher, and this stalke most commonly fends forth some foure branches, which subdiuide themselues into smaller ones, all of them sometimes lying upon the ground, and the stalke standing vpright; the leaves grow by couples at each joynt, from a broader bottome, ending in an obtule point, the lower leaves being some inch long, and not much leffe in breadth: the floures are whitish, or light purple, small and hooded, engirting the stalkes in roundles, which falling, source whitish, or light purple, small and hooded, engirting the stalkes in roundles, which falling, source longith blacke feeds are contained in fine cornered veffels. I first found it August 1626 in floure and feed among it the corne in a field joyning to a wood fide not far from Greene-hiue in Kent, and I at that time, not finding it to be written of by any, called it Sideritis humilie late obtufo folio, but fince I finde that Bauhine hath let it forth in his Prodromus by the name of Sideritis Alfine Triffaginis

This (which Tabernamentanus calls Alyssum Germanicum, and whose figure was formerly given with the same title by our Author in the 118 Chapter of the former Edition, with a Description nowaies agreeing therewith) growes vp with square stalkes some cubit high, set with pretty large and greene smooth leaves snipt about the edges: the floures grow in roundles at the tops of the branches, being hooded, and of a pale yellow colour. This growes in the Corne fields in some places of Germany and Italy : and it is the Sideritis 2.0f Mathiolog in Bashines opinion, who calls it

Sideritis aruensis latifolia glabra.

There is another plant that growes frequently in the Corne fields of Kent, and by Purfleet in Effex which may fitly be joyned to these, for Camerarius calls it Sideritis arvensis flore rubre, and in the Hiftoria Lugd. it is named Tetrahit angustifolium, and thought to be Ladanum fegetum of Pliny, mentioned lib. 29.cap. 8. and lib. 26.cap. 11. It hath a stalke some foot or better high, set with sharpe pointed longish leaues, having two or three nickes on their sides, and growing by couples; at the top of the branches, and also the maine stalke it selfe; stand in one or two roundles faire red hooded Roures: the root is small and fibrous, dying enery yeere when it hath persected his seed. It sources in Iuly and August. This is also sometimes found with awhite floure. ¶ The Place, Time, & c.

All these are sufficiently deliuered in the descriptions,

The Temperature and Vertues.

These plants are dry with little or no hear, and are endued with an astrictiue faculty. They conduce much to the healing of greene wounds being beaten and applied, or put in vinguents or plaifters made for that purpole.

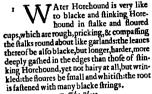
They are also good for those things that are mentioned in the last chapter, in B, and C. Cluffur faith, the first and second are yield in Stiria in fomentations, to bathe the head against the paines or aches thereof, as alfo against the stiffenesseand wearinesse of the limbs or joynts.

And the same Author affirmes that he hath knowne the decoction yied with very good successe in curing the inflammations and vicerations of the legs. ‡

CHAP. 233. Of Water Horehound.

1 I Marubium aquaticum. Water Horehound.





The Place. It growes in Brooks on the brinks of water ditches and neere vnto motes, for it requireth store of water, and groweth not in dry places.

The Time. It flourishes and floures in the Summer moneths, in Iuly and August.

The Names. It is called Aquatile, and Palustre Marrubium: In English, water Horehound. Mathielus taketh it to be Species prima Sideritidis; or a kindo of Ironwort, which Diofcorides hath described in the first place; but with this doth better agree that which is called Herba Indaica, or Glidwort ; it much leffe agreeth with Sideritie fecunda, or the fecond Ironwort, which opinion also hath his fauorers, for it is like in leafe to none of the Fernes. Some also thinke good to call it Herba Byptia, because they that feine

themselues Ægyptians (such as many times wander like vagabonds from citie to citie in Germanie and other places) do vie with this herbe to give themselves a swart colour, such as the Ægyptians and the people of Affricke are of, for the juyce of this herbe doth die euery thing with this kind of colour, which also holdeth so fast, as that it cannot be wiped or washed away : insomuch as linnen cloth being died herewith, doth alwaies keepe that colour. The Temperature.

It feemeth to be cold, and with all very aftringent or binding. The Vertues.

There is little vie of the water Horehound in Physicke. The figure that herecufore was in the first place was of the Marakium nigram described in the next chapter; a

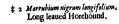
CHAP. 234. Of blacke or stinking Horehound.

The Description.

D Lacke Horehound is somewhat like the white kinde : the stalks be also square and hairie; the leaves somewhat larger, of a darke swart or blackish colour, somewhat like the leaues of Nottles, fnipe about the edges, of an unpleasant and stinking sauor: the floures grow about the stalks in certaine spaces, of a purple colour, in shape like those of Arch-Angell or dead Nettle: the root is small and threddy. ‡ I have found this allowith white shoures.

† 2 To this may fitly be referred that plane which some haue called Parietaria, Sideritis, and Herbayzent, with the additament of Monspelienshum to each of these denominations: Baubine, who Therein follow, calls it Marubium ujerum longifilium. It is thus deferibed: the root is thicke and very fibrous, fending up many funder rough flalks some cubit high, set at certain spaces with leaues longer and broader than Sage, rough also, and snipt about the edges, and out of their bosoms come floures hooded and purple of colour, engirting the stalkes as in other plants of this kinde. Some have thought this to be the Othonna of the Antients, because the leaves not falling off in Winter, are either eaten by the wormes, or wasted by the iniury of the weather to the very nerues or veines that run by them; fo that by this means they are all perforated and eafily blowne thorow by each blast of winde which caused some ro give it also the name of Herba venti. It growes in the Corne fields about Montpelier. ‡

† 1 Marrubium nigrum. Stinking Horehound,







The Place. It is found in gardens amongst pot herbs, and oft times among stones and subbish in dry soiles. Nnn

The Time.

It floureth and flourisheth when the others do.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Benara, and mine section, as Pliny testifieth, lib. 27.cap. 8. of fome, Marrubiafrum,or Marrubium frurium,or bastard Horehound : in shops, Prasium fatidum, and Ballote : in Italian, Marrubiaftro: in Spanish, Marranio negro: in French, Marubin noir & putant: in English, flinking Horehound.

The Temperature.

Stinking Horehound is hot and dry as Paulus Signeta teacheth, of a sharp and clensing faculty. The Vertues.

Being stamped with falt and applied, it cureth the biting of a mad dog, against which it is of great efficacie, as Diofcorides writeth.

The leaves rosted in hot embers do waste or consume away hard lumps or knots in or about the fundament.

It also clenseth soule and filthy vicers, as the same Author teacheth.

† The figure was of Limina allum, or Archangell with the white floure; and the figure that should have been here was in the former Chapter.

CHAP. 235. Of Archangell or dead Nettle.

† I Lamium album. White Archangell. 2 Lamium luteum. Yellow Archangell.





The Description.

Hite Archangell hath foure square stalkes a cubit high, leaning this way and that way, by reason of the great weight of his ponderous leaues, which are in shape like vnto those of Nettles, nicked round about the edges, yet not stinging at all,

but foft and as it were downy; the floures compaffe the stalkes round about at certaine distances. euen as those of Horehound do, whereof doubtlesse this is a kinde, and not of Nettles, as hath bin generally holden, which floures are white of colour, fashioned like to little gaping hoods or hel-

very much cut or hackt about the edges, and that pointed; the vppermost whereof are often times of a faire purple colour: the flours grow among the faid leaues, of a gold yellow colour, fashioned like those of the white Archangell, but greater, and wider gaping open.

Red Archangell, being chiled Vricanon mordax, or dead Nettle, hath many leaves fored vpon the ground; among which rife up Italkes hollow and square, whereupon grow rough leaves of an ouerworne colour, among which come forth purple floures fet about in round wharles of rundles. The root is small, and perisheth at the first approch of winter.

> † 3 Lamium rubrum. Red Archangell.

Lamium Pannenicum, fine Galcopfis. Hungary dead Nettle.





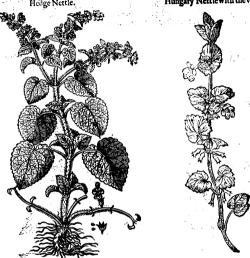
4 Dead Nettle of Hungarie hathmany large rough leaues very much curled or crumpled like those of the stinging Nettle, of a darke green colour, sinps about the edges like the teeth of a Saw, servyon a foure square stalke by couples; stom the bosome of which leaues come forth the shoust color to the falks, of a persect purple colour, in shape like those of the white Archangell; gdying like a dragons mouth, the lower shap wherof is of a bright purple spotted with white; which being past there followes seed inclosed in little round husks, with fine sharp points sticking out: the root is thicke, tough, constiting or many threads and long strings.

‡ 5 To this of Clusius we may fitly refer two others plant; the first of which Tragus & others call Privea Heracka or Hercules, and Cluffus indges it to be the true Galeopfis of Disferrides, as Tragus afforthought before him. The root hereof is fibrous and creeping, fending forth many foure square stalks, upon which at each joint grow two leaues upon long stalkes very like those of Netzles, but more fort and hairy, nor fringing; the tops of the branches end as it were in a spike made of federal roundles of floures like those of Archangell, but leffe, and of a purple colour spotted with white on their infides : the feeds are contained foure in a veffell, and are black when they come to be ripe. It growes about hedges in very many places, and floures in Iune and Iuly

\$ 6 This bath roots like those of the last described, sending up also square stalks a foot high. fet at each joint with leaues growing woon long stalkes like those of the small dead Nettle, or rather like those of Ale-hoofe our of the bosoms of those come three or foure stalks carving floures like those of Alehoose, gaping, without a hood, but with a lip turned vp, which is variegated with blew, white, and purple. This history Clufus (who did not see the plant, but an exact figure thereof in colours) gives vs, and he names it as you finde express in the title. \$

5 Galeopsis vera. Hedge Nettle.

A Lamium Pannonicum 2.Clufti. Hungary Nettle with the variegated floure?



The Place.

Their plants are found under hedges, old walls, common waies, among rubbish, in the borders of fields, and in carable grounds, oftentimes in gardens ill husbanded.

That with the yellow floure groweth not so common as the others. I have found it under the hedge on the left hand as you go from the village of Hampsted neer London to the Church, & in the wood therby, as also in many other copies about Lee in Essex, neer Watford & Bushy in Middlefex, and in the woods belonging to the Lord Cobham in Kent.

They floure for the most part all Summer long, but chiefely in the beginning of May. The Names.

Archangell is called of some Vrtica iners, and Mortan : of some, Lamium : in English, Archangell,blinde Nettle, and dead Nettle.

The Temperature.

They are hotter and drier than Nettle, approching to the temperature of Horehound. The Vertues.

Archangel [or rather the hedge Nettle] flamped with zineger, and applied in manner of a pultistaketh away wens and hard (wellings, the Kings euill, inflammation of the kernels under the eares and jawes, and also hot fiery inflammations of the kernels of the neck, arm-holes, and flanks.

It is good to bathe those parts with the decoction of it, as Dioscorides and Pliny fay. The later Physicions think, that the white floures of Archangel stay the whites, and for the same purpose divers do make of them a Conserve, as they call it, of the floures and sugar, which they appoint to be taken for certaine daies together.

The floures are baked with fugar as Rofes are, which is called Sugar rofet: as alfo the diffilled D water of them, which is vied to make the heart merry, to make a good colour in the face, and to refresh the vitall foirits.

† The first figure that was formed by in this Chapset was of the Galaspie s. of There, being a kinder of each Neede, that has the the leaves sported with white, and ancovarie faults than the cold size of the si

CHAP. 236. Of Motherwort.

Cardiaca Morber-wort.

LIB. 2.



The Description.

Otherwort brings forth stalkes foure square thick hard two cubits high of an objucte or ouerworne red colour: the leaves are fomewhat blacke like those of Nettles, but greater and broader than the leaves of Horehound, deepely indented or cut in the edges. The husks are hard and pricking which do compasse the stalkes about like wharles or little coroners; out of which doe grow purplish flours not vnlike those of dead Nettle, but leffer : the root is compact of many small strings; the whole plant is of a very ranke smell and bitter taste.

The Place.

It ioyeth among rubbish in stony and other barren and rough places, especially about Oxford: it profiteth well in gardens. The Time.

It flourisheth floureth, and seedeth from Iune to September: the leanes and stalks perish in winter, but the root endureth. The Names.

It is called in our age Cardiaca: in high-Dutch. Dettzgesport ; in low-Dutch, Dettegespan ; in French Agripanime: in English, Motherwort. Some there be that make it a kinde of Bawme : it feemes that it may also be referred to Sideritis Herculana, or Hercules Ironwort.

The Temperature.

Motherwort is hot and dry in the second degree, by reason of the clensing and binding qualitie

The Vertues.

Divers commend it against the infirmities of the heart: it is judged to be so forcible, that it is A thought it tooke his name Cardiaca of the effect.

It is also reported to cure convulsions, cramps, and palsies, to open the obstructions or stoppings B of the intrals, and to kill all kindes of wormes in the belly.

The pouder of the herbe given in wine, prouoketh not only wrine and the monethly courses, but C also is good for them that are in hard trauell with childe.

Moreover, the same is commended for green wounds; it is also a remedie against certain disea- D fes in cattell, as the cough and murren; and for that eause divers husbandmen oftentimes much defire it.

CHAP. 237. Of stinging Nettle.

¶ The Description.

THE stalks of the first be now and then halfe a yard high, round and hollow within: the leaues are broad, fharp pointed, cut round about like a faw, rough on both fides, and couered with a fiting ing down, which with a light touch only caufeth a great burning, and raiseth hard knots in the skin like blifters, somtimes making it red. The seed comes from the roots of the leaves in round pellets bigger than pease: it is slipperie, glittering like Lineseed, but yet leffer and rounder: the root is fet with ftrings.

> I Vrtica Romana. Romane Nettle.







2 The second Nettle being our common Nettle is like to the former in leaues and stalks, but yet now and then higher and more full of branches; it is also couered with a downe that stingeth and burneth as well as the other: the feed hereof is finall, and groweth not in round bullets, but on long flender strings as it were in clusters, as those of the female Mercurie, which grow along the ftalks and branches about the leaues, very many. The root is full of ftrings, of colour fomthing yellow, and creepeth all about. ‡ This hath the ftalks and roots fomtimes a little yellow, whence Tabernamontanus and our Author gaue another figure thereof by the name of Vricarubra, Red

3 The third is like to the fecond in stalks, leaves, & feed growing by clusters close to the stalks, but leffe, and commonly fuller of branches of a light green, more burning and stinging: the root is fmall and not without frings.

3 Vrticaminor. Small Nettle.

ZTB. 2.



The Place.

Nettles grow in untilled places, & the first in thicke woods, and is a stranger in England, notwithstanding it groweth in my garden.

The fecond is more common, and groweth of it felfe neere hedges, bushes, brambles, and old walls almost euery where.

The third also commeth up in the same places, which not with standing groweth in gardens and most earable grounds.

The Time.
They all flourish in Summer: the second suffereth the winters cold: the feed is ripe & may be gathered in July and August.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Areaves: in Latine, Priica, ab wrendo, of his burning and stinging qualitie ; whereupon Macer faith,

--- nec immerito nomen (umpfife videtur. Tacta quod exurat digitos vrtica tenentis.

Neither without defert his name he feemes to

As that which quickly burnes the fingers touching it.

And of divers also with because it stings with his hurtfull downe : in high-Dutch Actel : in Italian, Ortica: in Spanish, Hortiga: in French, Ortic: in English, Nettle. The first is called in low-Dutch Boomfehe Betelen, that is, Romana

vitica,or Roman Nettle : and likewise in high-Dutch, maliche Meffelen, that is, Italica vitica, Italian Nettle, because it is rare, and groweth but in few places, and the seed is sent from other Countries, and sowne in gardens for his vertues: it is also called of divers Prica mas; and of Dioscorides, Vrica (pluestris, or wilde Nettle, which he saith is more rough, with broader and longer leaues, and with the seed of slax, but lesser. Pliny maketh the wilde Nettle the male, and Lib. 22. cap. 15. saith, that it is milder and gentler. It is called in English, Romane Nettle, Greeke Nettle, male Nettle. The second is called Prica famina, and oftentimes Prica major, that it may differ from the third Nettle : in English, Female Nettle, great Nettle, or common Nettle. The third is named in high-Dutch, Beyter Mellel , in the Brabanders speech, Beijte Metelen, so called of the ftinging qualitie : in English, Small Nettle, Small burning Nettle : but whether this be that or nowhich Pliny calleth Cania, or rather the first, let the Studious consider. There is in the wild Nettle a more stinging qualitie, which, faith he, is called Cania, with a stalke more stinging, having nicked leaves.

 The Temperature.
 ■ Nettle is of temperature dry, a little hot, scarfe in the first degree: it is of thin and subtil parts; for it doth not therefore burne and sting by reason it is extreme hot, but because the downe of it is fific and hard piercing like fine little prickles or flings, and entring into the skin: for if it be with thered or boiled it flingeth not at all, by reason that the sliftenesse of the down is fallen away.

ag The Pertues.

Being eaten, as Dioferides faith, boiled with Periwinkles, it maketh the body foluble, doing it A by a kinde of clenfing facultie: it also prouoketh vrine, and expelleth stones out of the kidnies: be-

ing boiled with barly cream it is thought to bring up tough humors that flicke in the cheft.

Being stamped, and the juice put up into the nosthrils, it stoppeth the bleeding of the nose: the juice is good against the inflammation of the Vvula.

The feed of Nettle stirreth vp lust, especially drunke with Cute: for (faith Galen) it hath in it a C certaine windinesse.

It concocteth and draweth out of the cheft draw humors. It is good for them that cannot breathe vnlesse they hold their necks vpright, and for those that E haue the pleurific, and for fuch as be fick of the inflammation of the lungs, if it be taken in a looch

and Quickfiluer.

And Apollodorus faith that it is a counterpoison for Henbane, Serpents, and Scorpions. pliny faith, the same Author writeth, that the oile of it takes away the sting that the Nettle it

felfe maketh. The fame grossely powned and drunke in White wine, is a most singular medicine against the flone either in the bladder or reins, as hath bin often proued, to the great eafe and comfort of those that have been grieuously tormented with that maladie.

It expelleth grauell, and prouoketh vrine.

The leaues or feeds of any kinde of Nettle dowork the like effect, but not with that good speed and so assured as the Roman Nettle.

CHAP. 238. Of Hempe.

I Cannabis mas. Male or steele Hempe.

1 2 Cannabis fæmina. Femeline or female Hempe.



The Description.

Empe bringeth forth round stalks, straight, hollow, fine or six foot high, full of branches when it groweth wilde of it felfe; but when it is fowne in fields it hath very few or no branches at all. The leaves thereof be hard, tough, formewhat blacke, and if they be bruifed they be of a rank smell, made up of divers little leaves joined together, every particular leafe whereof is narrow, long, tharpe pointed, and nicked in the edges: the feeds come forth from the bottoms of the wings and leaues, being round, formwhat hard, full of white substance: the roots

2 There is another, beeing the female Hempe, yet barren and without feed, contrarie vnto the

LIB. 2.

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nature of that fex; which is very like to the other being the male, and one must be gathered before the other be ripe; elfe it will wither away and come to no good purpose. The Place.

Hempe, as Columella writerhidelighteth to grow in a fat dunged and watery foile, or plaine and moift, and deeply digged.

Hemp is fowne in March and Aprill; the first is ripe in the end of August, the other in July. The Names.

This is named of the Greeians consultation of the Latines Cannabis : the Apothecaries keep that name : in high-Dutch Zamer hanff : of the Italians Canape : of the Spaniards Canamo : in French name: in high-Butten Zanter thant; or the taltans Canape: of the Spaniards Caname: in French Channes: of the Brabanders Methy in English Hemp. The male is called Charle Hemp, and winter Homp: the fastist-pairenvilemp, and Summer Hemp.

The feed of Hemp, as Calib writer him his book of the faculties of simple medicines, is hard of A digestion, burtful to the Romack and head, and containeth in it an ill juice: notwithstanding some

angertion, murrure of the reason and mean and commented in the air in place notwithin annual from do wife to eat the filme parches and might have made in with other junkets.

The fame Author in his stable booke adderth, that it confirmes winde, and is fo great a drier, that B it drieth up the field if the might be east on of it.

Disferrides faith 373 hat the juileo of the fierb dropped into the ears affwage their pain, proceeding C.

(as Gales addeth) of Softint Hones Ropping.

The inner substance or pulp of the lead pressed out in some kind of liquor, is given to those that D

haue the vellow saundice, when the difeate first appeares, and oftentimes with good successe, if the difeafe come of oblivation without an ague; for it openeth the passage of the gall, and disperseth and concocteth the choler through the whole body.

Matthiolus faith, that the feed given to hens cauleth them to lay eggs more plentifully.

Of wilde Hempe.

I Cannabis (buréa. Wilde Hemne

e fren lee

1 2 Cannabis fouria alterá. Bastard Hemp.





‡ 3 Cannabis fouria tertia. Small bastard Hemp.



The Description.

He wilde Hemp, called Cannabis flyria, or bastard Hemp, hath smal slender hoary & hairy stalks a foot high, beset at euery joint with two leaues, smally indented about the edges somewhat like a Nettle. The floures grow in rundles about the stalkes, of a purple colour, and fometimes also white: The root is little and threedly.

2. There is likewise another kinde of wilde Hempewhich hath hairy stalkes and leaves like the former, but the floures are greater, gaping wide open like the flours of Lamium or dead nettle. The floures are of a cleare and light Carna-

tion colour deslining to purple. like voto the last before mentioned , fauing that it is smaller in each respect, and not so hairy the leafe is form hat munder, the root fmal & threddie the floure is larger, beeing purple or white, with a yellow foot in the infide.

These kindes of wilde or bastard Hemp grow vpon barren hills and mountaines, especially in earable band, as I have often feene in the corne fields of Kent, as about Grauefend, Southfleer, and in all the track from thence to Canterburie, and in many places about London.

The Time.

These herbs floure from July to the end of August. The Names.

What hath been faid shall suffice for the Latine names : in English, wilde Hemp, Nettle hemp, and bastard Hemp. The Nature and Vertues.

The temperature and faculties are referred to the manured Hemp, not with standing they are not vied in phylicke where the other may be had.

CHAP. 240. Of Water Hempe.

The Description.

TAter Hempor water Agrimonie is feldome found in hot regions, for which caufe it is called Eupatorium Cannibinum famina Septentrionalium, and groweth in the cold Northern countries in moist places, and in the midst of ponds, slow running rivers and ditches. The root continues long, having long and flender flrings after the nature of Water herbs: the flalks grow a cubit and a halfe high of a darke purple colour, with many branches flanding by diffances one from another. The leaves are more indented and leffe hairy than the male kindithe floures grow at the top, of a brown yellow colour, spotted with black spots like After Attiem; which confilts of such a substance as is in the midst of the Daisie or Tansie floure, & is set about with small and sharpe leaves such as are about the Rose, which causeth the whole floure to resemble a star, & it saucureth like Gum Elemni, Rosine, or Cedar wood when it is burned. The seed is long like Pyrethrum, closely thrust together, and lightly cleaueth to any woollen garment that it toucheth by reason of his roughnesse. ‡ This is found with the leaves whole, and also with them parted into three parts: the fifft varietie was exprest by our Authors figure, and the second is exprest by this we give you in the place thereof. ‡

2 There is another wilde Hempe growing in the water, whereof there be two forts more, de-lighting to grow in the like ground, in thew differing very little. This fprings vp with long round falks, and fomewhat reddiffs, about two cubits high, or fomthing higher: they are befet with long green leaves indented about the edges, wherof you that commonly fee five or feven of those leaves hanging vpon one ftem like the leaves of Hemp, but yet fofter. The floures are little, of a pale reddish colour, consisting of soft round tusts, and stand perting upon the top of the sprigges, which at length vanish away into downe the root vnderneath is full of threddy strings of a mean bignesse.

. 1 Eupatorium Cannabinum fæmina. Water Hemp or water Agrimonie.

L16.2.

1 2 Eupatorium Cannabinum mas. Common Dutch Agrimony.





The Place.

They grow about the brinks of ditches, running waters, and standing pooles, and in waterie places almost euerie where.

The Time. They floure and flourish in July and August, the root continues, but the stalks and leaves wither away in Winter.

¶ The Names.

The bastard or wild Hemps, especially those of the water, are commonly called Hepatorium Cannabinum: of divers also Eupatorium, Fuchfius nameth it Eupatorium adulterinum: of most, Cannabina, of the likeneffe it hath with the leaves of Cannebis, Hemp, and Eupstorium Anicenna. It is thought also to be that which Baptista Sardus termeth Terzola: in high Dutch, & kuntigund braut, That

is to fay in Latine, Santta Cunigunda herba, \$ Cunigunds herb : in low-Dutch, Belbens brutt : in English, water Hemp, bastard and water Agrimonie. It is called Hepatorium for that it is good for

‡ I have named the second common Dutch Agrimonic, because it is commonly vsed for Agrimonic in the hops of that country. ‡

The

The leaves and roots of these herbs are bitter, also hot and dry in the second degree: they have vertue to fcoure and open to attenuat or make thin thicke and groffe humors, and to expel or drive them forth by vrin : they clenfe and purific the bloud.

The Vertues, which chiefely belong to the last described.

A The decoction hereof is profitably given to those that be scabbed and have filthy skinnes, and likewife to fuch as haue their spleen and liner stopped or swolne; for it takes away the stopping of both those intrals, and also of the gall: wherefore it is good for them that have the jaundice, especially fomewhat after the beginning.

The herb boiled in wine or water is fingular good against tertian feuers.

The decoction drunke, and the leaues outwardly applied, do heale all wounds both inward and

outward.

Agrimenia.

Agrimonie.

‡ Fuchsius faith that the second is very effectuall against poison. And Gesser in his Epistles asfirmeth, that he boiled about a pugil of the fibres of the root of this plant in Wine, and drunke it, D which an houre after gaue him one stoole, and afterwards twelue vomits, whereby he cast vp much flegme : fo that it works (faith he) like white Hellebor, but much more easily and safely, and it did me very much good. ‡

CHAP. 241. Of Egrimonie.

The Description.

THe leaues of Agrimonie are long and hairie, green aboue, and somewhat gray ish vnderneath, parted into divers other small caues snipt round about the edges, almost like the leaves of Hemp: the stalke is two foot and a halfe long, rough and hairie; whereupon grow many fmal yellow flours one aboue another vpwards toward the top:after the flours come the feeds fomwhat long and rough, like to fmall burs hanging downewards; which when they be ripe doe catch hold vpon peoples garments that passe by it. The root is great, long, and blacke. The Place. It grows in barren places by highwayes, inclosures

of medowes, and of come fields, almost every where, and oftentimes in woods and copfes.

The Time. It floureth in Iune and fomewhat later, and feedeth a great part of Summer after that.

The Names.

The Grecians call it is and the Latines also Eupatorium : Pliny, Eupatoria : yet there is another Eupaterium in Apuleius, and that is Marrubium, Horehound: in like manner the Apothecaries of Germany have another Hepatorium that is there commonly vsed, being described in the last chapter, and may be named Hepatorium adulterinum. Agrimonie is named Lappa inversa: being so called, because the seeds which are rough like burres, do hang downewards : of fome, Philanthropes, of the cleaning qualitie of the feeds

hanging to mens garments : the Italians and Spaniards call it Agramonia: in high-Dutch, Doets meng, Bruckwurt; in low-Dutch, in French, and in English, Agrimonie, and Egrimonie: Empatorium taketh the name of Enpaior the finder of it out : and (faith Pliny) it bath a royal and princely authoritie.

The Temperature.

It is hot, and doth moderatly binde, and is of a temperat drinesse. Galen faith, that Agrimony is of fine and subtill parts, cutting and scouring : therefore, faith he, it remoues obstructions or stoppings of the liver, and doth likewise strengthen it by reason of it's binding qualitie.

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The Vertues.

The decoction of the leaves of Egrimony is good for them that have naughty livers, and for A fuch as piffe bloud vpon the diseases of the kidnies.

The feed being drunke in wine (as Pliny affirmeth) doth helpe the bloudy flix.

Dioscorides addeth, that it is a remedy for them that have bad livers, and for such as are bitten C with ferpents.

The leaves being stamped with old swines grease, and applied, close up vicers that be hardly hea- D led, as Dioscorides faith.

Agrimony boiled in wine and drunke, helpes inueterate hepaticke fluxes in old people. # E

CHAP. 2424 Of Sam-mort.

1. 2. Serratula purpurea, sive alba. Saw-wort with purple, or white floures.

The Description.

He plant which the new Writers haue called Serratula differeth from Betonica, although the Antients have so called Betony; It hath large leaves fomewhat fnipt about the edges like a faw (whereof it took his name) rifing immediately from the root: among which come vp stalkes of a cubit high befet with leaves very deeply cut or jagged even to the middle of the rib, not much vnlike the male Scabious. The stalkes towards the top divide themselves into other fmall branches, at the top whereof they beare floures formewhat fealy, like the Knapweed, but not fo great nor hard at the top of the knap. commeth forth a bushie or thrummy floure, of a purple colour. The root is threddy, and thereby increaseth and becommeth of a great quantitie.

2 Saw-wort with white floures differeth not from the precedent, but in the colour of the floures: for as the other bringeth forth a bush of purple floures; in a manner this plant bringeth forth floures of the same fathion, but of a fnow white colour, wherein confifteth the

Our Authour out of Tabernamontanus gaue three figures, with as many descriptions of this plant, yet made it onely to vary in the colour of the floures, being either purple, white,

or red; but he did not touch the difference which Tabernamentanue by his figures exprest, which was, the first had all the leaves whole, being onely fript about the edges; the lower leaves of the fecond were most of them whole, and those vpon the stalkes deepely cut in or diuided, and the third had the leaues both below and aboue all cut in or deeply diuided. The figure which we here give you expresses the first and third varieties: and if you please, the one may be with white, and the other with red or purple floures. ‡

The Place.

Sawewort groweth in woods and fhadowie places, and fometimes in medowes. They grow in Hampsted wood: likewise I have seene it growing in great abundance in the wood adjoyning to Islington, within halfe a mile from the further end of the towne, and in fundry places of Eslex and Suffolke.

I The Time.

They floure in July and August.

One

The



The late Writers cal this Serratula, and Serratula tintteria, it differeth as we have faid from Betony, which is also called Serratula: it is called in English Saw-wort. ‡ Casalpinus calls it Cerretta. and Serretta; and Thalise, Contaureides, or Centaurium majus fylveftre Germanicum. ‡

The Temperature and Vertues.

Serratula is wonderfully commended to be most fingular for wounds, ruptures burstings, and such like : and is referred vnto the temperature of Sanicle.

CHAP. 243. Of Betony.

The Description.

1 D Etony groweth vp with long leaves and broad, of a darke greene colour, flightly indented about the edges like a faw. The stalke is slender, soure square, somewhat rough, a foot high more or leffe. It beareth eared floures, of a purplish colour, and sometimes reddift; after the floures, commettan place long cornered feed. The root confifteth of many

> 1 Betonica. Betony.



2 Betony with white floures is like the precedent in each respect, saving that the flours of this plant are white, and of greater beautie, and the others purple or red as aforefaid.

The Place.

Betony loues shadowie woods, hedge-rowes, and copies, the borders of passures, and such like places.

Betony with white floures is seldome seene. I found it in a wood by a Village called Hampftead, neere vnto a Worshipfull Gentlemans house, one of the Clerkes of the Queenes counfell called M. Wade, from whence I brought plants for my Garden, where they flourish as in their naturall place of growing.

The Time. They floure and flourish for the most part in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.
Betony is called in Greeke, ween in Latine, Betonica : of divers, Vetonica : but vnproperly. There is likewise another Betonica, which Paulus Agineta described; and Galen in his first booke of the government of health sheweth that it is called sires, that is to fay, Betonica, Betonie, and alfo Sarxiphagen : Diefcorides notwithstanding doth describe another Sarxiphagen.

The Temperature.

Betony is hot and dry in the fecond degree: it hath force to cut, as Galen faith.

I The Vertues.

Betony is good for them that be subject to the falling sickenesse, and for those also that baue ill heads voon a cold cause.

It cleanseth the lungs and cheft, it taketh away obstructions or stoppings of the sliner, milt, and gall: it is good against the yellow jaundife.

It maketh a man to have a good stomacke and appetite to his meate: it prevaileth against fower

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belchings : it maketh a man pisse well : it mitigateth paine in the kidnies and bladder : it breaketh stones in the kidnies, and driueth them forth.

It is also good for ruptures, cramps, and convulsions: it is a remedy against the biting of mad D dogs and venomous serpents, being drunk, and also applied to the hurts, and is most singular against poyfon.

It is commended against the paine of the Sciatica, or ache of the huckle bone. There is a conserue made of the floures and sugar good for many things, and especially for the F

head-ache. A dram weight of the root of Betony dried, and taken with meade or honied water, pro-

cureth vomit, and bringeth forth groffe and rough humors, as diuers of our age do report.

The pouder of the dried leaues drunke in wine is good for them that fpit or piffebloud, and cu. G reth all inward wounds, especially the greene leaues boyled in wine and giuen.

The pouder taken with meate loofeth the belly very gently, and helpeth them that have the fal- H ling fickenesse with madnesse and head-ache.

It is fingular against all paines of the head : it killeth wormes in the belly, helpeth the ague : it I cleanfeth the mother, and hath great vertue to healethe body, being hurt within by bruifing or

CHAP. 244. Of Water-Betony.

M The Description.

TAter Betony hath great fquare hollow and brown stalks, whereon are fet very broad leaves notched about the edges like vnto those of Nettles, of a swart greene colour, growing for the most part by two and two as it were from one joynt, opposite or standing one right against another. The floures grow at the top of the branches, of a darke purple colour, in shape like to little helmets. The feed is small, contained in round bullets or buttons. The root is compact of many and infinite strings.

Betonica aquatica. Water Betony.



The Place.

It groweth by brookes and running waters. by ditch fides, and by the brinks of rivers, and is feldome found in dry places.

The Time.

It floureth in July and August, and from that time the feed waxeth ripe.

The Names. Water Betony is called in Latine Betonica aquatica. fome have thought it Diescorides his Clymenum : others, his Galeoplis : it is Scrophularia altera of Dedonaus : Of Turner, Clymenon : of fome, Sefamoides minus, but not properly:of others, Serpentaria : in Dutch, S. Intonies crupt: in English, Water Betony : and by fome, Browne-wort : in Yorke-shire, Bishops

The Temperature. Water Betony is hot and dry. The Vertues.

The leaves of Water Betony are of a fcou- A ring or cleanfing quality, and are very good to mundifie foule and flinking vicers, especially the juyce boyled with hony.

It is reported, if the face be washed with B the juyce thereof, it taketh away the rednesse and deformity of it.

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CHAP.

CHAP. 245.

Of Great Figge-wort, or Brownewoort.

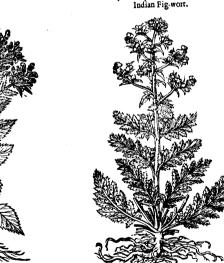
The Description.

The great Fig. wort fpringeth vp with stalkes soure square, two cubits high, of a darke purple colour, and hollow within: the leaues grow alwaies by couples, as it were from one joynt, opposite or standing one right against another, broad, sharpe pointed, snip-ped round about the edges like the leaues of the greater Nettle, but bigger, blacker, and nothing at all stinging when they be touched: the floures in the tops of the branches are of a darke purple colour, very like in forme to little helmets: then comment vp little small seed in pretty round but tons, but sharpe at the end: the root is whitish, befet with little knobs and bunches as it were knots and ketnels.

There is another Figge wort called Scrophularia Indica, that hath many and great branches trailing here and there you the ground, full of leaues, in fathion like the wilde or common Thittle, but altogether without prickes: among the leaues appeare the floures in fathion like a hood, on the outfide of a feint colour, and within intermixt with purple; which being fallen and withered, there come in place fmall knops very hard to breake, and tharpe at the point as a bodkin: which containeth a fmall feed like vnto Time. The whole plant perifheth ar the first approach of Winter, and must be fowen againe in Aprill, in good and fertile ground. ‡ This is the Scrophularia Cretica

1.of Clufins . ‡

1 Scrophularia major. Great Fig. wort.



‡ 2 Scrophularia Indica.

± 3 The stalke of this is also square, and some yard high, set with leaves like those of the hedge Nettle, but somewhat larger and thicker, and a little deeper cut in: out of the bosomes of these leaves come little rough soot-stalkes some inch or two long, carrying some soure or sive holow round sources of a greenish yellow colour, with some threds in them, being open at the top, and cut in with sue little gathes: the seeds are blacke, and contained in vessels like those of the first

first described: the root is like that of the Nettle, and liues many yeares: it floures in May, and the seeds are ripe in Iune. I have not found not heard of this wilde with vs. but seen it flourishing in the garden of my kinde friend M' Iohn Parkinson. Clussue all it Lamium 2. Pannonium calcium: and Bauline hath set is forth by the name of Scrophularia fore late: whom in this I follow. ‡

‡ 3 Scrophularia flore luteo. Yellow floured Fig. wort.



The Place.

The great Scrophularia groweth plentifully in hadowie Woods, and fometimes in moift medowes, efpecially in greateft abundance in a wood as you goe from London to Hernefey, and alio in Stow wood and Shotouer neere Oxford.

The strange Indian fig-woort was sent mee from Paris by *Iohn Robin* the Kings Herbarist, and it now groweth in my Garden.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

Fig.-wort or Kernel-wort is called in Latine
Scropbularia major, that it might differ from the
leffer Celandine, which is likewife called Scrophularia, with this addition minor, the leffer: it
is called of forme Millemorbia, and Cafrangula:
in English, great Fig. wort, or Kernel-wort, but
most vitally Brown-wort.

Fig. woor is good against the hard kernells A which the Græcians call mother: the Latines, Strumm, and commonly Strophulm, that is, the Kings Buill: and it is reported to be a remedy

against those diseases whereof it tooke his name, as also the painefull piles and swelling of the hamorrhoides.

Diuers do rashly teach, that if it be hanged B about the necke, or else carried about one, it keepeth a man in health.

Some do stampe the root with butter, and fet it in a moist shadowie place fifteene daies toge- ther: then they do boyle it, straine it, and keepe it, wherewith they anoint the hard kernels, and the hamorroide veines, or the piles which are in the fundament, and that with good successe:

CHAP. 246. Of Veruaine.

The Description.

THe stalke of vpright Vervaine riseth from the root single, cornered, a foot high, seldome about a cubit, and asterwards divided into many branches. The leaves are long, greater than those of the Oke, but with bigger cuts and deeper: the source along the sprigs are little, blew, or white, orderly placed: the root is long, with strings growing on it.

2 Creeping Veruaine fendeth forth stalkes like vnto the former, now and then a cubit long, cornered, more slender, for the most part lying you the ground. The leaues are like the former, but with deeper cuts, and more in number. The sources at the tops of the springs are blew, and purple withall, very small as those of the last described, and placed after the same manner and order. The root groweth straight downe, being slender and long, as is also the root of the former.





The Place.

Both of them grow in vntilled places necre vnto hedges, high waies, and commonly by ditches almost every where. ‡ I have not feene the second, and doubt it it is not to be found wisle in England, ‡

The Veruaines floure in Iuly and August. The Names.

Veruaine is called in Greeke, Annow: in Latine, Verbena, and Verbenaca, Herculania, Ferraria, and Exapera : of fome, Matricalis, and Hiera botane : of others, Veruena, and Sacra berba : Verbena are any manner of herbes that were taken from the Altar, or from fome holy place, which because the Confull or Pretor did cut vp, they were likewise called Sagmina, which oftentimes are mentioned in Lisy to be graffie herbes cut vp in the Capitoll. Pliny also in his two and twentieth booke, and elewhich we reade in Andrea in Terence: Ex ara verbens hine fume; Take herbes here from the Altar: in which place Terence did not meane Vertain to be taken from the Altar, but some certain herbes: for in Menander, out of whom this Comedy was translated, is read work, or Myrtle, as Donatus faith, In Spanish it is called Vrgebaom: in Italian, Verminacula: in Dutch, Jet cruift: in French, Veruaine: in English, Juno's teares, Mercuries moist bloud, Holy-herbe; and of some, Pigeons grasse, or Columbine, because pigeons are delighted tobe amongst it, as also to eat thereof, as Apuleium

The Temperature.

Both the Veruaines are of temperature very dry, and do meanly binde and coole.

The Vertues. The leaves of Vernaine pound with oyle of Roses or hogs grease, doe mitigate and appeare the

paines of the mother, being applied thereto. The leaves of Vervaine and Rofes stamped with a little new hogs grease, and emplaistered after the manner of a pultefle, doe cease the inflammation and grieuous paines of wounds, and suffereth them not to come to corruption; and the greene leanes flamped with hogs greafe Takes away the fwelling and paine of hot impostumes and tumors, and clense corrupt and rotten vicers.

It is reported to be of fingular force against the Tertian and Quartaine Feuers; but you must

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obserue mother Bombias rules, to take just so many knots or sprigs, and no more, lest it fall out so that it do you no good, if you catch no harme by it. Many odde old wives fables are written of Veruaine tending to witchchraft and forcery, which you may reade elsewhere, for I am not willing to trouble your cares with reporting such trifles, as honest eares abhorre to heate.

Archigenes maketh a garland of Veruaine for the head-ache, when the cause of the infirmitie proceedeth of heat.

The herbe stamped with oyle of Roses and Vinegre, or the decoction of it made in oile of roses. E keepeth the haires from falling, being bathed or appointed therewith.

It is a remedy against putrified vicers, it healeth vp wounds, and perfectly cureth Fistulaes, it F wasteth away old swellings, and taketh away the heat of inflammations.

The decoction of the roots and leaves swageth the tooth-ache, and fasteneth them, and healeth G the vicers of the mouth.

They report, faith Pliny, that if the dining roome be sprinkled with water in which the herbe hath H beene fleeped, the guests will be the merrier, which also Dioscorides mentioneth.

Most of the later Physitions do give the juice or decoction hereof to them that have the plague; I but these men are deceived, not only in that they looke for some truth from the father of falshood and leafings, but also because in stead of a good and sure remedy they minister no remedy at all-for it is reported, that the Diuell did reueale it as a fecret and divine medicine.

CHAP. 247. Of Scabious.

† I Scabiofamajor vulgaris. Common Scabious.

† 2 Scabiofaminor, five Columbaria: The fmall common Scabious:





The Description.

He first kinde of Scabious being the most common and best knowne, hath leaves long and broad of a grayith, hoary, and hairy colour, i pred abroad vpon the ground, among which rife vp round and rough flems, befet with hairy jagged leaues, in fashion like great Valerian, which we call Setwall. At the top of the stalkes grow blew sloures in thicke tusts or buttons. The root is white and fingle.

The fecond is like vato the former, fauing that his leaves are much cut or jagged, and the whole plant is altogether leffer, scarcely growing to the height of a foot.

- The third kinde of Scabious is in all things like vnto the fecond, fauing that the knap or head doth not dilate himfelfe fo abroad, and is not fo thicke or closely thrust together, and the lowoft leaues are not fo deepely cut or jagged, but the vpper are much smaller, and also the more diuided.
- † 4 The fourth groweth with large stalkes, having two leaves one fet right against another, very much jagged, almost like vnto common Ferne, or rather Ash : and at the top of the stalks there grow larger floures, like vnto the first, but greater, and the root is also like it, and it differs no way from the first described, but onely by reason of the soile.
 - † 3 Scabiosa media. Middle Scabious.







Purple floured Scabious hath a rough hairie stalke, whereon doe grow broad leaues deepely cut in the edges, in forme like those of Sowthistle, rough likewise and hairie; the floures grow at the top of the stalkes, composed of an innumerable fort of purple thrums: after which come scaly knaps like those of Iacea, or Knapweed, wherein is the feed. The root is small and threddy.

6 The fixth fort of Scabious hath stalkes some cubit high, round, and set with leaves not cut and jagged almost to the middle rib, as in the former, yet somewhat rough and hairy, snipt about the edges, and of a light greene colour; amongst which rise vp rough stalkes, on the top whereof doe grow faire ted floures confifting of a bundle of thrummes. The root is long, tough, and fibrous. ‡

The feuenth kinde of Scabious hath fundry great rough and round stemmes, as high as a tall man, beset with leaves like the first Scabious, but far greater. The floures grow at the top of the stalkes like vnto the others, but of a faint yellow colour, which fall as soone as it is touched with the hand, whereby it mightily increafeth, notwithflanding the root endureth for many years, and groweth to be wonderfull great; and in my Garden it did grow to the bigneffe of a mans body.

5 Scabiofa flore purpureo. Purple floured Scabious.

L 1'B. 2.



† 7 Scabiosa mentana maxima. Mountaine Scabious.



† 6 Scabiosarubra Austriaca. Red Scabious of Austrich.



‡ 8 Scabiofa montana alba. White mountaine Scabious.



9 Scabiosa major Hispanica. Spanish Scabious. 10 Scabiosa peregrina. Strange Scabious.



† 11 Scabiosa omnium minima. Sheepes Scabious.





‡ 8 The white mountaine Scabious hath broad leaues fpred ypon the ground, like those of the field Primose, but greater. Amongs which rifeth ypa great shiffe stalke smooth and plain, garnished with leaues not like those next the ground, but lesser, much more divided, and of a greener coloure & harder. The shoures are like those of the common Scabious, but white of colour: the root of this perishes every yeare after the perfecting of the feed. ‡

bious, but white of colour: the root of this perifines every year after the perfecting of the feed. ‡

9 The ninth kinde of Scabious is like vnto the mountaine Scabious, but lower and finaller, having fundry large and broad leaues next the ground, finipt confufedly and out of order at the edges like the Oken leafe; among which rifeth yea frem two cubits high, dividing it felte into findry other branches. The floures are feet at the top of the national states and the feet are the top of the nationals.

ked stalkes of a whitish colour, which being past, the seed appeareth like a tust of small bucklers, round, and somewhat hollow within, and made as it were of parchment, very strange to behold: and within the bucklers there are sundry small crosses of blacke saftened to the bottome, as it were the needle in a diall, running your the point of a needle. The plant dieth at the beginning of Winter, and must be sown in Aprill in good and fertile ground.

To The tenth is like vnto the last before mentioned, in stalkes, root, and stources, and different that this plant hath leaves altogether without any cuts or jagges about the edges, but is smooth and plaine like the leaves of Marigolds, or Divels bit, and the floures are like vnto those of the last described.

Sheeps Scabious hath small and tender branches trailing upon the ground, wherespondoe grow small leaues very finely jagged or minced euen almost to the middle ribbe, of an ouerwome colour. The floures grow at the top of a blewish colour, consisting of much thransmie matter, hard thrust together like a button; the root is small, and creepeth in the ground.

12 Scabiofa minima hirfuta. Hairie Sheepes Scabious.

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‡ 13 Seabiofa minima Bellidis folio.

Daifie leaued Scabious.



‡ 14 Scabioja flore pallido. Yellow Scabious.





‡ 15 Scabiofa prelifera. Childing Scabious.



‡ 12 The other Sheeps Scabious of our Author (according to the figure) is greater than the last deferibed, growing some soot or better high, with slender rough branches set with leaves not so much divided, but onely nicked about the edges: the floures are in colour and shape like those of the last described, or of the blew Daisie; the root is single, and like that of a Rampion, whence Fabius Columna (the seed and milkie juyce inducing him) hath referd this to the Rampions, calling it Rapuntium montanum capitatum leptophyllon. Lobet calls it Scabiosa media: and Dodonaus, Scabiosa missor.

To these little plants we may fitly adde another small one refer'd by Clussus to this Classis, and called Scabins. 10. five repens, yet Bauhine refers it to the Daisses, and terms it Bellis carules mondand called Scabins. 10. five repens, yet Bauhine refers it to the Daisses, and terms it Bellis carules mondant stansfrutssens; but it matters not to which we referre it: the description is thus; The root is hard, blacke, and creeping, so that it spreads much you the surface of the ground, sending forth many blacke, smooth, greene leaues, like those of the blew Daisse, not sharp pointed, but ending as we vulgarly figure an heart, having a certaine graffie but not vnpleasan smell, and somewhat a bitter and hot after out of the middest of these leaues grow flender naked stalks some hand high, having round floures on their tops, like those of Duells bit, and of the same colour, yet sometimes of a lighter blew. It growes in the mountaines of Hungary and Austria. It stoures in Aprill and May, and ripens the seed in July and August.

† 16 Scabiosa rubra Indica. Red Indian Scabious. ‡ 17 Scabiosa astivalis Clussi.
Summer Scabious.





14 This (which is the feuenth Scabious of Clufius, and which hee termes common of the whitih yellow colour of the floure) hath round, flender, fittife, and greene falkes fet at each joyns with two large and much diuided leaues of a whitifi greene colour: those leaues that come from the root before the falke grow you was broader, and lefte diuided; you not be rops of the branches and flalkes grow floures like those of the common Scabious, being white or rather (before they be throughly open) of a whitifity yellow colour; which fading, there follow feeds like as in the ordinary kinde. This floures in Lune and Iuly, and growes very plentifully in all the hilly grounds and dry Meades of Austria and Morauia.

To There is also a kinde of Scabious having the leaves much cut and divided, and the stalkes and floures like to the common fort, of a blewish purple colour, but differing in this, that at

the fides of the floure it puts forth little stalkes, bearing smaller floures, as is seene in some other plants, as in Daifies and Marigolds, which therefore are fitly tearmed in Latine Prolifers or Childing. This growes only in Gardens, and floures at the same time with the former.

16 The fialks of the red Scabious grow some cubit or more in height, and are dissided into many very stender branches, which at the tops carry floures composed after the manner of the other forts of Scabious, that is, of many little floures dissided into sue parts at the top, and these areost a period red colour, and have small threds with pendants at them comming forth of the middle of each of these little sloures, which are of a whitish colour, and make a pretty show. The leaves are green, and very much dissided or cut in. The starry feeds grow in long round hairy heads handled or cut in. The starry feeds grow in long round hairy heads handled or cut in. The starry feeds grow in long round hairy heads handled or cut in. The starry feeds grow in long round hairy heads handled in the start is start below. The start is start below and grower in the gardens of our prime Herbarists.

17 The fame Author hath also given vs the figure and description of another Scabious, which sends up a stake some three cubits or more high, set at certaine spaces with leaves large, and ship their rops carry blewish shours in neer their stakes. The shalks are divided into others, which at their rops carry blewish slowers in long scaly heads, which are succeeded by long whittish security to the state of t

The Place.

These kindes of Scabious do grow in pastures, medowes, corn fields, and barren sandy grounds almost euery where.

The Grange forts do grow in my garden, yet are they ftrangers in England.

They floure and flourish in the Summer moneths.

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¶ The Names.

The Temperature.

Scabious is hot and dry in the later end of the fecond degree, or neere hand in the third, and of thin and fubrile parts : it cutteth, attenuateth, or maketh thin, and throughly concoceth tough and groffe humors.

The Vertues.

Scabious scoureth the cheft and lungs; it is good against an old cough, shortnesse of breath. A paine in the sides, and such like infirmities of the cheft.

The fame prouoketh vrine, and purgeth now and then rotten matter by the bladder, which hap- B peneth when an impostume hath somewhere lien within the body.

It is reported that it cureth scabs, if the decoction thereof be drunk certaine daies, and the juice C

yled in ointments.

The later Herbarists do also assirm, that it is a remedy against the bitings of Serpents and stin- D gings of venomous beasts, beingoutwardly applied or inwardly taken.

gings of venomous ocaus, ocingoutwardly applied of inwardly taken.

The juice beeing drunke procureth fixed, especially with Treacle; and it speedily consumeth E

plague fores, if it be giuen in time, and forthwith at the beginning : but it must be vied often. It is thought to be forceable against all pestilent seuers.

† Formerly the 1. s. 3.11. figures were all arching elfectuan the varieties of one plant being of the 1. s. 3.14. A defined minor of Takent. they differ only in the more or lefficentum or eliminating of the leaves 1 have of their only referred the third, and in other places are flesh figures a sace agreeable to the cities. The figure that was in the far place was of the ordinary finish electrical exclusion; and the figure that floudd have been there was in the eighth place; and that which was in the found place being to the place electrically and in the found read of the place.

Ppp

CHAP.

CHAP. 248. Of Divels bit.

Morfus Diaboli. Diuels bit.

726



The Description.

Iuels bit hath fmall voright round stalkes of a cubite high, beset with long leaves fomwhat broad, very little or nothing fnipt about the edges, fomwhat hairie and even. The floures also are of a dark purple colour, fashioned like the floures of Scabious: the feeds are fmal and downy, which being ripe are carried away with the winde. The root is blacke, thick, hard and (hort, with many threddie ftrings fastned thereto. The great part of the root feemeth to be bitten away:old fantasticke charmers report, that the divel did bite it for enuie, because it is an herbe that hath fo many good vertues, and is fobeneficial to mankinde.

The Place. Diuels bit groweth in dry medows and woods, & about waies fides. I have found great store of it growing in Hampstead wood neer London, at Lee in Effex and at Raleigh in Effex, in a wood called Hammerell, and fundrie other places.

The Time. It floureth in August, and is hard to be knowne from Scabious, fauing when it floureth.

The Names. It is commonly called Morfus Diaboli, or Diuels bit, of the root (as it feems) that

is bitten off: for the superstitious people hold opinion, that the diuell for ensy that he beareth to mankinde, bit it off, because it would be otherwise good for many vessit is called of Fachsius Sucin English, Diuch, Getstels abbissin low Dutch, Dupuelles beet in French, Mers du diable: in English, Diuels bit, and Forebit. ‡ Fabius Columna indees it to be the Pycnocomon of Dioscorides, described by him lib. 4.cap. 176. \$

The Temperature. Diuels bit is fomthing bitter, and of a hot and drie temperature, and that in the later end of the fecond degree.

The Vertues. There is no better thing against old swellings of the Almonds, and upper parts of the throat that

B be hardly ripened. It clenfeth away flimie flegme that sticketh in the jawes, it digesteth and consumeth it: and it quickely taketh away the swellings in those parts, if the decoction thereof bee often held in the mouth and gargarized, especially if a little quantitie of Mel Rosarum, or honic of Roses be put into

It is reported to be good for the infirmities that Scabious serueth for, and to be of no lesse force against the stingings of venomous beasts, poisons, and pestilent diseases, and to consume and wast away plague fores, being framped and laid vpon them.

And also to mitigate the paines of the matrix or mother, and to drive forth winde, if the deco-

ation thereof be drunke.

CHAP. 249. Of Matfellon or Knapweed.

The Description.

Atfellon or blacke Knapweed is doubtleffe a kinde of Scabious, as all the others are intituled with the name of Iacea; yet for distinction I have thought good to set them in a feuerall Chapter, beginning with that kind which is called in English Knapweed and Matsellon, or Materfilm: it hath long and narrow leaues of a blackish greene colour, in shape like Dinels bit, but longer, fet voon stalks two cubits high, somewhat bluntly cut or snipt about theedges: the floures grow at the top of the stalkes, beeing first small fearly knops like to the knops of Corn-floure or Blew-Bottles, but greater: out of the midst thereof groweth a purple thrummy or threddy floure. The root is thicke and short.

2 The great Knapweed is very like vnto the former, but that the whole plant is much greater, the leaues bigger, and more deeply cut euen to the middle rib: the floures come forth of such like

fealy heads, of an excellent faire purple colour, and much greater.

The third kinde of Matfellon or Knapweed is very like vnto the former great Knapweed last before mentioned, fauing that the floures of this plant are of an excellent faire yellow colour, proceeding forth of a fealy head or knop, befet with most sharpe prickes not to bee touched without hurt : the floure is of a pleasing smell, and very sweet; the root is long and lasting, and creepes far abroad by means whereof it greatly encreafeth.

I lacea nigra.

Blacke Matfellon.

† 2 Iacea major. Great Matfellon.



‡ 4 The mountain Knapweed of Narbone in France hath a strong stem of 2 cubits high, and is very plentifull about Couentry among the hedges and bushes: the leaues are very much jagged in forme of Lonchitis or Spleene-wort: the floures are like the rest of the Knapweeds, of a purple Ppp 2

3 Iacea major lutea. Yellow Knapweed.



5 lacea flore albo. White floured Knapweed.



4 Iacea mentana. Mountain Knapweed.



6 taceatuberofa. Knobbed Knapweed.



‡ 7 Inva dultriacavilleft. Rough headed Knapweed.



† 5 The white floured Knapweed hath creeping roots, which fend vp pretty large whitiful green leaues much diuided orcut in almost to the middle ribs from the middle flof which rifes vp a stalke fome two foot high, see also with the like diuided leaues, but lesser the floures are like those of the common fort, but of a pleasant white colour. I first found this growing wild in a field neere Mattin Abbey in Surry, and since in the Isle of Tenet. ‡

6 The tuberous or knobby Knapweed being fee forth by Tabern, and which is a stranger in these parts, hath many leaues spread your the ground, rough, deepely gasht or hackt about the edges like those of Sow-thisse. Among which riseth vp a straight stalke diuiding it self into other branches, wheron grow the like leaues, but smaller: the knappy stours stand on the top of the branches, of a bright red colour, in shape like the other Knapweeds Theroot is great, thicke, and tuberous, consisting of many elogy parcels, like those of the Asphodill.

† 7 This (faith Clussus) is a comely plant, having broad and long leaues, white, foft, and lightly snipt about the edges, white, foft, and lightly snipt about the edges, white, foft, and my, and not a little bitter: it fends by many crested stalks from one root, some cubit high or more: at the tops of them grow the heads forme two or three together, consisting of ma-

fome two or three together, confifting of many feales, whofe ends are hairy, and they are fet fo orderly, that by this meanes the heads feem as they were inclosed in little nets. The floures are purple, and like those of the first

described: the seed is small and long, and of an ash colour. This Clusius calls Iacea 4 Austriaca villes capite.

Iacea capitulis hir futis Boelij.

S This hath many final cornered straked hairy trailing branches growing from the root, & those again divided into many other branches, trailing or spreading vpon the ground three or source foor long, imploying or couering a good plot of ground, whereon grow hairy leaves divided or jagged into many parts, like the leaves of sace maior, or Rocket, of a very bitter taste: at the top of each branch groweth one seally head, each scale ending with flue, six, or seven little weak prickles growing orderly like halfe the rowell of a sputre, but far less: the shower gow forth of the heads, of a light purple colour, constiting of many small floures, like those of the common saces, the bordering sources, being bigger and larger than those of the middle of the floure, each small floure being divided into flue small parts or leaves, not much vnlike those of Cyamus: the feed is small, and inclosed in down. The root perisheth when the seed is ripe.

This plant hath not been hitherto written of that I can find. Seeds of it I received from M. Willian Copy, with whom also I observed the plant, Octob. 10. 1621. he received it from Bodius 2 low-Country man. Ishn Goody, . ‡

The Place.

The two first grow commonly in energy fertile pasture. The rest grow in my garden.

The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

¶ The Names.

The later age calls it Iaceanigra, putting nigra for a difference between it and the Hearts case or Pancie, which is likewise called Iacea: it is called also Materfillon and Materfillon: in English, Mat-

fellon, Bulweed, and Knapweed.

Ppp 3

The

The Temperature and Vertues.

A These plants are of the nature of Scabious, whereof they be kindes, therefore their faculties are like, although not so proper to physicks vie.

B They be commended against the swellings of the Vvula, as is Diuels bit, but of lesse force and

The figure that was formerly in the fecond place was of the laces sertisof There-which differs from that our Awhor mesma and deferibed, whole figure we have given you in the place thereof.

CHAP. 250. Of Silver Knapweed.

The Description.

THe great filter Knapweed hath at his first comming vp divers leaves spred vpon the ground, of a deep green colour, cut and jagged as are the other Knapweeds, straked here and there with some filter lines down the same, whereof it took his symame Argenta: among which leaves riseth vp a straight stalk of the height of two or three cubits, somehat rough and brittle, dividing it selfe toward the top into other twiggy branches; on the tops whereof doe grow stoures set in scaly heads or knaps like the other Matfellons, of a gallant purple colour, confising of a number of threds or thrums thicke thrust together: after which the seeds appeare, slipperie, smooth at one end, and bearded with blacke haires at the other end, which makes it to leape and skip away when a man dorth but lightly touch it. The root is small, single, and perisheth when the seed is ripe. ‡ This is not streaked with any lines, as our Author imagined, nor called Argentes by any but himsselfe, and that very vositiy. ‡

† 1 Stæbe argentea maior. Great filuer Knapweed.







2 The fecond agreeth with the first in each respect, saving that the seases hereof are more jugged, and the filter lines or strakes are greater, and more in number, wherin consistent the difference.

‡ 4 Stæbe Rosmarini folio. Narrow leafed Knapweed.



‡ 5 Stable ex Codice Cafareo.
Thorny Knapweed.



† The leaues of this are very much divided and hoary, the stalkes some two cubits high, set also with much divided leaves that eith in soft harmsess flexible prickless at the tops of the branches stand the heads composed as it were of silver scales (whence Lobel and others have called this plant Stabe argents) and out of these silver seads come floures like those of the Blew-bottles, but of a light purple colour: the seed is small, blackish, and hairy at the tops.

3 There is another like this in each respect, but that the heads have not so white a shining silver colour; and this I have also seen growing with M. sohn Tradescant at South Lambeth.

4 To these may be added that plant which Pons hath set forth by the name of Stabe capitals.

4 To these may be added that plant which Pona hath set forth by the name of Stabe capitata Rosmania folio. It hath a whitish wooddy root, from whence arise diuers branches set with long national leads to somewhat like those of Rosemany, but like those of the Pine, of a greenish colour aboue, whitish below: at the tops of the branches grow such heads as in the first described Stabe, with slowers of somewhat a deeper purple colour: the feed is like that of Canthamus, but blackish. The root is not annual, but lasts many yeares.

5 Though these plants have of late bin vulgarly set forth by the name of Stabes, yet are they not indiged to be the true Stabe of Dissorides and the Antients, but rather of another, whose figure which we here ginewas by Dodonaus taken forth of a Manuscript in the Emperors Library; and he saith, Paludaus brought home some of the same out of Cyprus and Mored, as he returned shown is journey out of Syria the bottom leaues are said to be much divided, those on the stalks long, and only ship about the edges, and white: the floures white, contained in scaly heads like the Blewbottles, and the tops of the branches end in sharpe prickles. ‡

The Place.

These grow of themselves in fields neere common high-wayes and in vntilled places; but are strangers in England, neuerthelesse I have them in my garden.

The Time.

They spring up in Aprill, they floure in August, and the seed is ripe in September.

¶ The Names.

Siluer Knapweed is called of Lobel, Stable Salamani i.a. of Dedonaus, Appyllanthes, that is, without leaves; for the floures confift only of a number of threds, without any leaves at all: in English, filuer Knapweed, or filuer Scabious, whereof doubtleffe it is a kinde.

 \P The Nature and Vertues. The faculties of these Matsellons are not as yet found out, neither are they yied for meat or medicine.

+ The Faculties of Stoebe out of Dioscorides.

A The feed and leaves are aftringent, wherefore the decoction of them is cast up in Dysenteries, and into purulent eares, and the leaves applied in manner of a pultis are good to hinder the blackenesse of the eyes occasioned by a blow, and stop the flowing of bloud.

† The figures were formerly transposed.

CHAP. 251. Of the Blew-Bottle or Corne-Floure.





4 The Description.

He great Blew-Bottle hath long leaves fmooth, foft, downy, and fharp pointed among the caues rife sperooked and pretty thicke branches, chamfered, furrowed, and garnitonal articles with fuch leaves as are next the ground on the tops wherof fland faire blew flours weed to fine out on infining of divers little flours; can a featly backer of keap like those of Krazweed to fine out from the added at one end, fmooth at the other and thinning it heroot is much additional containing the motter of the Corne-floures) and groweth yearly into rewide its whole systematic the containing the motter of the Corne-floures.

7 Cyanus caruleus multiflorus. Double Blew-Bottles.

J I B. 2.



‡ 9 Cyanus repens latifolises. Broad leafed creeping Blew-Bottle.



8 Cyanus purpureus multissorus. Double purple Bottles.



† 10 Cyanus repens angustifolius. Small creeping Blew-Bottle.



The Temperature and Vertues.

These plants are of the nature of Scabious, whereof they be kindes, therefore their faculties are like, although not fo proper to physicks vie-

They be commended against the swellings of the Vvula, as is Diuels bit, but of lesse force and

† The figure that was formerly in the second place was of the tacas strike of Takern, which differs from that our Asthor ment and described, whole figure we have given you in the place thereof.

CHAP. 250. Of Silver Knapweed.

The Description.

"He great filuer Knapweed hath at his first comming up divers leaves fored upon the ground, of a deep green colour, cut and jagged as are the other Knapweeds, straked here and therewith some filuer lines down the same, whereof it took his syrname Argemea: among which leaves rifeth vp a straight stalk of the height of two or three cubits, somwhat rough and brittle, dividing it felfe toward the top into other twiggy branches; on the tops whereof doe grow floures fet in fealy heads or knaps like the other Matfellons, of a gallant purple colour, confifting of a number of threds or thrums thicke thrust together; after which the feeds appeare, slipperie, mooth at one end, and bearded with blacke haires at the other end, which makes it to leape and skip away when a man doth but lightly touch it. The root is small, single, and perisheth when the feed is ripe. ‡ This is not ftreaked with any lines, as our Author imagined, nor called Argentea by any but him felfe, and that very vnfitly. ‡

† I Stabe argentea major. Great filuer Knapweed.



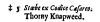




2 The fecond agreeth with the first in each respect, saving that the leaves hereof are more jugged, and the silver lines or strakes are greater, and more in number, wherin consistent the difference.

‡ 4 Stabe Rosmarini folio, Narrow leafed Knapweed.

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The leaves of this are very much divided and hoary, the stalkes some two cubits high, set also with much divided leaves that end in foft harmlesse prickles: at the tops of the branches stand the heads composed as it were of filter scales (whence Lobel and others have called this plant Stabe ar: gentea) and out of these filuer fieads come floures like those of the Blew-bottles, but of a light purple colour : the feed is fmall, blackifh, and hairy at the tops.

pie colour: the teed is imali, plackith, and many at the tops.

3. There is sanother like this in each respect, but that the heads have not so white a shining successful and this I have also seen growing with M* I thin Trade faint at South Lambeth,

4. To these may be added that plant which Pond hath set forth by the name of Stabe capitata Romarian join. It hath a whitish wood by root, from whence arise divers branches set with long marrow leaves formwhat like those of Rosemary, but liker those of the Pine, of a greenish colour above. & whitish below at the tops of the branches grow such heads as in the first described stade, with floures of somewhat a deeper purple colour: the seed is like that of cathamis, but blackish. The root is not annual, but lasts many yeares.

5 Though these plants have of late bin vulgarly set forth by the name of Stabes, yet are they not judged to be the true Stabe of Dioscorides and the Antients, but rather of another, whose figure which we here give was by Dodonaus taken forth of a Manuscript in the Emperors Library, and he faith, Paludanus brought home some of the same out of Cyprus and Morea, as the returned from his journey out of Syria: the bottom leaues are faid to be much divided, those on the stalks long, and only fnipt about the edges, and white: the floures white, contained in scaly heads like the Blewbottles, and the tops of the branches end in sharpe prickles. # .

The Place :

These grow of themselves in fields necre common high-wayes and in vntilled places; but are strangers in England,neuerthelesse I have them in my garden.

They spring up in Aprill, they floure in August, and the seed is ripe in September.

They spring up in Aprill, they floure in August, and the seed is ripe in September.

The Names.

Siluer Knapweed is called of Lobel, Stabe Salamanic: of Dodonaus, Aphyllanthes, that is, without leaves; for the floures consist only of a number of threds, without any leaves at all: in English, siluer Knapweed, or siluer Scabious, whereof doubt lesses it is a kinde.

r Knapweed, or Huer Scauseus, wherefor doublette it is a know.

¶ The Nature and Vertues.

The faculties of these Matsellons are not as yet found out, neither are they yied for meat or medicine.

- † The feed and leaves are aftringent, wherefore the decocion of them is caft vp in Dysenteries, and into purulent eares, and the leaves applied in manner of a pultis are good to hinder the blackenesse occasioned by a blow, and stop the slowing of bloud.
 - † The figures were formerly transported.

CHAP. 251. Of the Blew-Bottle or Corne-Floure.



2 Cyanus vulgaris.
Common Blew Bottle.

I The Description.

The great Blew-Bottle hath long leaves fmooth, foft, downy, and fharp pointed among the leaves rife up crooked and pretry thicke branches, chamfered, furrowed, and garnified with fuch leaves as are next the ground on the tops wherof ftand faire blew flours tending to purple, confifting of divers little flours, (ct in a fealy huske or knap like those of Knapweed: the feed is rough or bearded are one end, fmooth at the other and fining: the root is tough and long lasting (contrary to the resk of the Corne-floures) and groweth yearly into new shoots whereby it greatly encreaseth.

7 Cyanus caruleus multiflorus. Double Blew-Bottles.

L I B. 24



1-9- Cyanus repens latifolius. Broad leafed creeping Blew Bottle.



8 Cyanus purpureus multiflerus.
Double purple Bottles.



‡ 10 Cyanus repent angustifolius. Small creeping Blew-Bottle.



2 The comman. Com. floure bath leaves fored vpon the ground, of a whitish green colour, form what hacks or cut in the edges like those of corne Scabious: among which rise thuy a shake diuded into divers small branches, whereon do grow long leaves of an overworne green colour, with few cuts or none at all. The floures grow at the top of the stalks, of a blew colour, consisting of many small floures see in a scaly or chasse head like those of the Knapweeds the feed is smooth, bright shining, and wrapped in a woolly or flocky matter. The root is small and single, and perisheth when it hath perfected his seed.

3 This Bottle is like to the last described in each respect, saving in the colour of the floures, which are purple, wherein consistent the difference.

4 The fourth Bottle is also like the precedent, not differing in any point but in the floures; for as the last before mentioned are of a purple colour, contrariwile these are milke white, which sets forth the difference.

5 The violet coloured Bottle or Corne-floure is like the precedent in fialkes, leaves, feeds, and roots; the only difference is, that this bringeth floures of a Violet colour, and the others not fo.

6 Variable Corn floure is fo like the others in fialks, leaues, and proportion, that it cannot be diffinguished with words; only the floures hereof are of two colours, purple and white mixt together, wherein it different from the rest.

7 There is no difference to be found in the leaves, stalks, seed, or roots of this Corn-floure, from the other, but only that the floures hereof are of a faire blew colour, and very souble.

8 The eighth Corne-floure is like vnto the precedent without any difference at all, fauing in the colour of the floures, which are of a bright purple, that fetteth forth the difference.

† 3 This from a small root sends up diuers creeping branches some foot long, set with long hoary narrow leaves: at the tops of the stalkes stand the stoppes in sealy beads, like as the other Blew-Bottles, but of a darke purple colour. The whole plant is very bitter and vugratefull to the taste. Lobel calls this Cannu repens.

10 This is like the last described, but that the leaves are much smaller or narrower, also the seally heads of this are of a siner white silver colour, and this plant is not possessed with such bitternesses as the seal of the seal of

The first groweth in my garden, and in the gardens of Herbarists, but not wilde that I know of.

The others grow in corn fields among Wheat, Rie, Barley, and other graine: let's sowne in gardens, and by cunning looking to doth oft times become of other colours, and some also double, as hath beene touched in their seuerall descriptions.

† The two last grow wilde about Montpellier in France. †

¶ The Time.

They bring forth their floures from the beginning of May to the end of Harueft.

¶ The Names.

The old Herbariste call it Cyanus flos, of the blew colour which it naturally hath: most of the later fort following the common Germane name, call it Flos framentorum: for the Germanes name is Combiument: in low-Dutch Combiument: in French, Blaucole, and Bluet: in Italian, Fior aname pefe, and Bluetie; i. Ceris blad; and Battifeula, or Baptifeula, as though it should be called Blaptifeula, because it hindereth and annoyeth the Reapers, by dulling and turning the edges of their ficles in reaping of corne: in English it is called Blew-Bottle, Blew-Blow, Corne-Soure, and hurt-Sicle. ‡ Fabius Columna would haue it to be the Papaer frameum or L. altern of the Antients, ‡

A The faculties of these sources are not yet sufficiently known. Sith there is no vie of them in physicke, we will leave the rest that might be said to a further consideration notwithstanding some haue thought the common Blew-Bottle to be of temperature something cold, and therefore good against the inflammation of the eyes, as some thinke.

CHAP.

CHAP. 252. Of Goats Beard, or Go to bed at noone.

The Description.

Totats-beard, or Go to bed at noone hath hollow flalks, smooth, and of a whitish green colour, whereupon do grow long leaues crested downe the middle with a swelling rib, sharp pointed, yeedding a milkie juice when it is broken, in shape like those of Garlick: from the bosome of which leaues thrust forth small tender stalks, set with the like leaues, but lesser: the shoures grow at the top of the stalks, consisting of a number of purple leaues, shaft to use as it were with a little yellow dust, set about with nine or ten sharp pointed green leaues: the whole shoure resembles a Stat when it is spred abroad; for it shutteth it selfe at twelue of the clock, and sheweth not his face open untill the next daies Sunne doth make it soure anew, whereupon it was called Go to bed at noone: when these floures be come to their full maturitie and ripenesse, they grow into a downy Blow-ball like those of Dandelion, which is carried away with the winde. The feed is long, hauing at the end one peece of that downy matter hanging at it. The root is long and single, with some set where the next of a milky juice when it is set up broken, as dothall she well of the seed, yeelding much quantitie of a milky juice when it is set up broken, as dothall she well of the seed, yeelding much quantitie of a milky juice when it is set up broken, as dothall she well of the seed, yeelding much quantitie of a milky juice when it is set up broken, as dothall she well of the seed.

angic, with some tew threas thereto annexed, which perines when it hath perioded his seed, yeelding much quantitie of a milky juice when it is cut or broken, as doth all the reft of the plant.

2 The yellow Goats beard hath the like leaues, falks, 500, feed, and downed blow balls that
the other hath, and also yeeldeth the like quantitie of milke, informeth that if the pilling while it
is greene be pulled from the stalks, the milky juice followesth: but when it hath there remained a
little while it waxeth yellow. The floures hereof are of a gold yellow colour, and have not such
long green leaues to garnish it withall, wherein consistent the difference.

1 Tragopogon purpurcum: Purple Goats-beard.

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2 Tragopogon luteum. Yellow Goats-beard.





3 There is another small fort of Goats-beard or Go to bed at noone, which hath a thicke roof full of a milky sap, from which rise vp many leaues spred vpon the ground, very long, narrow, thin, and like vnto those of graffe, but thicker and grosser; among which rise vp tender stakes, on the tops whereof do stand faire double yellow sloures like the precedent, but lesser. The whole plant

yeeldeth a milkie sap or juice as the others do: it perishes like as the other when it hath persected his seed. This may be called Tragopogon minus angustifolium, Little narrow leaved Goats-beard.

¶ The Place.

The first growes not wild in England that I could euer see or heare of, except in Lancashire on the banks of the river Chalder, necre to my Lady Heikith house, two miles from Whawley: it is sown in gardens for the beauty of the shoures almost euery where. The others grow in medows in settil pastures in most places of England. It growes plentifully in most of the sields about London, as at Islington, in the medows by Redrifte, Deptord, and Putney, and in divers other places.

They floure and flourish from the beginning of Iune to the end of August.

¶ The Names.

Goats-beard is called in Greeke, worden in Latine, Ratha hirei, and alfo Come-in high-Dutch, Bocchaert: in low-Dutch, Josephes bloemen; in French, Barke de bouc, and Saffirj: in Italiaa, Saffiries: in Spanish, Barke Catrana: in English, Goats beard, Iosephs floure, Star of Ierusalem, Noon. tide, and Goto bed at noone.

The Temperature.
These herbes are temperate between heate and moisture.

¶ The Vertues:

A The roots of Goats-beard boiled in wine and drunk; affwageth the pain and pricking stitches of the sides.

The same boiled in water untill they be tender, and buttered as parsneps and carrots, are a most pleasant and wholesome meate, in delicate taste far surpassing either Parsnep or Carrot: which meat procures appetite, warmeth the stomacke, preuaileth greatly in consumptions, and strengthenth those that haue been sicke of a long lingring disease.

CHAP. 253. Of Vipers-graffe.

1 Viperaria, sine Scorzonera Hispanica. Common Vipers grasse. 2 Viperaria humilis. Dwarfe Vipers graffe.





† 3 Piperaria Pannenica. Austrian Vipers graffe.

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5 Viperaria Pannonica angustifolia. Narrow leaued Vipers grasse.



‡ 4 Piperaria angustifolia elatior. Hungary Vipers grasse.



The Description.

THe first of the Viper graffes hath long broad leaues, fat, or ful bodied, vineuen about the edges, sharpe pointed, with a hight swolne ribbe downe the middle, and of an ouer-worne colour, tending to the colour of Vigade a among which rifeth vp a shiffe shake, finouch and plaine, of two cubits high, whereon do grow such leaues as those next the ground. The flours shand on the top of the stalkes, constituing of many finally yellow leaues thicke thrust together, very double, as are those of Goats-beard, whereofit is a kinde, as are all the rest that doe follow in this present chapter: the root is long, thicke, very brittle, continuing many yeers, yeelding great increase of roots, blacke without, white within, and yeelding a milke juyce, as doe the leaues also, like vato the Goates-beard.

The dwarfe Vipers graffe differeth not from the precedent, fauing that it is altogether leffer, wherein especially confishen the difference.

† 3 The broad leaved Austrian Vipers, graffe hath broad leaves sharpe pointed, vnewen about the edges, of a blewish greene colour-the stalke rifeth up to the height of a foot or better on the top whereof doe stand faire yellow shower, very double, greater and breader than any of the rest

of a reasonable good finell. The feed followeth, long and sharpe, like with those of Goates-heard. The root is thicke, long, and full of milkie juyce, as are the leaves a like to those of Goates-heard, a The narrow leaved Hungary Vipers-grasse hath long leaves like to those of Goates-heard, but longer and narrower, among which rifeth vp a slender hollow stalke, shifte and smooth, on the top whereof do stand faire double floures of a faire blew colour tending to purple, in shape like the other of his kinde, of a pleasant sweet smell, like the smell of sweet balls made of Benzom, The seed is conteined in small cups like those of Goates-beard, wrapped in a downy matter, that is carried as contened in maintenes has time of Soutes-beaus, wrapped in a downy mainter, that is carried away with the winde. The root is not fo thicke nor long as the others, very fingle, bearded at the top, with certaine hairy thrums yeelding a milky juyce of a refinous tafte, and somewhat sharpe withall. It endureth the Winter enen as the others do.

† 5. This (whose figure was by our Author put to the last description) hath leaves like those of Goates-beard, but stiffer and shorter, amongst which there growes vpa short hollow stalke some or Goarcs-ocardout titlet and more, among which was goods of soft about the format of the handfull high, let with a few front leaues, bearing a yellow floure at the top, almost like that of the laft faue one, but leffe: the feed is conteined in fuch cups as the common Vipers-graffe, and being ripe is carried away with the leaft winde. The root is blacke with a wrinkled barke, and full of milkohaning the head hairy as allo the last described hath. This by Clusius is called Scorfenera hu.

milis angustifolia Pannonica. L The Place and Time.

Most of these are strangers in England. The two first described do grow in my Garden. The rest are rouched in their feuerall titles.

They floure and flourish from May to the end of July.

The Names,

Vipers graffe is called of the Spaniards, Scor Zonera, which foundeth in Latine Viperaria, or Viperina, or Serpentaria, so called because it is accounted to be of force and efficacy against the poysons of Vipers and serpents, for Vipera or a viper is called in Spanish Scurzo : it hath no name either in the high or low Dutch, nor in any other, more than hath been faid, that I can reade : in English we may call it Scorzoner, after the Spanish name, or Vipers graffe.

They are hot and moist as are the Goats-beards.

The Pertues.

It is reported by those of great judgement, that Vipers-graffe is most excellent against the infections of the plague, and all poylons of venomous beafts, and especially to cure the bitings of vipers, (of which there be very many in Spaine and other hot countries, yet have I heard that they have beene feene in England) if the juyce or herbe be drunke.

It helpeth the infirmities of the heart, and such as vie to swoune much : it cureth also them that

haur the falling fickenetic, and fuch as are troubled with giddine fic in the fiead.

The root being eaten either rolled in embers, fodden, or raw, doth make a man metry; and semo-

The foot condited with fugar, as are the foots of Eringes and fuch like worke the like effects: but those familiarly, being thus dreffed. Formerly there were fix figures in this chapter, whereof the first and fourth were both of one plant, and the fifth which was of the Sanfances

CHAP. 254. Of Marigolds.

This can be seen as

The Description.

The greatest double Marigold hath many large, fat, broad leaves, springing immediatly from a fibrous or threddy root; the vpper sides of the leaves are of a deepe greene, and the lowerside of a more light and shining greene: among which side up stakes somewhat haire, and also somewhat haire and somewhat hair can be autisally round, very large sind double, something tweet, with a certaine strong smell, of a light saffron colour, or like pure golds from the which follow a number of long crooked seeds, especially the outmone that fland about the edges of the floure, which being former commonly bring forth fluck floures, whereas contrariwife thoid deed in the middle are lefter, and for the most part bring forth fluck floures as that was from whence it was taken.

2 The common double Marigold hath many fat, thicke, crumpled leaves fet youn a groffe and a neconing or the real good and provided the development of the partition of the real function of the real functions and the real function of the real functions are the real functions and the real functions are the real functions as the first described. The root is thicket and hard, with some threads annealed thereto. 1. 2. Calendula major polyanthos. The great double Marigold.

LIB. 2/



6 Calendula simplici flore. Single Marigold.



4 Calendula multiflora orbiculata Double globe Marigold.



7. Calendala prolifera. Fruitfull Marigold.



The smaller or finer leafed double Marigold groweth vpright, having for the most part one ftem or fat spongeous stalke, garnished with smooth and flat leaves confusedly. The floures grow at the top of the imall branches, very double, but leffer than the other, confifting of more fine jaggednesse, and of a faire vellow gold colour. The root is like the precedent.

4 The Globe flouring Marigold hath many large broad leaves rifing immediately forth of the ground, among which rifeth vp a stalke of the height of a cubit, dividing it selfe toward the top into other smaller branches, set or garnished with the like leaves, but confusedly, or without order. The floures grow at the tops of the stalkes, very double; the small leaves whereof are set in comely order by certaine rankes or rowes, as fundry lines are in a Globe, trauerfing the whole compasse of the same; whereupon it tooke the name orbiculata.

The fifth fort of double Marigold differeth not from the last described, saying in the colour of the floures; for this plant bringeth forth floures of a straw or light yellow colour, and the others not fo, wherein confisteth the difference.

‡ All these five here described, and which formerly had so many figures, differ nothing bur in the bigneffe and littleneffe of the plants and floures, and in the intenseneffe and remisneffe of their colour, which is either orange, yellow, or of a straw colour. ‡

6 The Marigold with fingle floures differeth not from those with double floures, but in that it confishesh of fewer leaves, which we therefore terme single, in comparison of the rest, and that maketh the difference.

7 This fruitfull or much bearing Marigold is likewife called of the vulgar fort of women Tacke-an-apes on horse backe: it hath leaves, stalkes, and roots like the common fort of Marigold. differing in the shape of his flours, for this plant doth bring forth at the top of the stalke one floure like the other Marigolds; from the which feart forth fundry other small floures, yellow likewise. and of the same fashion as the first, which if I be not deceived commeth to passe per accident, or by chance, as Nature oftentimes liketh to play with other floures, or as children are borne with two thumbes on one hand, and such like, which living to be men, do get children like vnto others; even fo is the feed of this Marigold, which if it be fowen, it brings forth not one floure in a thousand like the plant from whence it was taken.

The other fruitfull Marigold is doubtleffe a degenerate kind, comming by chance from the feed of the double Marigold, whereas for the most part the other commeth of the feed of the fingle floures, wherein confifteth the difference. ‡ The floure of this (wherein the only difference confifts) you shall finde express at the bottome of the fourth figure. ‡

9 Calendula Alpina. Mountaine Marigold.



9 The Alpish or mountaine Marigold. which Lobelius letteth downe for Nardus Celtica, or Plantage Alpina, is called by Tabernamontanus, Caltha, or Calendula Alpina: and because I see it rather resembles a Marigold, than any other plant, I have not thought it amisse to insert it in this place, leaving the confideration thereof vnto the friendly Reader, or to a further confideration, because it is a plant that I am not well acquainted withall, yet I do reade that it bath a thicke root, growing aflope under the upper crust of the earth, of an aromaticall or spicie taste, and fomewhat biting, with many threddy ffrings annexed thereto: from which rife vp broad thicke and rough leaves of an ouerworn green colour, not valike to those of Plantaine: among which there rifeth vp a rough and tender stalke set with the like leaues : on the top wherof commeth forth a fingle yellow floure, paled about the edges with small leaves of a light yellow, tending to a fraw colour; the middle of the floure is composed of a bundle of threds, thicke thrust together, such as is in the middle of the field Daifie, of a deepe yel-

† This plant is all one with the two deferibed in the next Chapter: they vary onely

thus; the stalkes and leaves are sometimes hairy, otherwhiles smooth; the floure is yellow, or else blew. I having three figures ready cut, thinke it not amiffe to give you one to expresse each va-

to Thewilde Marigold is like vnto the fingle garden Marigold Jour altogether leffer, and the whole plant perificit at the first approach of Winter, and recovered it fells agains by falling of

The Place. ...

These Marigolds, with double floures especially, are set and sowne in Gardens : the rest, their titles do fet forth their naturali being.

¶ The Time. The Marigold floureth from Aprill of Mayronen untill Winter, and in Winter alfo, if it bee

The Names.

The Marigold is called Galendula: it is to be seene in stoure in the Calends almost of every moneth: it is also called Chrylanthemum, of his golden colour: of some, Caltha, and Caltha Poetarum whereof Columella and Virgil doewrite, faying, That Califa is a floure of a yellow colour ewhereof Virgil in his Bucolickes, the fecond Ecloge, writeth thus:

Tum Cofia atque alijs intexens suauibus berbie

And then they spike and fuch fiveet herbes in the And paint the Iacinth with the Marigold.

Columella alfo in his tenth booke of Gardens hath these words:

L 1 B. 2.

Candida Leucoia & flauentia Lumina Caltha.

Stock-Gillofloures exceeding white, And Marigolds most yellow bright.

It is thought to be Gromphena Pling . in low Dutch it is called, South though Aingleblunten; in French, Soufi & Goude: in Italian, Fier d'agus mefe : in Englith, Marigolds and

The Temperature and Vertues,

The floure of the Marigold is of temperature hot, almost in the fecond degree, especially when A it is dry: it is thought to strengthen and comfort the heart very much, and also to withstand poyfon, as also to be good againg pession a Reception and the same the good againg pession as a surface of the same the sam

But the leaves of the herbe are hotter; for there is in them a certaine biting, but by reason of the B moisture joyned with it, it doth not by and by shew it selfe; by meaner of which moisture they mollifie the belly, and procure folublenesse if it bevsed as a pot-herbe.

Fuchfim writeth, That if the mouth be washed with the juyce it helpeth the tooth-achg.

The floures and leaves of Marigolds being distilled, and the water dropped into red and watery D eies, ceafeth the inflammation, and taketh away the paine.

Conserue made of the floures and sugar taken in the morning fasting, cureth the trembling of E

the heart, and is also given in time of plague or pestilence, or corruption of the aire.

The yellow leaves of the floures are dried and kept throughout Dutchiand against Winter, to F put into broths, in Physicall potions, and for diuers other purpoles, in such quantity, that in some Grocers or Spice-sellers houses are to be found barrels filled with them, and retailed by the penny more or leffe, infomuch that no broths are well made without dried Marigolds.

CHAP. 255. Of Germane Marigolds,

The Description.

olden Marigold with the broad leafe doth forthwith bring from the ground leafe to fing leaves fored your the ground, broad, greene, something rough in the voper part vadementh smooth, and of a light greene colour: among which spring vn flendes flatters cubit.

high, something hearic, having three or source joynts, out of every one whereof grow two leaves set one right against another, and oftentimes little flender flems, on the tops wherof fland broad round floures like those of Ox-eie, or the come Marigold, having a round ball in the middle (such as is in the middle of those of Camouili) bordered about with a pale of white yellow leaves. The whole floure turneth into downe that is carried away with the winde ; among which downe is found long blackish seed. The root consisteth of threddy strings.

† 2 The leffer fort hath foure or five leaves spred vpon the ground like vnto those of the last described, but altogether lesseand thorternamong which rifeth up a sender fallet two hands high; on the top whereof stand such floures as the precedent, but not so large, and of a blew colour.

These two here described, and that described in the ninth place of the foregoing chapter are all but the varieties of one & the same plant differing as I have shewed in the foregoing chapter. ‡

1 Chryfanthemum latifolium. Golden Marigold with the broad leafe. 2 Chryfanthemum latifalium minus. The leffer Dutch Marigold.





The Place.

They be found enery where in vntilled places of Germany, and inwoods, but are strangers in

I The Time. They are to be seene with their floures in Iune, and Iuly, in the Gardens of the Low-countries. The Names.

Golden Marigold is called in high Dutch, to all the first would have it to be A-lifma Dioscoridia; which is also called Damasonium, but vaproperly; therefore we must rather call it Chrysanthemum latifulium, than rashly attribute unto it the name of Alisma. 2 This plant indeed is a Derenicum and the figure in the precedent chapter by Cluffus is fet forth by the name of Dereninicum 6. Pannonicum : Matthiolus calls this plant Alifma : Gefner, Caltha Alpina : Dodonaus, Chryfanthemum latifolium : Pena and Lobel, Nardus Celtica altera. Now in the Historia Lugd it is fet forth in foure severall places by three of the former names; and pag, 1169. by the name of Piarmica montana

It is not and dry in the second degree being greene, but in the third being dry.

sup detaclous or could be The Former's restillar for miss and

The women that line about the Alpawonderining commend the root of this plant against the fuffocation of the mother, the ftoppings of the couries, the greene fickenesse and fuch like affects inmaids. Hiffmalogd. Another constitute and smoothed editorion. Id go are add and existing greeners as o no week after the transport or never

CHAP. 350 min Of Corne-Marigold.

all the season to thought the stronger Orne Marigold or golden Corne floure bath a fost stalke, hollow, and of a greene colout, wherupon do grow great leaves, much hact and cut into divers fections, and placed confu fedly or out of ordersypon the top of the branches stand faire star-like flours, yellow in the middle, and such likewife is the pale or border of leases that compaffeth the foft ball in the middle like that in the middle of Camomill floures, of a reasonable pleasant smel. The roots are full of fluings, or and in the congruent of the arabo e ar

t 1: Chryfanthemum fegetum Come Marigold

LIB. 2.

2 Chryfanthemum Valentinum. Corne Marigold of Valentia





2 The golden floure of Valentia hath a thick fat flalk; rough, vneuen, and fomewhat crooked, whereupon do grow long leaues, confifting of a long middle rib, with divers little fether-like leaues fer thereon without order. The floures grow at the top of the flalks, composed of a yellow shremmie matter, fuch as in the middle of the Camomili floures, and is altogether like the Come Marigold last deferibed, fauing it doth want that bordet or pale of little leaves that doe compatie the ball or head: the root is thicke, tough, and difperfeth it felfe far abroad.

3 To thefe may be added divers other, as the Chryfanbens Alpins, of Clufin and his Chryfanben. mum Creicum, & others. The first of these small mountain Marigolds of Chifine his description bash. leanes like those of white Wormewood, but greener and thicker, the stalkes grow force handfull: high, fet with few and much divided leaves gand at the tops, as in an umbell, they carry fornedozen

floures more or lesse, not much valike in shape, colour, and smell, to those of the common lacebea, or Ragwort. The root is somewhat thicke, and puts forth many long white sibres. It shows in Iuly and August, and grower upon the Alpes of Stiria. Classic calls it Chrysanbemum Alpinum. 1.

4 The second of his description hath many leaves at the root, like to the leaves of the male Sothernwood, but of a lighter and brighter greene, and of no unpleasant smell, though the taste be bitterish and ungratefull; in the middest of the leaves grow up stalkes some foot high, divided as their tops into fundry branches, which carry each of them two or three floures bigger than, yet like those of the common Camomill, but without smell, and wholly yellow : the root is fibrous, blackish and much spreading. It floures in August, and growes in the like places as the former, Banhine judges this to be the Achillan montana Artemiliatennifolia facie of the Adger and the Ageratum ferulaceum in the Hift. Lugd. But I cannot be of that opinion; yet I indge the Achillan montana and Ageratum ferulaceum to be but of the same plant." But different from this, and that chiefly in that it bath many more, and those much lesse floures than those of the plant here figured and de-

5 Now should I have given you the Historie of the Chryfanthenum Creticum of the same Authour, but that my friend M. Goodyer hath faued me the labour, by fending an exact description thereof, together with one or two others of this kinde, which I thinke fit here to give you.

‡ 3 Chryfantbemam Alpinum 1.Cluf. Small mountaine Marigold.







Chryfanthemum Creticum primum Clafi, pag . 334.

The stalkes are round, straked, branched, hard, of a whitish greene, with a very little pith within; neere three foot high: the leanes grow out of order, divided into many parts, and those againe snipt or divided, of the colour of the stalkes: at the tops of the stalkes and branches grow great floures, bigger than any of the rest of the Corne-stoures, forth of scaly heads, consisting of twelve or more broad leaues apiece, notched at the top, of a thining colden colour at the first, which after turne to a pale, whitifu, or very light yellow, and grow round about a large yellow ball, of finell formewhat fweet. The flourer past, there commeth abundance of feed closely compact or thrust together, and it is short, blunt at both ends, straked, of a salue colour, som what stat, and of a reasonable bignes. The

‡ 5 Chryfanthemum Creticum Candy Corne Marigold.

LIB. 2.



root is whitish, neere a fingers bignesse, short, with many threds hanging thereat, and perisheth when the feed is ripe; and at the Spring groweth vp againe by the falling of the feed.

Chry anthemum Betieum Boely, inferiptum,

The stalks are round, straked, reddish brown. divided into branches, containing a foungious white pith within, a cubit high the leaves grow out of order, without foot stalkes, about three inches long, and an inch broad, norched about the edges, not at all divided, of a darke greene colour: the floures grow at the tops of the stalkes and branches, forth of great scaly heads, containing twentie leaves apiece or more, notched at the top, of a thining yellow colour, growing about a round yellow ball, of a reasonable good smell, very like those of the common Chryfanthemum fegetum : the feed groweth like the other, and is very small, long, round, crooked and whitish : the root is small whitifh, threddy, and perisheth also when the feed is ripe.

Chrafanthemum tennifolium Beticum Boelij.

The stalks are round, small, straked, reddish fomewhat hairie, branched, a cubit high, or higher: the leaves are fmal, much divided, jagged, and very like the leaves of Cornla fatida:

the floures are yellow, shining like gold com-posed of thirteene or sourteene leaues a piece, notched at the top, set about a yellow ball, also like the common Chryfanthemum fegetum : the feed groweth amongst white flattish scales, which are closely compacted in a round head together, and are small, flat, grayish, and broad at the top: the root is small, whitish, with a few threds, and dyeth when the seed is ripe. Iuly 28.1621. lobs

The Place.

The first groweth among corne, and where corne hath been growing : it is found in some places with leaves more jagged, and in others leffe. The fecond is a stranger in England.

I The Time.

They floure in Iuly and August.

1.1.7

The Names.

These plants are called by one name in Greeke, of the golden glittering colour, as many in High Durch, Soant Johans blum: in Low Durch, Motelaer: in English, Corne Marigold, yellow Corne floure, and golden Corne floure.

There bediuers other floures called Chrysanhemum also, as Batrachien, a kinde of yellow Crow foot, Heliochryson, but these golden floures differ from them.

¶ The Temperature.

They are thought tobe of a meane temperature betweene heat and moissure. The Vertues.

The stalkes and leaves of Corne Marigold, as Dissertides saith, are eaten as other pot-herbes are. The floures mixed with wax, oile, rofine, and frankinsence, and made up into a seare-cloth, waste B away cold and hard fwellings.

The herbe it felfe drunke, after the comming forth of the bath, of them that have the yellow C jaundise, doth in short time make them well coloured.

The Course that was in the first place was of the Chrysnikonson of Aforthists, which is a fixanger with regard the Assume of it are small Machine of Fourteen and the Chrysnikonson of the Chrysnikonson of Aforthists, the fixanger with regard the Assume of Fourteen and wholly yellow.

3 Buphthalmum vulgare.

White Oxe eie.

CHAP. 257. Of Oxe-Eie.

The Description.

The plant which we have called Buphthalmum, or Oxe-eie, hath flender stalkes growing from the roots, three, source or more, a foot high, or higher, about which be green leaves finely jagged like to the leaves of Fenell, but much lesser; the stource in the tops of the stalks are great, much like to Marigolds, of a light yellow colour, with yellow threds in the middle, after which commeth up a little head or knap like to that of red Mathes before described, called Adonic, consisting of many seeds iet together. The roots are stender, and nothing but strings, like to the roots of blacke Ellebor, whereof it hath beene taken to be a kinde.

2 The Oxe-eie which is generally holden to be the true Buybi halmum, hath many leaves fpred vpon the ground, of a light greene colour, laied far abroad like wings, consisting of very many fine jags, servon a tender middle rib: a mong which spring vp diuers stalks, sliffe and brittle, vpon the top whereof do grow faire yellow leaves, fer about a head or ball of thrummie matter, such as is in the middle of Gammomill, like a border or pale. The root is tongh and thicke, with certain strings

fastned thereto.

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3 The white Oxe-cic hath small vpright stalkes of a foot high, whereon do grow long leaues, composed of divers small leaues, and those sing about the edges like the treeth of a saw. The shours grow on the tops of the stalks, in shape like those of the other Oxe-cie; the middle part whereof is likewise made of a yellow substance, but the pale or border of little leaues are exceeding white, like those of great Dasc, called Consistance miner wise nm. The root is long, creeping alongst under the vpper crust of the earth, whereby it greatly increases. The root is long, creeping alongst under the vpper crust of the earth, whereby it greatly increases. The root is long, creeping alongst under the vpper crust of the earth, whereby it greatly increases. The root is long, creeping alongst under the vpper crust of the earth, whereby it greatly increases. The root of under one of the stalk and the same than the same stalks are the same stalks. The same stalks are the same stalks. The same stalks are the same stalks.

Buphthalmum sive Helleborm niger ferulaceus.

Oxo-cic.







hapter we in the first place have described five find not among the old we into the

The Place.

The two first grow of themselves in Germany, Bohemia, and in the Gardens of the Low-countries; of the first I hause a plant in my Garden. The last growth in barren pastures and fields almost every where.

The last is also a stranger with vs. for any thing that I know or can learne 3 benther can I conjecture what our Authour meant here: first in that be faid the sloures of this were white, and secondly in that is grew in barren pastures and fields almost every where. ‡

They floure in May and Iune. The last in August.

The Names.

Touching the naming of the first of those plants the later writers are of duers opinions: some would haue it to be a kind of Perstrum nigrum, black Helleborsother-some Confligo, and againe, others, Stefamojides, and some, Elleborafrum: But there be found two kinds of blacke Elleboramong the old writers, one with a lease like vnto Laurel, with the fruit of Stefamomenthe other with a lease like that of the Plane tree, wieh the feed of Carthamus, or Bashard Saftron. But it is most entident, that this Buphthalmum. In Brailish Oversign with the publish Oversign which

mum, in English, Oxe-eie, which in this Chapter we in the first place have described, doth agree with neither of these what form Gonfiles is of, we find not among the old writers, Pling, 26, tap., faith, That in his time it was found among it the Marfi. & was a prefent remedy for the infirmity of the lungs of fivine, and of all kind of cattel, though it were but drawne through the cate. Colomella in his 6,000ke,chap.5, doth also fay, that in the mountaines called Marsi there is very great store thereof, and that it is very, helpfull to all kind of cattell, and he telleth how and in what manner it must be put into the care, the roots also of our Oxe-cie are faid to cure certaine infirmities of cattell, if they be put into the flit or bored eare: but it followeth not that for the same reason it should be Confiles; and it is an ordinary thing to finde out plants that are of a like force and quality : for Plm doth testifie in his 25, booke, 5, chapter, That the roots also of blacke Ellebor can do the same a it cureth (faith he) the cough in cattell, if it be drawne through the eare, and taken out again the next day at the same house: which is likewise most certaine by experiments of the country men of our age; who do cure the diseases of their car-sell with the roots of common black Bilebor. The roots of white Bilebor also de the like, as Affrfor and after him Hierocles doth write: who notwithflanding do not thrush the poots of white Ellebox into the care, but under the skin of the breft called the dew lapt after which manner also Feetican Remove doth vie Canfiligo, in his firshbooks of the suring of gastell, chapter 12. installed, Of the cure of the infirmities under the skin : although in his 3, booke a chapter, de Males, he weiteth, that they also must be fastned thorow the eare; which things do sufficiently declare, that fundry plants have oftentimes like faculties: and that it doth not a all follow by the same reason, that our Oxecie is Confiligo, because it doth cure discases in cartell as well as Confilige doth. But if we must consecure by the faculties, Confligs then finuld be White Elicber vior Meanin vieth Confligs to the A way fame manher that Abhrem and thieracles do vie White Ellebor. This suspicion is made the greater, because it is thought that Meretin hath taken this manner of curing from the Contains, for which cause also most doe take Constitute to be nothing else but white Ellebor: the which if it be fo, then shall this present Oxe-eie much differ from Consiligo; for it is nothing at all like to White Pilebor.

And that the same is not Sefamoides, either the first or the second, it is better knowne, than needfull to be confuted.

a great a large of the property of the control of the transfer and health Of French Marigold, or African Marigold.

Of the Historie of Plants.

He great double African Marigold hath a great long browne reddish stalke, crested. furrowed and fomewhat knobby, dividing it felfe toward the top into other branches; whereupon grow leaues composed of many fmall leaues set vpon a middle rib by couples, much like unto the leanes of wilde Valerian, bearing at the top very faire and beautifull double yellow flours, greater and more double than the greatest Damask Rose, of a strong smel, but not unpleasant. The floures being past, there succeedeth long black flat feed: the whole plant perishes at the first approch of Winter.

2 There is little difference betweene this and the precedent, or last described, saving that this plant is much leffer, and bringeth forth more frore of floures, which maketh the difference: ‡ And we may therefore call it Flos Aphricanus minor multiflorus, The small double African Marigold. ‡

I Flos Aphricanus major Polyanthos. The great A frican double Marigold.

3 Flos Aphricanus major simplici flore. The great fingle French Marigold.





3 The fingle great Africane Marigold, bath a thicke root, with fome fibres annexed thereto; from which rifeth vp a thicke stalke chamfered and surrowed, of the height of two cubits, diuided from which flieth up a thicke stalke chamtered and turrowed, of the height of two cubits, duited into other small branches; whereupon are fee long leatues; compact or composed of many little, leaues like those of the Ash tree, of a strong small, yet not very supleasant; on the top of the branches do grow yellow single shoures, composed in the middle of a hundle of yellow through the thirds together, paled about the edges with a border of yellow. Leaues; after which commends band blacke seed. The whole plant perisher high the first frost, and must be sowney yerely as the other sources.

4 The common Africane, or as they vulgarly terme it French Marigold, hath imall grake and tender branches trailing upon the ground, reeling and leaning this way and baseway, before with leanes confifting of many particular leanes, indented about the edges, which being being being the funne, or to the light, are facile to be full of holes like a ficie, even as those of Saint Johns

This fame also is unproperly called Helleborastrum; for that may aptly be called Helleborastrum which hath the forme and likenesse of Hellebor; and this Oxe-eie is nothing at all like to Ellebor. For all which causes it seemeth that none of these names agree with this plant, but only the name Bushthalmum, with whose description which is extant in Dioscorides, this plant doth most aprly agree. We take it to be the right Ox e-eie; for Oxe-eie bringeth forth slender foft stalkes, and hath leaves of the likenesse or similitude of Fennell leaues: the sloure is yellow, bigger than that of Cammomill, even such an one is this present plant, which doch so exquisitly expresse that forme or likenesse of Fennell leaves, both in stendernesse and manifold jaggednesse of the leaves, as no other little leafed herbe can doe better; fothat without all doubt this plant feemeth to be the true and right Oxe-eie, Oxe-eie is called Cachla, or rather Caltha; but Caltha is Calendula, or Marigold, which we faid that our Oxe eie in floure did neerest represent. There are some that would have Buchthal. mum or Oxe-cie to be Chryfanthemum, and fay that Dioscorides hath in fandry places, and by diners names intreated of this herbe, but if those men had somewhat more diligently weighed Dioscorides his words, they would have been of another minde: for although descriptions of either of them do in many things agree, yet there is no property wanting that may thew the plants to differ. The leaves of Chry (anthemum are faid to be divided and cut into many fine jags; and the leaves of Buphthalmum to be like the leaves of Fennell: for all things that be finely jagged and cut into many parts have not the likenes of the leaves of Fennell. Moreover, Diofcorides faith, that Chryfanthemum doth bring forth a floure much glittering, but he telleth not that the floure of Buphthalmum, or Oxe-cie is much g'ittering, neither doth the floure of that which we have fet downe glitter, fo that it can or ought to bee faid to glitter much. Doe not these things declare a manifest difference betweene Bubbthalmum and Chrysanthemum, and confirme that which we have fet downe to be the true and right Oxe cie ? we are of that minde, let others thinke as they will fand they that would have Chryfanthe. mun to be Buphthalmum, let them feeke out another, if they deny this to be Oxe-eie: for that which we and others baue described for Chrysanthemum cannot be the true Buphthalmum or Oxe-eie; for the leaves of it are not like Fennell, such as those of the true Buphthalman ought to be.

The Temperature.

But concerning the faculties, Mathiolus faith, that all the Physicions and Apothecaries in Bohemia vie the roots of this Oxe-eie in stead of those of blacke Ellebor, namely for diseases in cattell: but he doth not affirme that the roots hereof in medicines are substitutes, or quad pro quo, for, faith he, I do remember that I once faw the roots hereof in a sufficient big quantitie put by certain Phyfitions into decoctions which were made to purge by fiege, but they rurged no more than if they had not bin put in at all : which thing maketh it most plane, that it cannot be any of the Ellebors, although it hath been vied to be faitned through the eares of cartell for certaine difeases, and doth cure them as Ellebor doth. The roots of Gentian do mightily open the orifices of Fiftulaes, which betoo narrow, fo do the roots of Aristolechia, or Birthwort, or Briony, or pieces of formges, which notwithflanding do much differ one from another in other operations: wherefore though the roots of Oxe-eie can do something like vnto blacke Ellebor, yet for all that they canot perform all those things that the same can. We know that thornes, stings, splinters of wood, and such like, bring pain, cause inflammations, draw vnto them humors from the parts neere adjoyning, if they be fastined in any part of the body; no part of the body is here without paine; the which is encreased if any thing be thrust through, or put into the wound speraduenture also it any other thing beside be put into the flit or bored eare, the same effect would follow which happed by the root of this plant thrust innotwithstanding we here affirme nothing, we onely make way for curious men to make more dili. gent fearch touching the operations hereof.

**Cluffun affirmes, that when he came to Vienna in Auftria, this was vulgarly bought, fold, and yield for the true blacke Ellebor, the ignorance of the Physicions and Apothecaries in the knowledge of simples was such to make vie of this so far different plant, when as they had the true black Hellebor growing plentifully wilde within feuer miles of the citie, the which afterward vpon his admonition, they made vie of. ‡

The Pertues.

Breeze of the William of the Dioferides faith, that the floures of Oxeseie made up in a feare-cloth doe affinage and wafte away cold hard (wellings) and it is reported that if they be drunke by and by after bathing, they make them in short time well coloured that have beene troubled with the yellow jaundife. dients 3 general was with control and install install install in the property of the control of the contr

Chitabe cofuted.

And that the Amelia on the addition of hittorebelled of the action and another

woort : the floures standar the top of the springy branches forth of long cups or husks, confisting woor: the flowres trand at the top of the ipringy prancies forth of long cups of nusks, contining of eight of the final leaves, yellow widemeath, on the vpper fide of a deeper yellow tending to the colour of a darke crimfon veluet, as also fort in handling: but to describe the colour in words, it is not possible, but this way; lay vpon paper with a pensil a yellow colour called Masticot, which being dry, lay the same ouer with a little saffron steeped in water or wine, which settleth forth most liuely the colour. The whole plant is of a most ranke and vnwholesome smell, and perisheth at the first frost.

4 Flos Aphricanus minor simplici flore. The fmall French Marigold.



The Place.

They are cherished and sowne in gardens euery yere: they grow every where almost in A-fricke of themselves, from whence wee first had them, and that was when Charles the fifth, Emperor of Rome made a famous conquest of Tunis; whereupon it was called Flos Aphricanus, or Flos Tunetanus.

The Time.

They are to be fown in the beginning of A. pril, if the feafon fall out to be warm, otherwise they must be sown in a bed of dung as shall be shewed in the chapter of Cucumbers. They bring forth their pleafant floures very late, and therefore there is the more diligence to be vied to fow them very early, because they shall not be ouertaken with the frost before their feed be

The Names.

The Africane or French Marigold is called in Dutch, Thunis bloemen ; in high- Dutch, Indianisch negelinerhat is, the floure, or Gil-lofloure of India in Latine, Carpophyllas Indicus; whereupon the French men call it Oeillets d' Inde. Cordus Calls it Tanacerum Peruvianum, of the likene fle, the leaves have with Tanfie, and of Peru a Province of America, from whence hee thought it may be it was first brought into Eu-

top. Sefner calleth it Caliba Aphricana, and faith that it is called in the Carthagini in tongue, Pedua: fome would have it to be Petilius fles. Pling, but not properly: for Petilius flas is an Antunne floure growing among briers and brambles. Andrea Lacanacallech it orbanas, which is a certain bette of the Froglodytes growing in that part of Arabia which lieth toward Agypt, having leaues full of holes as shough they were caren with mothes. Gales in his first booke of the faculties of Simple medicines maketh mention of an herbe called Lycoper ficum, the juice whereof a certain Centurion did carrie out of Barbarie all Ægypt ouer with so ranke a smell, and so lothsome, as Galen himselfe durft not fo much as taft of it, but coniectured it to be deadly; yet that Centurion did vie it against the extreme pains of the joints, and it feemeth to the patients themselues, to be of a very cold temperature; but doubt lesse of a poison forme quality, very necre to that of Hemlockes.

The Nature and Vertues.

The unpleasant smel, especially of that common fort with single floures (that stuffeth the head time to that of Hemlocke, such as the juice of Lycoper sum had) doth shew that it is of a poisonsome and cooling qualitie; and also the same is manifested by divers experiments: for I remember, saith Dodowski, that I did see a boy whose lippes and mouth when hee began to chew the floures did fwell extreamely, as it hath often happened vato them, that playing or piping with quils or kexes of Hemlockes, do hold them a while betweene their lippes : likewife he faith, we gaue to a cat the Moures with their cups, tempered with fresh cheese, shee forthwith mightily swelled, and a little whileafter died : also mice that haue eaten of the seed thereof haue been found dead. All which shings doe declare that this herbe is of a venomous and poylonforme facultie sand that they are

not to be hearkned ynto, that suppose this best to be a harmlesse plantaso to conclude, these plants are most venomous and full of poison, and therefore not to be roughed or finelled visto, tituch leffe vlod in mean or medicine; 1001 3 rodd i ndasianal as shorth in stop and the release to Adversible a column to come a qualitative of affirmate discovered a message of the extension

Of the Floure of the Sun, or the Marigold of Peru.

He Indian Sun, or the golden floure of Peru, is a plant of fuch flature and talneffe, that in one summer, beeing sowne of a feed in Aprill, it hath rifen up to the height of fourteene fast in my garden; where one floure was in weight three pound and two ounces, & exosse overcharact the floure by measure fixteen inches broad. The stalks are vpright & straight, of the bigne fle of a fitrong mans arme, befer with large leaues even to the top, like vnto the great Clot bur: at the top of the fielk commets forth for the most part one floure, yet many times there fpring our fucking buds which come to no perfection this great floure is in hape like to the Camomil floure, befer round about with a pale or border of goodly yellow leaves, in shape like the leases of the floures of white Hillies; the middle part whereof is made as it were of vnfhorn veluctor fome curious cloath wrought with the needle; which brane works, if you do thorowly view and marke well, is fermeth to be an innumerable fort of fmall floures, refembling the nofe of nofle of a candleflick broken from the foot thereof; from which fmall noile (weats forth excellent fine and cleare turpentine, in fight, fubflance, fauor, and raft. The whole plant in like manner being broken foreleeth of purpentine when the plant groweth to manufile the flourer fall away, in place whereof appeareth the feed black and large, much like the feed of Gounds, fer as though a cunning workman had of purpose placed them in very good order, much like the boay combs of Bees: the toot is white, compact of many firings, which perifh at the first approach of Winter, and mini bee fer in most perfect dunged ground: the manner how shall be shewed when vpon the like occasion I shall speake of Cucumbers and Melons The greater Sun-floure.

2 Flor Solis miner. The leffer Sun-floure.





2 The other golden floure of Peru is like the former, fauing that it is altogether lower, and the leaues more jagged, and very few in number,

The male floure of the Sun of the fmaller fort hath a thicke root, hard, and of a woody fubflance, with many threddy ftrings anexed thereto, from which rifeth vp a gray or ruffet flalk to the height of fine or fix cubits, of the bigneffe of ones arme, whereupon are fet great broad leanes with long footfalks, very fragill or easie to breake, of an ouerworne green colour, sharp pointed, & fomwhat cut or hackt about the edges like a faw: the floure groweth at the top of the stalks, bordered about with a pale of yellow leaves; the thrummed middle part is blacker than that of the last described: the whole floure is compassed about likewise with divers such russet leaves as they are that grow lower vpon the stalks, but lesser and narrower. The plant and every part thereof smells of turpentine, and the floure yeeldeth forth most cleare turpentine, as my selfe have noted divers yeares. The feed is also long and blacke, with certain lines or strakes of white running along it the fame : the root and enery part thereof perisheth when it hath persected his seed.

The female or Marigold Sun-floure bath a thicke and wooddy root, from which rifeth vp a ftraight from dividing it felfe into one or more branches, fet with smooth leaves sharpe pointed, fleightly indented about the edges. The flowes grow at the top of the branches, of a feint yellow colour, the middle part is of a deeper yellow tending to blacknets, of the forme and shape of a fingle Marigold, whereupon I have named it the Sun Marigold. The feed as yet I have not observed.

Thefe plants grow of themselves without setting or sowing in Peruand in divers other provinses of America, from whence the feeds have beene brought into these parts of Europ. There hath bin feen in Spain and other hot regions a plant fowne and nourished up from feed to attaine to the height of 24 foot in one yeare.

The feed must be set or sowne in the beginning of April, if the weather be temperat, in the most fertill ground that may be, and where the Sun hath most power the whole day.

The Names The flour of the Sun is called in Latine Flor Solis, for that fome have reported it to turn with the Sun, which I could neuer observe, although I have indemoved to finde out the truth of it : but I rather thinke it was so called because it resembles the radiant beams of the Sunne, whereupon some haue called it Corona Solis, and Sol Indianus, the Indian Sunne-floure: others, Chryfanthemum Perwisnum, or the Golden floure of Peru: in English, the floure of the Sun, or the Sun-floure.

The Temperature. They are thought to be hot and dry of complexion. The Vertues.

There hath not any thing bin fet down either of the antient or later writers, concerning the vertues of these plants, notwith standing we haue found by triall, that the bads before they be flouted boiled and caten with butter, vineger, and pepper, after the manner of Artichekes, are exceeding pleafant meat, surpassing the Articheke far in procuring bodily lust.

The same buds with the stalks neere vnto the top (the hair inesse being taken away) broiled upon

a gridiron, and after eaten with oile, vineger, and pepper, haue the like properties

Of Ierusalem Artichoke.

Ne may well by the English name of this plant perceive, that those that vulgarly give names to plants have little either judgement or knowledge of them : for this plant hath no fimilitude in leafe, stalke, root, or manner of growing, with an Artichoke, but only a little likenesse of taste in the deessed root; neither came it from lerusalem, or out of Asia, but out of America: whence Fabiu Columna one of the first fetters of it forth, fitly names it After Peruvianus tuberofit, and Flos Solis Famelianus, because it so much resembles the Flos Solis, and for that he first observed it growing in the garden of Cardinal Famefine, who had procured roots thereof from the West In-dies. Pelistrimocalleth this Heliotropium Indicam suberofam; and Baubissus in his Pradromus sits it forth by the name of Chrisonhemum laifolium Brassliams; but in his Pinas he hath it by the name

of Helianthemum Indicum tuberosum. Also our countryman M. Parkinson hath exactly delivered the of Hellandermum indicator inversion, Chicoche Connect and Process of Canada now al their that have written and mentioned it bring it from America, but from far different places, as from that had written and mentioned it from the control and from the form are different places, as from Peru, Brafill, and Canada: but this is not much materiall, feeing it now growes fowell and plentifully in fo many places of England. I will therefore deliuer you the historie as I have received it from my oft mentioned friend M. Gooder, who, as you may fee by the date, tooke it prefently voon

‡ Flos folis Pyramidalis. Ierusalem Artichoke.

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Flos solis Pyramidalis, parno store, tuberosa ra-dice Heliotropium Indicum quorundam.



His wonderfull encreasing plant hath growing vp from one root, one, fomtimes two, three, or more round greene rough hairy firaked stalks, commonly about twelue foot high, fomtimes fixteene foot or higher, as big as a childes arme, full of white spongeous pith within. The leaues grow all alongst the stalkes out of order, of a light greene colour, rough, sharpe pointed, about 8 inches broad, and ten or eleuen inches long deeply notched or indented about the edges, very like the leaues of the common Flos folis Peruanus, but nothing crumpled, and not fo broad: the flalks divide themselves into many long branches euen from the roots to their very tops, bearing leaues smaller and smaller toward the tops, making the herbe appear like a little tree, narrower and slenderer toward the top, in fashion of a steeple or pyramide. The floures with vs grow onely at the tops of the stalks and branches, like those of the faid Flos falis, but no bigger than our common fingle Marigold, confisting of twelue or thirteen straked sharpe pointed bright yellow bordering leaves, grow-ing forth of a fealy small hairy head, with a fmall yellow thrummy matter within. These floures by reason of their late flouring, which is commonly two or three weekes after Michaelmasse,neuer bring their seed to perse &ion; and it maketh shew of abundance of small heads neere the tops of the stalkes and branches, forth of the bosoms of the leaves, which

neuer open and floure with vs, by reason they are destroyed with the frosts, which otherwise it seemethwould be a goodly spectacle. The stalke sends forth many small creeping roots, whereby it is fed or nourithed, full of hairy threds euen from the upper part of the earth, spreading far abroad: among it which from the main root grow forth many tuberous roots, cluftring together, fomtimes among twinen non-the mannot good forth many thousands foot semining to getter, forther failing to the great root it felfe, fometimes growing on long flrings a foot or more from the root, raifing or hearing up the earth about them, and fometimes appearing about the earth, producing from the increase of one root, thirty, forty, or fifty in number, or more, making in all vitally aboue a pecke, many times neere halfe a bushell, if the soile be good. These tuberous roots are of a reddish colour without, of a soft white substance within, bunched or bumped out many waies, sometimes as big as a mans fift or not fo big, with white nofes or peakes where they wil sprout or grow the next yeare. The stalkes bowed downe, and some partof them couered ouer with earth, send forth small creeping threddy roots, and also tuberous roots like the former, which I haue found by experience. These tuberous roots will abide aliue in the earth all Winter, though the Jalkes and roots by which they were nourished vtterly rot and perish away; and will begin to spring vp again at the beginning of May, seldome sooner.

The Place. Where this plant groweth naturally I know not. In An. 1617 I received two small roots thereof from M' Franqueuil of London, no bigger than hens egges; the one I planted, and the other I gaue to a friend; myne brought me a pecke of roots, wherewith I flored Hampshire.

The Vertues.

These roots are dressed divers wayes, some boile them in water, and after stew them with sacke and butter, adding a little ginger. Others bake them in pies, putting Marrow, Dates, Ginger, Raifons of the fun, Sacke, &c. Others some other way as they are led by their skill in Cookerie. But in my judgement, which way focuer they be dreft and eaten, they stirre and cause a filthy loath som flinking winde within the body, thereby caufing the belly to be pained and tormented; and are a meat more fit for fwine, than men: yet fome fay they haue vfually eaten them, and haue found no fuch windy qualitie in them. 17 Octob. 1621. lohn Goodyer. \$

CHAP. 261. Of Cammomill.

I Chamamelum. Cammomill.

2 Chamamelum nudum odoratum. Sweet naked Cammomill.





The Description.

O distinguish the kindes of Cammomils with fundry descriptions, would bee but to inlarge the Volume, and fmal profit would thereby redound to the Reader, confidering they are fo well knowne to all: notwithstanding it shall not be amisse to say somthing of them, to keep the order and method of the book hitherto observed, The common Cammomill

hath many weak and feeble branches trailing vpon the ground, taking hold on the top of the earth as it runneth, whereby it greatly increaseth. The leaves are very fine, and much jagged or deepely as it tunied, wherevy it greatly increases. The reages are very nine, and much jagged or deepery cut, of a firong fiveet finell; among which come forth the floures, like vnto the field Daifie, bordered about the edge with a pale of white leaues; the middle part is yellow, composed of the like thrums close thrust together as is that of the Daise. The root is very small and threddy.

The fecond kinde of Cammomill hath leaues, roots, falks, and creeping branches like the precedent: the floures grow at the tops of fmal tender flems, which are nothing elfe but fuch yellow thrummy matter as is in the midft of the rest of the Cammomils, without any pale or border of white floures, as the others haue: the whole plant is of a pleasing sweet smell, whereupon some have given it this addition, o doratum.

3 This third Cammomill differeth not from the former, fauing that the leaves herof ate verie much doubled with white leaves, infomuch that the yellow thrum in the middle is little feen, and the other very fingle, wherein confisteth the difference.

3 Chamamelum Anglicum flore multiplici; Double floured Cammomill.

L I B. 2.

4 Chamamelum Romanumi Romane Cammomill.





Roman Cammomil hath many flender stalks, yet stiffer and stronger than any of the others by reason whereof it standeth more vpright, and doth not creep vpon the earth as the rest do. The caues are of a more whitish colour, tending to the colour of the leaues of Woad. The floures be likewife yellow in the middle, and placed about with a border of small white floures.

The Place. These plants are set in gardens both for pleasure and also profit.

They floure most part of all the Summer.

The Names. Cammomill is called Chamamelum: of some, Anthemis, and Leucanthemis, and also Leucantheman, especially that double floured Cammomill , which Greek name is takenfrom the whitenesse of his floure: in English, Cammomill; so called because the floures have the smell of way, an apple, which is plainly perceined in common Cammomill.

The Temperature.

Cammomill, faith Galen, is hot and dry in the first degree, and of thin parts: it is of force to digest, slacken, and tariste; also it is thought to be like the Rose in thinnesse of parts, comming to the operation of oile in heate, which are to man familiar and temperat: wherefore it is a special helpe against wearisomnesse: it easeth and mitigateth pain, it mollisteth and suppleth, and all these operations are in our vulgar Cammomill, as common experience teacheth, for it heateth moderately, and drieth little.

The Vertues.

Cammomil is good against the Collicke and stone, it prouoketh vrine, and is most singular in Clysters made against the foresaid diseases.

Oile of Cammomill is exceeding good against all manner of ache and paine, bruisings, shrinking of finues, hardneffe, and cold fwellings.

The decoction of Cammomill made in wine and drunke, is good against coldnesse in the stomack, foure belchings, voideth winde, and mightily bringeth downe the monethly courses.

The Egyptians haue vied it for a remedie against all cold agues, and they did therfore consecratit (as Galen faith) to their Deities.

The decoction made in whitewine and drunke expelleth the dead child, and secondine or afterbirth speedily, and clenseth those parts.

The herb boiled in posset ale and given to drink, easeth the pain of the chest comming of wind,

expellent tough and clammy flegme, and belpeth children of the Ague.

The herb viced in baths prouoketh fweat, rarifeth the skin, and openeth the pores: briefly, it mitigateth gripings and gnawings of the belly, all ayeth the paine of the fides, mollifieth hard fwellings, and wasteth away raw and undigested humors.

The oile compounded of the flours performeth the same, and is a remedie against all wearifomneffe, being with good fucceffe mixed with all those things that are applied to mitigate paine,

Снар. 262. Of May-weed or wilde Cammomill.

The Kindes.

There be three kindes of wilde Cammomil, which are generally called in Latine Counle; one flinking, and two other not flinking; the one hath his floure all white throughout the compaffe, and also in the middle, and the other yellow. Besides these there is another with verie faire double floures void of finell, which M' Bartholmen Lane a Kentift gentleman found growing wild in a field in the Island of Tenet, neere to a house called Queakes, somtime belonging to Sir Henrie Crife. Likewise M. Hisketh before remembred, found it in the garden of his Inne at Barnet, if my memorie faile me not at the figne of the red Lyon, or neere vnto it, and in a poore womans garden as he was riding into Lancashire,

† The double floured May-weed, in the yeare 1632, I (being in company with M Wil. Broad, M. Iames Clark, and some other London Apothecaries in the Isle of Tener) found it growing wild vpon the cliffe fide close by the towne of Margate, and in some other places of the Island. \ddagger

The Description.

Ay-weed bringeth forth round stalks, green, brittle, and full of juice, parted into many branches thicker and higher than those of Cammomil; the leaues in like maner are broader, and of a blackish green colour. The source are like in form and color, yet commonly larger, of a ranke and naughty finell. The roor is wooddy, and perisheth when the seed is ripe. The whole plant sinketh, and giveth a ranke smell.

‡ This herb varies, in that it is found fourtimes with narrower, and otherwhiles with britader leaues; as allo with a ftrong vnpleafant fmell, or without any fmell at all: the flours also are fingle or else(which is seldome found) very double. ‡

The yellow May weed hath a small and tender, root, from which rifeth vp a feeble stalke di-uiding it selfe into many other branches, whereupon grow leaves not valike to Camomil but thinner and fewer in number : the floures grow at the top of the falks, of a gold yellow colour. ‡ This I rake to be no other than the Buphthalmum verum of our Author, formerly described in the second

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place, Supply 5, 25 The mountain Cammomill hath leaves formewhat deepely cut in almost to the middle rib, a The mountain Cammomill hath leaves formewhat deepely cut in almost to the middle rib, thickeal fo and juicic, of a bitterith taste, and of no unpleasant smell 1 the stalks are weak, and some foot high, carrying at their tops fingle floures, bigger, yet like those of Cammonilli, yellow in the middle, with a border of twenty or more long white leaves incompassing it. It increates much, as Cammoniil doth, and hath creeping roots. It is sound upon the Seirian Alps, and floureth in July and August. Clusius hath fet this forth by the name of Lewsam bemain Alpinum. \$

1 Cotula farida. May-weed.

1 2 Leucanshemum Alpinum Clufija Wilde Mountain Cammomil.





The Place.

They grow in Cone fields neere vnto path wates, and in the borders of field. The Time.

They floure in Iuly and August.

May weed is called in floop Corolla faiths of Fuchsius, Farthenium, and Virgines, but not truly of others, worker in high-Dutch, Statembill: in low Dutch, Statembill: in French, Estargoutte: in English, May weed, wilde Cammonill, and sinking Mathes.

The Temperature and Versues.

May weed is not vied for meat nor medicine, and therefore the faculties are vinknownes yet all A of them are thought to be hot and dry, & like after a fort in operation to Cammomil but nothing at all agreeing with mans nature: notwithflanding it is commended against the infinalities of the mother, seeing all stinking things are good against those distances.

tis an unprofitable weed among come, raising blisters upon the hands of weeders and scapers. al locar diseasello herestella e escara e calloca

CHAP. 263. Of Pellitorie of Spaine.

Prethrum, in English Pellitorie of Spain (by the name whereof some do unproperly cal another plant, which is indeed the time Imperatoria or Masterwort, & not Pellitory) hath great and fat leaves like vnto Fennell, trailing vpon the ground: amongst which immediatly from the ropsylichtypa fat great feembearing at the top a goodly floure fathioned like the great fingle white Daifie, whose bunch or knob in rich midfl is yellow like that of the Daifie, and bordered about with a pale of small leaves exceeding white on the vpper side, and wider of a faire purple colour; the root is long, of the bigness of a singer, very hor, and of a burning taste.

2. The wilde Pellitorie groweth vp like vinto wild Cheruile, resembling the leaves of Cancalis, of a quicke and hipping taste like the leaves of Dirtander or Pepperwort; the source grow at the top of the slender stalks, in small rusts or spoky vmbels, of a white colour; the root is tough of the bignesse of a little singer, with some threets thereto belonging, and of a quick biring taste.

I Pyrethrum officinarum. Pellitorie of Spaine.

2 Pyrethrum fylueftre. Wilde Pellitorie.





The Place Ir groweth in my garden very plentifully. It floureth and feedeth in July and August.

The Namer.

1 The Namer.

1 The Namer.

1 The Samer.

1 The Namer.

1 Th

LIB. 2. Of the Historicof Plants

Alexandre, that is to fay, Pes Alexandrinus, or Alexanders foot : in high and low Dutch, Bettram: in English, Pellitorie of Spaine; and of fome, Bertram, after the Dutch name: and this is the right Pyreibrum, or Pellitorie of Spaine; for that which divers here in England take to bee the right, is not fo, as I have before noted.

A The Temperature and Vertues.

The root of Pellitorie of Spaine is very hor and burning, by reason whereof it taketh away the A cold shinering of Agues, that have been of long continuance, and is good for those that are taken with a dead palfie, as Diofcorides writeth.

The fame is with good fuccesse mixed with Antidotes or counterpoysons which serue against B the megrim or continual paine of the head, the dizzineffe called ratige, the apoplexy, the falling lickneffe, the trembling of the finewes, and palies, for it is a fingular good and effectuall remedy for all cold and continuall infirmities of the head and finewes.

Pyrethrum taken with hony is good against all cold diseases of the braine.

The root chewed in the mouth draweth forth great store of rheume, slime, and silthy waterish D humors, and easeth the paine of the teeth, especially if it be stamped with a little Staues-acre, and tied in a small bag, and put into the mouth, and there suffered to remaine a certaine space.

If it be boiled in Vineger, and kept warme in the mouth it hath the same effect. The oyle wherein Pellitorie hath been boyled is good to anoint the body to procure sweating, F and is excellent good to anoint any part that is bruiled and blacke, although the member be declining to mortification : it is good atfo for fuch as are firicken with the palite.

It is most singular for the Surgeons of the Hospitals to put into their unchions contra Neapolita- G num merbum, and fuch other difeafes that be coufin germanes thereunto.

CHAP. 264: Of Leopards bane.

t Deronicum minus Officinarum. Small Leopards bane.

† 2 Derenicum majus Officinarum. Great Leopards bane.





F this plant Deronicum, there be fundry kindes, whereof I will onely touch fourth. Dedonaus vnproperly calleth it Acontum Paradianches, which hath happed rhough the

negligence of Diefcorides and Theophraftus, who in describing Doronicum, have not onely omitted the floures thereof, but have committed that negligence in many and diners other plants, leaving out in many plants which they have described, the speciall accidents which hath not a little troubled the study and determination of the best Herbarists of late yeares, not knowing certainly what been in the determine and feet down in fo ambiguous a matter, fome taking it one way, and fome another, and fome effecting it to be Aconitam. But for the better understanding hereof, know that this word Aconium; as it is a name attributed to divers plants, fo it is to be confidered, that all plants called by this name are malignant and venomous, as with the juyce and root whereof fuch as hunted after wilde and noy some beatls, were woont to embrue and dip their arrowes, the sooner and more furely to dispatch and flay the beaft in chase. But for the proofe of the goodnesse of this Deronicum, and the rest of his kinde, know also, That Lobel writerh of one called Lohn de Proide, who ate very many of the roots at fundry times, and found them very pleafant in taft, and very comfortable. But to leave controversies, circumstances, and objections which here might be brought in and alledged, affire your felues that this plant Deronicum minus Officinarum (whole roots Pena reporteth he found plentifully growing upon the Pede-mountaine hills and certaine high places in France) hath many leaves spred upon the ground, somwhat like Plantaine : among which tife up many tender hairy stalks some handfull and an halfe high, bearing at the top certaine single yellow sources, which when they sade change into downe, and are carried away with the wind. The roots are thick and many, very crookedly croffing and tangling one within another, refembling a Scorpion, and in some yeares do grow in our English gardens into infinite numbers.

3 Doronicum radice repente. Cray-fish Wolfes bane.

4 Derenicum brachiata radice. Winged Wolfes bane.





2 The second kinde of Dernsteam hath larger leaves than the former, but round, and broader, almost like the finall leaves of the Clot or Bur : among which sifeth vp a stalk scarse a cubic high : the flouresarelike the former the root is longer and bigger than the former, barred outerwith many fealy barkes, in colour white, and hining like white marble, hauing on each fide one arme or finne not valike to the fea Shrimpe called Squille marins, or rather like the ribs or feales of a Scorpions body, and is fweet in tafte.

3 The third kinde of Dermeam, growing naturally in great aboundance in the mountaines

of France, is also brought into and acquainted with our English grounds, bearing very large leaues of risucers and output into the acquainted with our single in grounds, occuring very single icaucs of a light yellowish greene, and hairy like Pioletha, or Curumis agrefis. The stalkes are a cubic high, having at the top yellow floures like Buphthalmum, or Confessa media valuerariorum; all the root is barred and welted ouer with scales like the taile of a Scorpion, white of colour, and in tafte sweet, with fome bitternesse, yeelding forth much clamminesse, which is very astringent.

4 The fourth kinde hereof is found in the wooddy mountaines about Turin and Sauoy, very like vnto the former, fauing that the leaues are fomewhat rougher, the floures greater, and the fialks higher. But to be short, each of these kindes are so like one another, that in shew, taste, smell, and manner of growing they feeme to be as it were all one : therefore it were superfluous to stand voon their variety of names, Pardalianches, Myoffonum, Thelyphonum, Camorum, & luch like, of Theophraftus, Dissorides, Pliny, or any of the new Witters, which names they have given vnto Doronicum; for by the opinion of the most skilfull in plants, they are but Synonimaes of one kinde of plant. And though these old writers speake of the hurtfull qualities of these plants; yet experience teacheth vs, that they have written what they have heard and read, and not what they have knowne and proued; for it is apparant that Doronicum (by the confent of the old and new writers), is vied as an antidote or certaine treacle, as well in the confections de Gemmic Mefae, as in Electrario Aramatam. And though Matthiolus disclaimeth against the vie thereof, and calleth it Pardalianches, that is, Wolfes bane; yet let the learned know, that quantities, non qualities, neces: for though Saffron be comfortable to the heart, yet if you give thereof, or of Muske, or any fuch cordial thing, too great a quantitie, it killeth the party which receiveth it.

‡ 5 Doronicum angustifolium Austriacum. Narrow leafed Wolfes bane.

1 6 Deronicum Stiriacum flore ample. Large floured Wolfes bane.





‡ 5 To these soure formerly intended by our Author, may we fitly adde some others out of Clusium. The first of these hath a stalke some foot high, soft, rough, and crested : the leaves are few, thicke, narrow, long, very greene and shining, yet hairie on their vpper sides, but smooth on the lower sides, and of a lighter greene; yet those that adorne the stalkes are narrower: there growers commonly at the top of the stalke one single floure of the shape and bignesse of the common Devanicum described in the second place, but of a brighter yellow: the seed is little and blackish, and is carried away with the winde : the root is small, blackish, and joynted, having somewhat thicket

white fibres, and an aromaticke tafte. This floures in July and August, and growes in rockie places vpon the highest Alpes. Clusius (the first and onely describerthereof) calls it Doronicum 2, sive

6 This growes somewhat higher than the last described, and hath much broader and rounder leaues, and those full of veines, and shipt about the edges. The knots and off-sets of the roots descend not downe, but run on the surface of the ground, and so sends forth fibres at each side, to saften them and attract nourishment. The floure is like that of the former, but much larger. This groweth in the high mountainous places of Stiria, and floures at the same time as the former. Clusius calls this Doronicum A. Stiriacum.

This is the largest of all the rest, and hath a stalke two cubits or more high, of the thicknesse of ones little finger, crested, rough, and toward the top dinided into fundry branches. The leaves next to the root are round, wrinkled, hairy, and fastned to a long stalke: those towards the top of the stalke are longer and narrower, and ingirt the stalke at their setting on. The sloures are large and yellow, like to the other plants of this kinde: the feed also is carried away with the winde, and is longish, and of a greenish colour: the root is knotty or joynted like to a little Shrimpe, and of a whitish greene colour. This floures in Iune or Iuly, and growes vpon the like places as the former. Clusius calls this Doronicum 7. Austriacum 3. \$

‡ 7 Doronicum maximum. The greatest Wolfe-bane.



The place is fufficiently fet forth in the description; yet you shall understand, that I haue the two first in my Garden; the second hath beene found and gathered in the cold mountaines of Northumberland, by Dr. Penny lately of London deceafed, a man of much experience and knowledge in Simples, whose death my felfe and many others do greatly be-

The Time. They floure in the months of Iune and Iuly.

I The Names. Concerning their names I have already spoken; yet sith I would be glad that our English women may know how to call it, they may terme Doronicum by this name, Cray-fish Piffe.a-bed, because the floure is like Dande-

lion, which is called Piffe a bed.

Our Author certainly at the beginning of this Chapter did not well understand what he faid, when he affirmes, That the reason of the not wel knowing the Doronicum of the Antients was, through the negligence of Diescorides and Theophrastus, who in describing Doronicum, &c.] Now it is manifest, that neither of these Authors, nor any of the Antient Greekes euer fo much as named Doronicum : but that which he should have faid, was, That the want of exact describing the Aconitum thelyphonon in Theophrastus, and Aconitum Pardalianches in Di-

ofcorides (which are judged to be the same plant and all one with our Doronicum) hath beene the cause, that the controuersie which Matthiolus and others have of late raised cannot be fully determined; which is, Whether that vulgar Doronicum, vsed in shops, and described in this Chapter, be the Aconi um Pardalianches? Matthiolus affirmes it is, and much and vehemently exclaimes against the viethereof in cordial! Electuaries, as that which is of a most permitious and deadly qualitie, because that (as he affirmes) it will kill dogs : now Dodon au also seemes to incline to his opinion: but others (and not without good reason) deny it; as Gester in his Epistles, who made of ten triall oft vpon himselse : part of his words are set downe hereafter by our Author (being tranflated out of Dodoness) and some part also you shall finde added in the end of the vertues and these areother some; Plura alia nunc conitio, quibus oftendere liquido possem, nec Doronicum nostrum nec

Aconium vllo modo (se venenatum bomini. Canibus ausem leti seram essessio, non solum se Drachmarum 4: sed ctiam se voius pondere sumant. And besore he said, quas non alsa multa e anibus sint venena, qua homini falubria funt 3 ot de affarago fertur. Of the same opinion with Geffer is Pena and Lobel, who, Adaerf. magazeria puns 300 at engrango person. Of the tallic opinion water of the tallic opinion at the content of the page 290,00 291. do largely handle this matter, and exceedingly deride and feofic at Mattholis for his vehement declaiming against the vie thereof. Now briefely my opinion is this, That the Deronicum here mentioned is not that mentioned and written of by Serape and the Arabians: neither is it the Aconity on Pardalianches of Diofeorides, nor of formalignant aquality as Mathiolus would have it; for I my felfe alfo haue often eaten of it, and that in a pretty quantity, without the least offence. ‡

The Nature and Vertues.

I have fufficiently spoken of that for which I have warrant to write, both touching their natures ${f A}$ A materimite the process of the matter hash continued to ambiguous and fo doubtfull, yea, and fo full of controuerfies, that I date not commit that to the world which I have read: these few lines therefore shall suffice for this present; the rest which might be said I refer to the great and learned Dostors,

These herbes are mixed with compound medicines that mitigate the paine of the cies, and by B reason of his cold quality, being fresh and greene, it helpeth the inflammation or fiery heate of the

L 1 B. 2.

It is reported and affirmed, that it killeth Panthers, Swine, Wolues, and all kinds of wilde beafts, C being giuing them with flesh, Theophraft as faith, That it killeth Cattell, Sheep, Oxen, and all fourcfooted beafts, within the compaffe of one day, not by taken it inwardly only, but if the herb or root be tied unto their prinie parts. Yet hee writeth further, That the root being drunke is a remedy against the stinging of Scorpions; which sheweth that this herber the root thereof is not deadly for Conrade Gefner (a man in our time fingularly learned, and a most diligent fearcher of many things) in a certaine Epiffle written two Adolphus Occo, theweth, That he himfelfe hath oftentimes inwardly taken the root hereof greene, dry, whole, preferred with hony, and also beaten to pouder; and that even the vary same day in which he wrote these things, he had drunke with warme water two drams of the roots made into fine pouder, neither felt he any hurt thereby ; and that he oftentimes also had given the same to his sicke Patients, both by it selfe, and also mixed with other things, and that very luckily. Moreouer, the Apothecaries in flead of Doronicans doe vie (though amisse) the roots thereof without any manifest danger.

That this Aconice killeth dogs, it is very certaine, and found out by triall : which thing Matthio- D Lus could hardly beleeue, but that at length he found it out to be true by a manifest example, as he confesseth in his Commentaries.

 I haue (faith Gefur) of twith very good successe prescribed it to my Patients, both alone, as E also mixed with other medicines, especially in the Vertice and falling sicknesses from etimes also I mix therewith Gentian, the pouder of Mille-toe, and Afrania: thus it workes admirable effects in the Epilepfie, if the vie thereof be continued for some time, \$

Formerly the figurethan was in the first place should have beene in the facond, and the first and second were

He great Sage is very full of stalkes, foure square, of a wooddy substance, parted into branches, about the which grow broad leaves, long, wrinkled, rough, which they like to the leaves of wilde Mullein, but rougher, and not fowhite, like in roughneffe to woollen cloath thread-bare : the floures stand forked in the trops of the branches like those of dead Nettle, or of Claric, of a purple blew colour, in the place of which doth grow little blackift feeds, in small hunkes. The root is hard and wooddy, sending forth a number of little strings.

The leffer Sage is also a shrubby plant, spred into branches like to the former, but leffer the stalkes hereof are tenderer: the leaues be long, lesser, narrower, but not lesse rough; towhich there do grow in the place wherein they are fixed to the stalke, two little leaves standing on either fide one right against another, somewhat after the manner of finnes or littleeares; the floures are

Sff 2

3 This Indian Sage hath diuers branches of a wooddy fub flance, wheren do grow small leaues, long, rough, and narrow, of an ouerworne colour, and of a most fiveet and fragrant smell. The floures grow along it the tops of the branches, of a white colour, in forme like the precedent. The root is tough and wooddy.

4 The Mountaine Sage hath an vpright stalke smooth and plaine, whereupon doe grow broad rough and rugged seaues, sleightly nicked, and vneuenly indented about the edges, of an hoary colour, sharpe pointed, and of a ranke smell: the flourer grow alongst the top of the stalke, in shape like those of Rosemary, of a whitish colour. The root is likewisewooddy.

. . I Saluia major. Great Sage.

2 Saluia miner. Small Sage.





We have in our gardens a kinde of Sage, the leaves whereof are reddish; part of those red leaves are stripped with white, others mixed with white, greene, and red, even as Nature list to play with such plants. This is an elegant variety, and is called Salvia varietatelegans, Variegated or painted Sage.

painted Sage.

6 We have also another, the leaves whereof are for the most part white, somewhat mixed with greene, often one lease white, and another greene, even as Nature list, as we have faid. This is not so rare as the former, nor neere so beautifull, wherefore it may be termed Sabija variegata unigaris,

† 7 There is kept in some of our chiefe gardens a sine Sage, which in shape and manner of growing resembles the smaller Sage, but in smell and taste harth some affinity with Wormewood, whence it may be termed Salaia shipathitts, or Wormewood Sage; Bashine onely hath mentioned this, and that in the sourch place in his Pinax pag. 237. by the name of Salaia sinine stars a sind here addes, Hac observe space of additionally, storagar rubenic: that is, This baths the simel and taste of Wormewood, and a red storie is but ours (if my memory saile me not) bath a whitish store: it is a tender plant, and must be carefully presented from the extremity of Winter. I stift saw this Sage with My Cannon, and by him it was communicated to some others.

LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

4 Salvia Alpina.

Mountaine Sage.

765



Indian Sage.

‡ 8 Salvia Cretica pomifera. Apple-bearing Sage of Candy.



Monitaine sage.

\$ 8 Salvia Cretica non pomifera. Candy Sage without Apples.



Sff 3

LIB. 2.

3 This which we here give you hath pretty large leaves, and those also very hairy on the voder fide, but rough on the upper fide like as the ordinary Sage. The stalkes are rough and hairy, foure foguare below, and round at their tops. The floures in their growing and flape are like those of the ordinary, but of a whitish purple colour, and fading, they are each of them succeeded by three or foure seeds, which are larger than in other Sages, and so fill their seed-yessels, that they shew like berries. The smell of the whole plant is somewhat more vehement than that of the ordinarie; the leaues also haue sometimes little eares or appendices, as in the smaller or Pig-Sage : and in Candy

(the naturall place of the growth) it beares excrescences, or Apples (if we may so terme them) of the bignesse of large Galls, or Oke-Apples : whence Clusius hath given you two figures by the fame titles as I here present the same to your view. Mathielan, Dodonam and others also have made mention hereof. ±

The Place.

These kindes of Sage grow not wilde in England: I have them all in my garden: most of them are very common.

† The fine or elegant painted Sage was first found in a country Garden, by Mr. John Tradescant, and by him imparted to other louers of plants. \$

A The Time.

These Sages floure in Iune and Iuly, or later: they are fitly removed and planted in March.

The Names.

Sage is called in Grecke, water aus en Apothecaries, the Italians, and the Spaniards keepe the Latine name Salvia: in high Dutch, Salben: in French, Sauge: in low Dutch, Samie: in Eng. lith, Sage.

¶ The Temperature.

Sage is manifestly hot and dry in the beginning of the third degre, or in thelater end of the fecond; it hath adjoyned no little aftriction or binding.

Agrippa and likewife Actius have called it the Holy-herbe, because women with childe if they be like to come before their time, and are troubled with abortments, do eate thereof to their great good, for it closeth the matrix, and maketh them fruitfull, it retaineth the birth, and giveth it life, and if the woman about the fourth day of her going abroad a 'ter her childing, shall drinke nine ounces of the juyce of Sage with a little falt, and then vie the company of her husband, the shall without doubt conceiue and bring forth store of children, which are the bleffing of God. Thus far

Sage is fingular good for the head and braine; it quickneth the fences and memory, firengthneth the finewes, restoreth health to those that haue the palsie vpon a moist cause, takes away shaking or trembling of the members; and being put up into the nofthrils, it draweth thin flegme out of the head.

It is likewise commended against the spitting of bloud, the cough, and paines of the sides, and bitings of Serpents.

The juyce of Sage drunke with hony is good for those that spit and vomit bloud, and stoppeth the flux thereof incontinently, expelleth winde, drieth the dropfie, helpeth the palfie, ftrengthneth the finewes, and cleanfeth the bloud.

The leaves fodden in water, with Wood-binde leaves, Plantaine, Rosemary, Hony, Allome, and fome white wine, make an excellent water to wash the secret parts of man or woman, and for cankers or other forenesse in the mouth, especially if you boyle in the same a faire bright shining Seacole, which maketh it of greater efficacy.

No man needs to doubt of the whole somnesse of Sage Ale, being brewed as it should be, with

Sage, Scabious, Betony, Spikenard, Squinanth, and Fennell feeds.

The leaves of red Sage put into a woodden dish, wherein is put very quicke coles, with some ashes in the bottome of the dish to keepe the same from burning, and a little vinegre sprinkled vpon the leaves lying upon the coles, and fo wrapped in linnen cloath, and holden very hot vnto the fide of those that are troubled with a grieuous stitch, taketh away the paine presently: The same helpeth greatly the extremity of the pleurifie.

CHAP.

CHAP. 166. Of French Sage or wooddy Mullein.

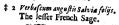
I Verbascum Matthioli. French Sage.

LIB. 2.



† 3 Phlomos Lychnites Syriaca. Syrian Sage-leaued Mullein.







The Description.

Ild Mullein, wooddy Mullein, Matthiolus his Mullein,or French Sage growth vp like a fmall wooddie fhrub, hauing many wooddy branches of a woollie and hoarie colour, foft and downy: whereupon are placed thicke hoarie leaves, of a firong pontick fanour, in shape like the leaves of Sage, whereupon the vulgar people call it French Sage: toward the top of the branches are placed roundles or crowners of yellow gaping floures like those of dead Nettle, but much greater. The root is thicke, tough, and of a wooddy fubstance, as is all the rest of the plant.

† 2 There is another fort hereof that is very like the other, fauing that the leaves & every other part of this plant, hath a most sweet and pleasant smell, and the other more strong and offensive: the leaves also are much leffer and narrower, somwhat resembling those of the lesser Sage.

3 I thinke it not amisse here to insert this no lesse rare than beautifull plant, which differs from the last described in the maner of growing & shape of the floures, which resemble those of the Lychnis Chalcedonica, or None-fuch, but are of a yellow colour. The leaves are hairy narrow, and tharp pointed the stalkes square, and root wooddy. Lobel (to whom we are beholden for this figure and description) calls this, Phlomes Lychnites altera Syriaca. ‡

¶ The Place.

The fewilde Mulleins do grow wilde in diuers Prouinces of Spaine, and atfo in Languedo c, ypon dry bankes and stony places: I have them both in my Garden, and many others likewife. I The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

They are called of the learned men of our time / Profice Syluestria: the first is called of the Grecians wive, or expuse in Latine, Elychnium, or after others, Elychnium, because of the Cottonic subcialls wiper. Or wipper in Latine, Elychmism, or after others, Elychmism, Decaule of the Cottonie inbflance thereof, matches or weeks were made to keep light in lamps: *Perbalcum Lychmita, as Diofesrides himselfe testifierth, is named also Thryallus or Rose Campion; but the floure of Thryallus is red
of colour, as Nicander in his Counterpoy sons doth shew, but the sources of these are yellow: therefore they are neither thryallus not Lychmita, but Syluestre Verbassum, or wilde Mullein, as we have already taught in the Chapter of Rose Campion, that Thryallus is Lychmita fairva, or Rose Campion.

There is nothing to the contrary, but that there may be many plants with soft downy leaves

**Complete Candidates of its Facility is a greatly and the Thryallus of the Contrary. fit to make Candle weeke of: in English it is generally called French Sage: we may call it Sage

The Temperature.

As these be like in vertues to the others going before, so they be likewise dry in temperature.

I The Vertues.

Dieserides saith, that the leaves are stamped and laied in manner of a pultis vpon burnings and

CHAP. 267. Of Clarie.

1 Gallitricum five Horminum. Common Clarie.

2 Gallitricum alterum. Small Clarie.





‡ 3 Horminum fylueftre, Fuchfij. Fuchfius his wilde Clarie.



The Description.

"He first kinde of Clarie which is the right, bringeth forth thick stalks I the right, bringeth forth thick stalks four square, two foor long, diuided into branchesic hath many leaues growing both from the roots, and along the stalkes and branches by distances, one against another by two and two, great, a handfull broad or broader, somewhat rough, vnequall, whitish and hairie, as be also the stalkes. The floures are like those of Sage, or of dead Mettle, of colour white, out of a light blew; after which prow yn long roothed husbes in stead dead Nettle, or colour write, out of a light blew: after which grow up long too the dhuskes in flead of cods, in which is blacke feed. The root is full of strings: the whole herbe yeeldeth forth a rank and strong smell that stuffeth the head; it perish. eth after the feed is ripe, which is in the fecond yeare after it is fowne.

2 The second kinde of Clarie hath likewise stalkes foure square, a foot and a halfe high: the leaues also be rough and rugged, lesser, and not so white. The floures be alike, of colour purple or blew the roots bee as those of the former are.

This bath not fo ftrong a fent by a great deale.

3 There is a kinde of Clarie, which Fuch fine pictureth for wilde Clarie, that hath shortes stalkes, hairie, and also source square: the seaues leffer, long, deeper indented : the floures blew of colour, liveet of fmell, but not fo liveet as those of

Inpiters Distaffe.

† 4 Colm Ionis.





His which we here give you hath pretty large leaves, and those also very hairy on the voder but rough outhey pper file like as the ordinary Sage. The stalkes are rough and hairy, four clow, and round at their tops. The floures in their growing and shape are like those of the mar , but of a whitith purple colour, and fading, they are each of them succeeded by three or has excels, which are larger than in other Sages, and fo fill their feed-veffels, that they flew like terries. The finell of the whole plant is fomewhat more vehement than that of the ordinarie: the lower also have formetimes little cares or appendices, as in the smaller or Pig-Sage : and in Candy (the naturall place of the growth) it beares excrescences, or Apples (it we may so terme them) of the bignetle of large Galls, or Oke-Apples: whence Clusius hath given you two figures by the fame titles as There present the same to your view. Matthiolin, Dodonam, and others also have made mention hereof. ±

The Place.

These kindes of Sage grow not wilde in England: I have them all in my garden: most of them are very common. † The fine or elegant painted Sage was first found in a country Garden, by M'. Iohn Tradescant.

and by him imparted to other louers of plants. \$

The Time.

These Sages floure in Iune and Iuly, or later: they are fitly remoued and planted in March.

The Names.

Sage is called in Greeke, two trous : the Apothecaries, the Italians, and the Spaniards keepe the Latine name Salvia : in high Dutch, Salben : in French, Sauge : in low Dutch, Saufe: in Eng-

The Temperature.

Sage is manifestly hot and dry in the beginning of the third degre, or in the later end of the fecond; it hath adjoyned no little aftriction or binding.

The Vertues.

Agrippa and likewise Actius have called it the Holy-herbe, because women with childe if they be like to come before their time, and are troubled with abortments, do eate thereof to their great good; for it closeth the matrix, and maketh them fruitfull, it retaineth the birth, and giueth it life, and if the woman about the fourth day of her going abroad a 'ter her childing, shall drinke nine ounces of the juyce of Sage with a little falt, and then vie the company of her husband, the shall without doubt conceiue and bring forth store of children, which are the blessing of God. Thus far

Sage is fingular good for the head and braine; it quickneth the fences and memory, firengthneth the finewes, reftoreth health to those that haue the palife vpon a moift cause, takes away shaking or trembling of the members, and being put up into the nofthrils, it draweth thin flegme out

It is likewise commended against the spitting of bloud, the cough, and paines of the sides, and bitings of Serpents.

The juyce of Sage drunke with hony is good for those that spit and vomit bloud, and stoppeth the flux thereof incontinently, expelleth winde, drieth the dropfie, belpeth the palite, firengthneth

The leaves fodden in water, with Wood-binde leaves, Plantaine, Rosemary, Hony, Allome, and fome white wine, make an excellent water to wath the feeret parts of man or woman, and for cankers or other forenesse in the mouth, especially if you boyle in the same a faire bright shining Seacole, which maketh it of greater efficacy.

No man needs to doubt of the whole somnesse of Sage Ale, being brewed as it should be, with Sage, Scabious, Betony, Spikenard, Squinanth, and Fennell feeds.

The leaves of red Sage put into a woodden difth, wherein is put very quicke coles, with some ashes in the bottome of the dish to keepe the same from burning, and a little vinegre sprinkled vpon the leaves lying upon the coles, and fo wrapped in linnen cloath, and holden very hot wnto the fide of those that are troubled with a grieuous stitch, taketh away the paine presently: The same helpeth greatly the extremity of the pleurisie.

CHAP.

Of the Historie of Plants. L 1 B. 2.

CHAP. 166. Of French Sage or wooddy Mullein.

1 Verbafeum Matthioli. French Sage.



† 3 Phlomos Lychnites Syriaca. Syrian Sage-leaued Mullein,





¶ The Description.

7 Ild Mullein, wooddy Mullein, Matthiolus his Mullein,or French Sage groweth vp like a small wooddie shrub, having many wooddy branches of a woodlie and hoarie colour, fort and downy: whereupon are placed thicke hoarie leaues of a firong pontick fauour, in shape like the leaves of Sage, whereupon the vulgar people call it French Sage: toward the top of the branches are placed roundles or crowners of yellow gaping floures like those of dead Nettle, but much greater. The root is thicke, tough, and of a wooddy substance, as is all the rest of the plant.

† 2 There is another fort hereof that is very like the other, fauing that the leaves & every other part of this plant, hath a most sweet and pleasant smell, and the other more strong and offensive: the leaves also are much leffer and narrower, somwhat resembling those of the lesser Sage.

‡ 3 I thinke it not amisse here to insert this no lesse rare than beautifull plant, which differs from the last described in the maner of growing & shape of the floures, which resemble those of the Lychnis Chalcedonica, or None-fuch, but are of a yellow colour. The leaves are hairy narrow, and tharp pointed; the stalkes square, and root wooddy. Lobel

(to whom we are beholden for this figure and description) calls this, Phlomos Lychnites altera Sy-

The Place.

These wilde Mulleins do grow wilde in diuers Prouinces of Spaine, and also in Languedo c, vpon dry bankes and stony places: I have them both in my Garden, and many others likewife. The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

They are called of the learned men of our time, Verbasca Syluestria: the first is called of the Grecians eximt, or expuse in Latine, Elychaium, or after others, Elychinium, because of the Cottonic subflance thereof, matches or weeks were made to keep light in lamps : Verbascum Lychnitis, as Diolegrides himselse testifieth, is named also Thryallis or Rose Campion; but the floure of Thryallis is red of colour, as Nicander in his Counterpoyfons doth thew, but the floures of thefe are yellow: therefore they are neither Thryallis nor Lychnitis, but Syluestre Verbascum, or wilde Mullein, as we have already taught in the Chapter of Rose Campion, that Thryallu is Lychnitis fairva, or Rose Campion. There is nothing to the contrary, but that there may be many plants with oft downy leaves fit to make Candle weeke of: in English it is generally called French Sage: we may call it Sage Mullein.

The Temperature.

As these be like in vertues to the others going before, so they be likewise dry in temperature.

The Vertues.

Dioscorides faith, that the leaves are stamped and laied in manner of a pultis vpon burnings and fcaldings.

CHAP. 267. Of Clarie.

1 Gallitricum, sive Herminum. Common Clarie.

2 Gallitricum alterum. Small Clarie,





LIB. 2.

Fuchfius his wilde Claric.

‡ 3 Horminum fylueftre, Fuchfit;

The Description.

He first kinde of Clarie which is the right, bringeth forth thick stalks foure fquare, two foot long, divided into branches:it hath many leaues growing both from the roots, and along the stalkes and branches by distances, one against another by two and two, great, a handfull broad or broader, somewhat rough, vnequall, whitish and hairie, as be also the stalkes. The floures are like those of Sage, or of dead Nettle, of colour white, out of a light blew: after which grow up long toothed huskes in flead of cods, in which is blacke feed. The root is full of fittings: the whole herbe yeeldeth forth a rank and ftrong smell that stuffeth the head : it peritheth after the feed is ripe, which is in the fecond yeare after it is fowne.

2 The fecond kinde of Claric hath likewife stalkes foure square, a foot and a halfe high : the leaues also be rough and rugged, leffer, and not so white. The floures be alike, of colour purple or blew: the roots bee as those of the former arc. This hath not fo strong a sent by a great deale.

There is a kinde of Clarie, which Fuchfine jictureth for wilde Clarie, that hath shorter stalkes, hairie, and also soure square: the leaves leffer, long, deeper indented : the floures blew of colour, fiveet of fmell, but not fo fiveet as those of

† 4 Colm Ioris.

Iupiters Distaffe.





the right Clarie: the husks or cods when they are ripe bend downewards: the feed is blackiff, the roots in like manner are blacke and full of ftrings.

4 The fourth kind of Horminum, called Iova Colus, representeth in the highest top of the stalk a diffaffe, wrapped about with yellow flax, whereof it tooke his name having knobby roots, with certaine ftrings annexed thereto like Gatepfis, or like vnto the roots of Clary, which do yeeld forth certaine strings annexed merco like outcoph, or like vinto the roots of clary, which to yeeld forth fundry foure fquare rough stalkes, two cubits high, whereon do grow leaves like those of the Nettle, rough, sharpe pointed, and of an outworne greene colour; the sloures do grow along st the top of the flalkes, by certaine spaces, set round about in small coronets, or wharles, like those of Sage in

The Place.

These doe grow wilde in some places, notwithstanding they are anured and planted in Gardens, almost enery where, except Inpiters distaste, being a kinde thereos, which I haue in my Garden.

They floure in Iune, Iuly, and August.

Clarie is called of the Apothecaries, Gallitricum; it is likewise namedoruala: of some, Tota bona, but not properly: of others, Scarlea, Sclarea, Centrum Galli, and Matrifalvia: in Italian, Sciaria: in French, Oruale: in High Dutch, Scharlach: in Low Dutch, Scharlege: in English, Clarie, or

Lupiters distasse is called Colus Iovis: of some, Galeopsis lutes, but not properly: of divers, Horminum luteum, or yellow Clarie, and Horminum Tradentinum, or Clarie of Trent.

Clarie is hot and dry in the third degree.

The feed of Claric poudered, finely fcarced and mixed with hony, taketh away the dimnesse of the eies, and cleereth the fight.

The same stamped, in used, or laied to steepe in warme water, the mushlag or slimie substance taken and applied plaisferwise draweth splinters of wood, thornes, or any other thing fixed in the bodie: it alfo scattereth and dissolueth all kindes of swellings, especially in the joynts. The feed poudered and drunke with wine, stirreth vp bodily lust.

The leaves of Clarie taken any manner of way, helpeth the weakenesse of the backe proceeding of the ouermuch flowing of the whites, but most effectually if they be fried with egges in maner of a Tansie, either the leaves whole or stamped.

† The figure which formedly was under the title of Color Irois, was of the Herwitten fluefore of Facifies, which is deferibed immediatly before is.

CHAP. 268. Of wilde Clarie, or Oculus Christi.

¶ The Description.

Culus Christiis also a kinde of Clarie, but lesser the stalkes are many, a cubit high, quared and somewhat hairie: the leaves be broad, rough, and of a blackish greene colour. The floures grow along it the stalkes, of a blewish colour. The feed is round and blackish, the root is thicke and tough, with some threds annexed thereto. ‡ This is Hermini splee-

The purple Clarie bath leaues somewhat round, layed ouer with a hoary cottony substance, not much valike Horehound : among which rife vp fmall hairy fquare stalkes, fer toward the top with little leaues of a purple colour, which appeare at the first view to be flours, and yet are nothing elfe but leaues, turned into an excellent purple colour, and among these beautifull leaues come forth small floures of a blewish or watched colour, in saftion like to the floures of Rosemarie; which being withered, the husks wherein they do grow contains certaine blacke feed, that falleth forth vpon the ground very quickely, because that every such husked oth turne and hang downe his head toward the ground. The root dieth at the first approach of Winter.

3 Broad leaved Charie hath a square stalke some cubit high, hairy, firme, and soynted; the leaues are large, rough, and sharpe pointed, snipt about the edges, winkled, and shanding by conples at each joynt: vpon the branches in roundles grow purple floures, leffe than those of Clarie, and fearce any bigger than those of Lauander: the feed is small and blacke: the root is large, hard,

† 1 Horminum (yluestre. Wilde Clarie, or Oculus Christi.

LIB. 2.



‡ 3 Horminum syluestre latifolium. Broad leaved wilde Clarie.



‡ 4 Horminum Sylucstre flore albo. White floured wilde Clarie,





‡ 5 Horminum Syluestre flore rubro. Red flonred wilde Claric.



blacke, and lives many yeares. It floures in June and July, and growes wilde in many mountainous places of Germany. Clusius calls it Horminum [9]. uestre tertium.

4 This hath long leaves next vnto the ground, growing vpon pretry long stalkes, broad at their setting on, and so ending by little and little in sharpe points, they are not deeply cut in but onely lightly fnipt about the edges : they are also wrinkled on the vpper side, and whitish, but hairie on the vnder side. The square stalkes are some cubit high, joynted, and set with two leaues at each joynt. The floures grow along ft the tops of the branches, and are of a snow white colour. There is a variety of this with the leaves greener, and the floures of an elegant deepe purple colour. This is the Hermini Syluestris quarti species prima of Clusion, and the variety with the white floures is his Hormini filuestris quarti species prima: and the figure that our Authour gaue in the first place was of these.

There is another variety of the last described, which also hath square stalks set with rough fnipt leaues, which end in sharpe points, but are narrower at the lower end than the former, and they are greene of colour : vpon the tops of the stalkes grow red hooded floures, and those not very large: the feed is small and blacke, and the root lives many yeares. This floures in July. Clasfius makes this his Hormini filueftris quarti fpecies quarta. ‡

The first groweth wilde in divers barren places, almost in every country, especially in the fields of Holborne neere vnto Grayes Inne, in the high way by the end of a brickewall; at the end of Chelsey next to London, in the high way as you go from the Queenes pallace of Richmond to the The other is a stanger in England : it groweth in my Garden.

The Time. They floure and flourish from Iune to the end of August.

Wilde Clarie is called after the Latine name Ocalus Christi, of his effect in helping the diseases The Names. of the cies: in Greeke, was and likewise in Latine, Horminum: of some, Geminalis: in English, wild

The second is thought of some to be the right Claric, and they have called it Horminum verum, but with greater errour: it may be called in Latine Herminum Gluestre faig. & floribus purpureu, Clarie with leaves and floures of a purple colour.

‡ Our Author should have showne his reasons why this is not the Horminum verum, to have conuicted the errour of Anguillara, Matthiolus, Gester, Dodonaus Lobel, and others, who have accounted it so, as I my selfe must needs do, vntill some reason be shewed to the contrary, the which I thinke

The Temperature and Vertues.

The temperature and faculties are referred vnto the garden Claries: yet Panlas Agineta faith it is hot and moderately dry, and it also clenfeth.

The feed of wilde Clarie, as Diescovides writeth, being drunke with wine, stirreth vp lust, it clen-

The feed of whide Clarie, as Disjourness written, being grunke with white, inhierary punit feth the cies from filmes and other imperfections being mixed with hony.

The feed put whole into the cies, elenfeth and purgeth them exceedingly from waterish humors, rednesse, inflammation, and divers other maladies, or all that happen vator the cies, and takes away the paine and smarting thereof, especially being put into the eies one seed at one time, and

no more, which is a generall medicine in Cheshire and other countries thereabout, knowne of all,

The leaves are good to be put into pottage or broths among other pot-herbes, for they featter congealed bloud, warme the stomacke, and help the dimnesse of the eies,

† The figure that formerly was in the first place, was of that which you may here finde figured and deferibed in the fourth place.

CHAP. 269. Of Mullein.

The Description.

He male Mullein or Higtaper hath broad leaues, very foft, whitifh and downy; in the midt of which rifeth vp a ftalk, ftraight, fing le, and the fame also whitish all ouer, with a hoary down, and couered with the like leaues, but leffer and leffer euen to the top 13mong which taperwife are fet a multitude of yellow floures confifting of flue leaues apiece: in the places wherof come vp little round veffels, in which is contained very small seed. The root is long, a finger thicke, blacke without, and full of strings.

I Tapsus barbatus. Mullein or Higtaper.

LIB. 2.







The female Mullein hath likewife many white woolly leaues, fet vpon an hoary cottony vp. right stalke of the height of foure or fine cubits: the top of the stalke resembleth a torch decked with infinite white floures, which is the special marke to know it from the male kinde, being like

The Place.

These plants grow of themselues neere the borders of pastures, plowed fields, or causies & dry fandy ditch banks, and in other vntilled places. They grow in great plenty neere vntoa lyme-kiln vpon the end of Blacke heath next to London, as also about the Queenes house at Eltham neere to Dattford in Kent; in the highwayes about Highgate neere London, and in most countries of Eng-

I The Time.

They are found with their floure from Iuly to September, and bring forth their feed the fecond yeare after it is fowne.

The Names.

Mullein is called in Greeke Onjun: in shops, Tapfus Barbasus : of divers, Candela Regia, Candelaria, and Loraria: Dief orides Pliny, and Galen call it Verbascum: in Italian, Verbasco, and Tasso Brabasso. in Spanish, Gordoloo: in high-Dutch, Dullbraut; in French, Bouillon: in English, Mullein, or rather Woollen, Higtaper, Torches, Longwort, and Bullocks Longwort; and of fome, Hares beard.

The Temperature.

Mullein is of temperature dry: the leaves are allo of a digetting and clenting qualitie, as Galos

The Vertues.

A The leaves of Mullein boiled in water, and laid vpon hard swellings and inflammations of the eies, cure and ease the paine.

The root boiled in red wine and drunke, stoppeth the laske and bloudy flix.

The same boiled in water and drunke, is good for them that are broken and hurt inwardly, and prevaileth much against the old cough.

A little fine treacle spred vpon a lease of Mullein, and layd to the piles or hemorrhoids, cureth the fame : an ointment also made of the leaves thereof and old hogs grease worketh the same ef-

The leaves worne under the feet day and night in manner of a shoo sole or sock, bring downe in yong maidens their defired fickeneffe, being fo kept vnder their feet that they fall not away,

The country people, especially the husbandmen in Kent, do give their cattel the leaves to drink against the cough of the lungs, being an excellent approved medicine for the same, wherupon they call it Bullocks Lungwort.

G Frankincense and Mastick burned in a chasing dish of coles, and set within a close stoole, and the fume thereof taken underneath, doth perfectly cure the piles, hemorrhoids, and al discases hapning in those lower parts, if there be also at euery such furning (which must be twice euery day) a lease

of the herb bound to the place, and there kept vntill the next dreffing.

There be fome who think that this herb being but carried about one, doth help the falling fickneffe, especially the leaves of that plant which hath not as yet born floures, and gathered when the Sun is in Virgo, and the Moonin Aries, which thing not with standing is vaine and superstitious.

The later Physitions commend the yellow floures, being steeped in oile and fet in warme dung vntill they be washed into the oile and consumed away, to be a remedie against the piles.

The report goeth (laith Pling) that figs do not putrifie at all that are wrapped in the leaves of Mullein: which Dioscorides also mentioneth.

CHAP. 270. Of base Mullein.

of The Description.

He base white Mullein hath a thicke wooddy root, from which rise thyp a stiffe & hairy stalke of the height of foure cubits, garnished with faire grayish leaves like those of Elecampane, but leffer the floures grow round about the flalks taper or torch fathion, of a white colour, with certain golden thrums in the middle: the feed followeth, small, and of the

2 Blacke Mullein hath long leaues not downy at all, large and tharp pointed of an ouerworne blackiff, green colour, somewhat rough, and strongly smelling: the sources grow at the top of the flalks, of a golden yellow colour, with certain threds in the middle thereof. The root differeth not

Candleweek Mullein hath large broad and woolly leaves, like vnto those of the common Mullein: among which rifeth vp a stalke couered with the like leaues, even to the branches wheron the floures do grow, but leffer and leffer by degrees. The stalke divideth it felfe toward the too into diuers branches, whereon is fet round about many yellow floures, which oftentimes doe change into white, varying according vnto the foile and clymat. The root is thicke and wooddy.



1 Verbascum album

3 Verbascum Lychnite Matthieli. Candleweeke Mullein.



2 Verbascum nigrum.

Baseblacke Mullein.

4 Verbascum Lychniteminus. Small Candleweek Mullein.





The small Candleweck Mullein differs little from the last rehearsed, saving that the whole plant of this is of a better fauor, wherein especially consistent the difference. ‡ The floure also is much larger, and of a straw or pale yellow colour. ‡

These plants grow where the other Mulleins do, and in the like soile.

The Time. The time likewise answereth their flouring and feeding.

The Names. Their capitall names expressed in the titles shal ferue for these base Mulleins, considering they are all andevery of them kindes of Mulleins.

The Temperature.

These Mulleins are dry without any manisest heate, yet doubtlesse hotter and drier than the common Mullein or Hygtaper.

I The Vertues. The blacke Mullein with his pleafant yellow flours boiled in water or wine and drunk, is good against the diseases of the brest and lungs, and against all spitting of corrupt rotten matter.

The leaves boiled in water, stamped and applied pultis wife vpon cold swellings called Oedemata, and also upon the vicers and inflammations of the eyes, cure the same.

The floures of blacke Mullein are put into lie, which causeth the haire of the head to wax yellow, if it be washed or kembed therewith.

The leaves are put into cold ointments with good successe, against scaldings and burnings with fire or water.

Apulcius reporteth a tale of Vlysses, Mercury, and the Inchantresse Circe, and their vie of these herbs in their incantations and witcherafts.

CHAP. 271. Of Moth Mullein.

1 Blattarta Plinu. Plinies Moth Mullein.



3 Blattaria flore purpureo. Purple moth Mullein.



The Description.

Liny hath let forth a kind of Blattaria which hath long and smooth leaues somwhat jagged or fnipt about the edges: the falk rifeth vp to the height of three cubits, dividing it felfe toward the top into fundry armes or branches, befet with yellow leaves like vnto

2 Blattaria with purple floures hath broad black leaues, without any manifest ships or notches by the fides, growing flat vpon the ground; among which rifeth vp a fidlke two cubits high, garnished with floures like vnto the common Blastaria, but that they are of a purple colour, and those few threds or chiues in the middle of a golden colour; the root is as thicke as a mans thumb, with fome threds hanging thereat, and it endures from yeare to yeare.

There is another kinde like vnto the blacke Mullein in stalks, roots, and leaves, and other respects, saving that his small floures are of a green colour.

4 There is another like vnto the last before written, fauing that his leaves are not so deepely cur about the edges, and that the small floures have some purple colour mixed with the greenesse.

‡ 3 Blattaria flore viridi. Greene Moth Mullein.

L I B. 2.

‡ Blattaria flore ex viridi purpurascente. Moth Mullein with the greenish purple coloured floure.





This is somewhat like the first described in seaues and stalks, but much lesse, the sloures also are of a whittish or grayish colour, wherein consists the greatest difference.

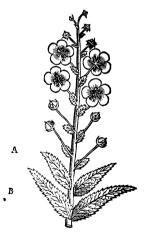
6 There is also another varietie of this kinde, which hath very faire and large floures, & these either of a bright yellow, or elfe of a purple colour.

7 This hath long narrow leaves like those of the second, snipt about the edges, and of a darke green colour: the stalks grow some 2 cubits high, and seldom send forth any branches; the sloures are large and yellow, with rough threds in their middles tipt with red, and these grow in such an order that they somewhat resemble a fly: the seed is small, and contained in round buttons. This is an Annuall, and perisheth when the seed is ripe. ‡

‡ 5 Blattaria flore albo. White floured Moth Mullein.



‡ 7 Blattaria flore luteo. Yellow Moth Mullein.



‡ 6 Blattaria flore amplo. Moth Mullein with the great floure.



The Place. † The first and fift of these grow wild in fundry places, and the rest only in gardens with vs.

They floure in Iuly and August.

The last The Names.

The later herbarists cal Moth Mullein Blattaria, and do truely take it to be that described by Plan, filb 22.ca. 9.9. in these words: [There is an herb like Mullein or Verbassam nigrum, which offentimes deceineth, being taken for the same with leaues not so white, more falks, & with yellow floures (as we have written) which do agree with black Mullein; but we have not as yet learned by observation, that they gather Moths and flies vnto them, as we have faid.] Valerim Cordus names it Verbascum Leptophyllon, or narrow leased Mullein:their seuerall titles set forth their English names.

The Temperature and Vertues.

Concerning the plants intituled Blattaria, or Moth Mulleins, I find nothing written, but that Moths and Butter-flies, and all other small flies and bats, do resort to the place where these herbs are layd or strewed.

‡ The decoction of the floures or leaves of the first described opens the obstructions of the bowels and meseraick veines, as Camerar, affirmes. ‡ CHAP. 272. Of Mullein of Ethiopia.

· Er biovis. Ethyopian Mullein,

LIB. 2.



The Description.

Vilein of Ethiopia hath many very broad hoary leaues fored voon the ground, verie foft and downy, or rather woolly like those of Hygtaper, but farre whiter, fofter, thicker, and fuller of woolline ffe, which wooll is fo long, that ruller of wooilineile, which wooilis to long, that one may with his fingers pull the fame from the leaues, euen as wool is pulled from a fiveps skin: amongft which leaues rifeth vp a foure fquare downy flalk fet with the like leaues, but finaller, which falk is duiled at the top into other oran-ches, fet about and orderly placed by certain di-flances, having many floures like those of Archangell, of a white colour tending to blewnesse: which being past, there succedes a three square brown seed: the root is black, hard, and of a woody fubstance.

The Place. It groweth naturally in Ethyopia, and in Ida a hill by Troy, and in Messenia a province of Morea, as Pliny sheweth, lib. 27. cap. 4. it also growes in Meroë an Island in the river Nilus; and also in my garden.

¶ The Time.

It floureth and flouritheth in Iune, and perfe-Aeth his feed in August.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke Assemb : and in Latine A. thiopis, of the countrey; and for that cause it is likewife called Meroides, of Meroi, as Pliny writethrof forme, because the Greeke word Also fignifies in Latine Fauilla adusta, or Cinere aspersa, or couered with ashes: in English wee may call it Mullein

The Temperature, Æthiopis is dry ,without any manifest heate.

As throps is good against the Pleurisse, and for those that have their brests charged with corrupt ${f A}$ The Vertues. and rotten matter, and for the asperitie and roughnesse of the throat, and against the Sciatica, if

For the diseases of the brest and lungs it is good to licke oftentimes of a consection made with B the root hereof and hony, and so are the roots condited with sugar, in such manner as they condite

CHAP. 273. Of Conflips.

M The Description.

"Hose herbs which at this day are called Primroses, Cowslips, and Oxlips, are reckoned among the kindes of Mulleins; notwithstanding for distinctions sake I haue marshalled them in a chapter, comming in the rereward as next neighbors to the Mulleins, for that the Antients have named them Perbalpali, that is to fay, finall Mulleins. The first, which is called in English the field Cowslip, is as common as the rest, therefore I shall not need to spend much

2 Thesecond is likewise well knowne by the name of Oxlip, and different not from the other

faue that the floures are not fo thicke thrust together, and they are fairer, and not so many in num-ber, and do not smell so pleasant as the other: of which kind we have one lately come into our gardens, whose floures are curled and wrinkled after a most strange maner, which our women haue na-

1 Primula veris maior. Field Cowflips.

2 Primula pratensis inodorata lutea. field Oxlips.





Double Paigle, called of Pena, Primula hortensis Anglica omnium maxima, & ferotina storibue please; that is, The greatest English garden Cowdip with double yellow floures, is so commonly knowne that it needeth no description.

4 The fourth is likewife known by the name of double Cowflips, hauing but one floure within another, which maketh the same once double, where the other is many times double, called by Pena, Geminata, for the likeneffe of the floures, which are brought forth as things against nature, or

The fifth being the common whitish yellow field Primrose, needeth no description.

The fixth, which is our garden double Primrofe, of all the reft is of greatest beauty, the defcription whereof I refer vnto your owne confideration.

The feuenth is also very well known, being a Primrose with greenish sloures somwhat welted about the edges 3 for which cause Pena hath called it Siluarum primula, floribus obscure verentibus

There is a strange Primrose found in a wood in Yorkshire growing wilde, by the trauel and induftry of a learned gentleman of Lancashire called M' Tho. Hesketh, a diligent searcher of Simples, who hath not only brought to light this amiable and pleasant Primrose, but many others also, neuer before his time remembred or found out. This kind of Primrofe hath leaues and roots like the wilde field Primrose in each respect: it bringeth forth among the leaues a naked stalk of a grayish or our two rice greenish colour, at the top whereof doth grow in the Winter time one flour and no more, like vnto that fingle one of the field : but in the Summer time it bringeth forth a foft ruffet huske or hole, wherein are contained many final floures, fomtimes foure or flue, many times more, very thicke thrust together, which make one entire floure, seeming to be one of the common double Primroses, whereas indeed it is one double floure, made of a number of small single floures, neuer ceasing to beare floures winter nor summer, as before is specified.

‡ Besides

Of the Historicof Plants. ∠I B. 2. 3 Primula hortensis Anglica.

Double Paigles.

4 Primula veris flore geminato. Cowflips two in a hofe.



\$ Primula verisminor. Field Primrofe.





Besides these, there are kept in our gardens and set forth by M. Parkinson (to whose Worke I refer the curious Reader) two or three more varieties, one a double Cowflip hofe in hofe, naked, without any huske : the other two beare many greene leaues on the tops of the stalkes, the one of them having yellowish floures among the leaves, and the other only longish narrow green leaves.

The first bee calleth Paralysis inodora flore geminato, Double Oxlips hose in hose. The second, Paralysis fis fatua, the Foolish Cowslip: and the last, Paralysis flore virids rose calamistrate, the double greene feathered Cowflip. #

7 Primula flore viridi Green Primrofe.





The Place. Cowflips and Primrofes ioy in moift and dankish places, but not altogether couered with water: they are found in woods and the borders of fields: M. Heskeths Primrose growes in a wood called Clapdale, three miles from a towne in Yorkshire called Settle. The Time.

They flourish from Aprill to the end of May, and some one or other of them do floure all Win-

They are commonly called Primula veris, because they are the first among those plants that doe The Names. floure in the Spring, or because they floure with the first. They are also named Arthritica, and Herbe paralysis, for they are thought to be good against the paines of the joints and singles. They are called in Italian, Brache cuculi: in English, Petry Mulleins or Palsie-worts: of most, Cowslips.

The greater fort, called for the most part Oxlips or Paigles, are named of divers Herba S. Petri: in English, Oxlip, and Paigle.

The common Primrose is viually called Primula veris: most herbarists doe refer the Primroses to the sauran, called in Latine Verbascula, or petty Mulleins: but seeing the leaues be neither woolly nor round, they are hardly drawne vnto them: for Phlomides are described by leaves, as Pliny hath interpreted it, Hirfuis & rotundis, hairy and round; translating it thus, lib. 25. cap. 10. Sunt & Philo. mides due his fut a rotundis folys, humiles : which is as much as to fay in English, There be also two pretty Mulleins, hairy, round leafed, low or short. ‡ Fabius Columna refers these to the disfina of Dioscorides, and calls the Cowflip Alisma pratorum : and the Primrose, Alisma sylvarum. + The Temperature.

The Cowflips and Primrofes are in temperature dry and a little hot.

A Cowflips are commended against the pain of the joints called the gout, and slacknesse of the si-The Vertues. nues, which is the palife. The decoction of the roots is thought to be profitably given against the ftone in the kidnies and bladder; and the juice of the leaves for members that are loofe and out of joints, or inward parts that are hurt, rent, or broken.

A dramme and a halfe of the pouder of the dried 1001s of field Primrose gathered in Autumne,

giuen to drinke in ale or wine purgeth by vomit very forcibly (but fafely) waterish humors, choler, and flegme, in such manner as A Jarum doth, experimented by a learned and skilfull Apothecary of Colchester M. Buckstone, a man singular in the knowledge of Simples.

A conserue made with the flours of Cowslips and sugar prevaileth wonderfully against the pal. C fie, convulfions, cramps, and all difeases of the finues. Cowflips or Paigles do greatly restraine or stop the belly in time of a great laske or bloudy slix, D

if the decoction thereof be drunke warme.

Ĺ I B. 2.

A practitioner of London who was famous for curing the phrenfie, after he had performed his E cure by the due observation of physick, accustomed every yeare in the moneth of May to dyet his Patients after this manner: Take the leaues and floures of Primtole, boile them a little in fountaine water, and in some rose and Betony waters, adding thereto sugar, pepper, salt, and butter, which being strained, he gaue them to drinke thereof first and last.

The roots of Primrofe stamped and strained, and the juice snifted into the nose with a quill or F fuch like, purgeth the brain, and qualifieth the pain of the megrim.

An unguent made with the juice of Cowslips and oile of Linseed, cureth all scaldings or bur-G nings with fire,water,or otherwife.

The floures of Primtoles fodden in vineger and applied, heale the Kings euill, and the almonds H of the throat and uvula, if you gargarise the part with the decoction thereof.

The leaves and floures of Primrofes boiled in wine and drunke, are good against all diseases of I the breft and lungs, and draweth forth of the flesh any thorne or splinter, or bone fixed therein.

CHAP. 274. Of Birds Eyne.

1 Primula veris flore rubro. Red Bird-eyne.

2 Primulaveris flore albo. White Bird eyne.





The Description. Ome Herbarists call this plant by the name of Sanicula angustifolia, making thereof two kinds, and distinguishing them by these termes, major, & minor sue media: others cal them Paralytica alpina, which without controuer sie are kindes of Cowssips, agreeing with them as well in shape, as in their nature and vertues, having leaves much like vnto Cowslips, but smaller,

growing flat upon the ground, of a feint greenish colour on the upper side, & underneath of a white or mealy colour : among which rife vp imall and tender stalks of a foot high, having at the top of every stalke a bush of small floures in shape like the common Oxlip, saving that they are of a faire flammed colour tending to purple : in the middle of enery small floure appeareth a little yellow frost refembling the eye of a bird; which hath moued the people of the North parts (where it a bounderin) to call it Birds eyne. The feed is fmall like duft; the root white and threddy.

The second is like the first, saving the whole plant is greater in each respect, and the sloures of a whitish colour.

The Place.

These plants grow very plentifully in moist and squally grounds in the North parts of England, as in Harwood neere to Blackburn in Lancashire, and ten miles from Presson in Aundernesse; also at Crosby, Rauenswaith, and Crag-Close in Westmerland.

They likewife grow in the medowes belonging to a village in Lancashire neere Maudsley, called Harwood, and at Hesketh not far from thence, and in many other places of Lancashire, but not on this fide Trent, that I could euer certainly know. Lobel reporteth, That D' Penny (a famous phyfition of our London Colledge) did finde them in these Southern parts. The Time.

They floure and flourish from Aprill to the end of May.

The Names. The first is called Primrose with the red floure: the second, Primrose with the white sloure; and Birds eyne.

The Temperature and Vertues. The nature and vertues of thefe red and white Primrofes must be fought out among those about named.

CHAP. 275. Of Beares eares, or mountaine Comflips.

I Auricula vrsiflore Inteo. Yellow Beares eare.



2 Auricula vrsiftore purpureo. Purple Beares eare.



The Kindes. THere be directs forts of Mountaine Cowflips, or Beares-eares, differing especially in the colour of their floures, as shall be declared, not with standing it may appeare to the curious, that there is great difference in the roots also, considering some of them have knobbed roots, and others threddy: notwithstanding there is no difference in the roots at all.

† There are divers varieties of these floures, and the chiefe differences arise, either from the leaues or floures; from their leaues, which are either fmooth and greene, or elfe gray and hoary, againe they are smooth about the edges, or snipt more or lesse; The sloures some are fairer than othersome, and their colours are so various, that it is hard to finde words to expresse them, but they may be referd to whites, reds, yellowes, and purples; for of all the varieties and mixtures of these they chiestly consist. The Gardens of M. Tradescan; and M. Taggie are at this present sumished with very great varieties of these floures. ‡

3 Auricula Vrfi g. Clusij. Red Beares-eare.

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Auricula Vrfi iig.Clufi. Scarlet Beares-eare.





The Description.

Vricula Vrsi was called of Mathiolus, Pena, and other Herbarists, Sanicula Alpina, by reafonof his fingular faculty in healing of wounds, both inward and outward. They doe all call it Paralytica, because of his vertues in curing the palsies, cramps, and convulsions, and is numbred among the kindes of Cowflips, whereof no doubt they are kindes as others are which do hereafter follow under the same title, although there be some difference in the colour of the floures. This beautifull and braue plant hath thicke, greene, and fat leaues, fornewbat finely faipt about the edges, not altogether valike those of Cowslips, but smoother, greener, and nothing rough or crumpled: among which rifeth vp a stender round stem a handfull high, bearing a tust of floures at the top, of a faire yellow colour, not much valike to the floures of Oxe-lips, but more open and confifting of one only leafe like Coriledon: the root is very thready, and like vnto the

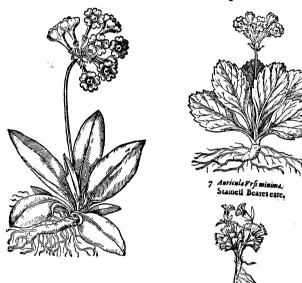
2 The leaves of this kinde which beareth the purple floures are not fo much snipt about the edges: these said purple floures have also some yellownesse in the middle, but the floures are not fo much laid open as the former, otherwife in all respects they are like.

'2 Carolus

4 The fourth is a smaller plant than any of the foresaid, whose leaves are thicke and fat, nothing at all fnipt about the edges, greene aboue, and grayish vnderneath. The floures are like the former, thining about the edges, of an ouerwome colour toward the middle, and in the middle commeth a forke couered with an hairinesse: the root is blacke and threddy.

5 Auricula Vrfi erubefcens. Blush coloured Beares care.





The blush-coloured Beares eare hath divers thicke fat leaves spred vpon the ground, of a whitish greene colour, sleightly or not at all indented in the edges; among which rifeth vp a naked flalke likewise hairy or whitish, on the top whereof stand very faire floures, in shape like those of the common Cowlip, but of awhitish colour tending to purple, which wee terme blush-colour. The root is tough and threddy, as are all the rest.

6 The bright shining red Beares eare of Mathiolas description seemes to late Herbarists to be rather a figure made by conceit or imagination, than by the fight of the plant it felfe, for doubtleffe we are perfuaded that there is no fuch plant, but onely a figure foifted for oftentation fake, the description whereof we leaue to a further consideration, because we have not seene any such plant, neither do we beleeue there is any fuch. ‡ Our Author is here without cause injurious to Mastholus; for he figures and deferihes onely the common first described yellow Beares eare: yet if he had faid the floures were of a light (hining red,he had not erred; for I have feene thefe floures of all the reds both bright and darke that one may imagine. ‡

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Pena fetteth forth a kinde of Beares care under the name of sanicala alpina, having his vppermost leanes an inch long, somewhat jagged and hem'd at the ends, and broad before like a shoull; the lower leaues next the ground are fomewhat shorter, but of the same forme; among which rifeeth a small stender soot stalke of an inch long, whereon doth stand a small stoure, consisting of since little leaves of a bright red or stammell colour.

Of the Historicof Plants.

8 The from white Beates-eare different not from the last described but in the colour of the floure, for as the others are red, contrary these are very white, and the whole plant is lesser, wherein consistent the difference. The root is long, tough, with some fibres thereto belonging. Neither of these two last described will be content to grow in Gardens,

The Place.

They grow naturally upon the Alpish and Heluetian mountaines: most of them do grow in our London Gardens.

The Time. These herbes do floure in Aprill and May.

The Names.

Either the antient writers knew not these plants, or else the names of them were not by them or their faceoffors diligently committed vato posterity. **CMatthiolus** and other later writers have gi-uen names according to the similitude, or of the shape that they beare vato other plants, according to the likenesse of the qualities and operations : you may call it in English, Beares-eare : they that dwell about the Alpes doe call it Daalbaratot, and Schwindlebratot, by reason of the effects thereof; for the root is among ft them in great request for the strengthning of the head, that when they are on the tops of places that are high, giddinesse and the swimming of the braine may not afflict them: it is there called the Rocke. Role, for that it groweth upon the rockes, and refembleth

The Temperature. These herbes are dry and very astringent.

The Vertues.

It healeth all outward and inward wounds of the breft, and the enterocele also, if for some reaso. A nable space of time it be put in drinkes, or boyled by it selfe.

These plants are of the nature and temperature of Primula veri, and are reckoned amongst the B Sanicles by reason of their vertue.

Those that hunt in the Alps and high mountaines after Goats and bucks, do as highly efteeme C hereof as of Doronicum, by reason of the fingular effects that it hath, but (as I said before) one especially, euen in that it preuenteth the losse of their best joynts (I meane their neckes) if they take the roots hereof before they ascend the rocks or other high places.

The root of Damafonium (according to Dioscorides) taken in the weight of one or two drams, D helpeth such as haue denoured the Lepus marinus or sea Hare, or haue beene bitten by a Toad, or ta-

It is also profitably drunke, either by it felse, or with the like quantity of Danem seeds, against E gripings in the belly, and the bloudy flux.

Also it is good against convulsions and the affects of the wombe.

The herbe flaies the flux of the belly, moues the courfes, and applied in forme of a pultis affiwa- G geth cedematous tumors. ‡

CHAP. 256. Of Mountaine Sanicle.

The Kindes.

THere be fundry forts of herbes contained under the name of Sanicle, and yet not one of them agreeing with our common Sanicle, called Diagenfia, in any one respect, except in the vertues, wherefoo doubt they tooke that name, which number doth dayly increase, by reason that the later writers haue put downe more new plants, not written of before by the Antients, which shall be distinguished in this chapter by seuerall titles.

The Description.

Potted Sanicle of the mountaine hath small fat & round leaves, bluntly indented about the edges, and fashioned like vnto the leaves of Saxifragia aurea, or tather Cyclamen folio hedira, of a darke greene colour, and fomewhat hairy underneath: amongst which rife Vuu 2

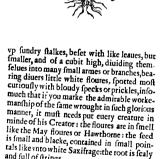
I Sanicula guttata. Sported Sanicle.

2 Pinquicula fine Sanicula Eboracenfis. Butterwort, or Yorkshire Sanicle.



3 Sanicula Alpina Clusij, siue Cortusa Matshioli. Beares-eare Sanicle.





and full of strings. 2 The second kind of Sanicle, which Clusius calleth Pinguicula, not before his time remembred, hath small thicke leaves, fat and full of juyce, being broad towards the root, and sharpe towards the point, of a faint greene colour, and bitter in taste: out of the middest whereof sprouteth or shooteth vp a naked slender stalke, nine inches long, euery stalke bearing one floure and no more, fometimes white but commonly of a blewish purple colour, fashioned like vnto the common Consolida regalis, having the like spur or Larks heele annexed

3 The third kinde of mountaine Sanicle

fome Herbarists have called Sanicula alpina floro rubro: the leaves shoot forth in the beginning of the Spring, very thicke and far, and are like a purfe or round lumpe at their first comming out of the ground; and when it is spread abroad, the ypper part thereof is full of veines or sinewes, and ho-uen yp or curled like Ramanculus Lustianicus, or like the crumpling of a cabbage lease; and are not onely indented about the edges, but each leafe is divided into fix or more jagges or cuts, deepely hacked, greenith aboue, and of an ouerworne greene colour underneath, hor in tafte, from the middle whereof thooteth forth a bar or naked stalke, six inches long, somewhat purple in colour, bearing at the top a tuft of small hollow floures, looking or hanging downewards like little bells, not vnlike in forme to the common Cowflips, but of a fine deepe red colour tending to purple, having in the middle a certainering or circle of white, and also certaine pointals or strings, which turne into an head wherein is contained feed. The whole plant is couered as it were with a rough woollineffe:

The Place.

These plants are strangers in England; their naturall country is the Alpish mountaines of Heluctia: they grow in my Garden, where they flourish exceedingly, except Butterwort, which growthe tartiney grow in my varieti, where they notiff in exceedingly, except butterwort, which groweth in our English foully wet grounds, and will not yeeld to any culturing or transplanting; it groweth especially in a field called Crag-Close, and at Crosby, Rauenswaith, in Westmerland, upon Ingleborow sels twelthe miles from Lancaster, and in Harwood in the same country neere to Blackburne, ten miles from Preston in Aundernesse, and in Halwood in the same country neere to Blackburne, ten miles from Preston in Aundernesse vpon the bogs, and marish grounds, and in the boggie medowes about Bishops Hatsfield; and also in the sens in the way to Wittles meare from London, in Huntingdonshire. ‡ It groweth also in Hampshire, and abundantly in many places

¶ The Time. They floure and flourish from May to the end of July.

LIB. 2.

The Names.

The first is called Sanicula guttata, taken from the spots wherewith the floures are marked of Lo-64, Genm Alpinum, making it a kinde of Auens: in English, spotted Sanicle: of our London dames;

The second is called Pinguicula, of the satnesse or fulnesse of the lease, or offatning: in Yorkefhire, where it doth especially grow, and in greatest abundance, it is called Butterworts, Butter-root, and white root: but the last name belongeth more properly to Solomons Seale.

They are hot and dry in the third degree. The Vertues.

The husbandmens wines of Yorkshire do vie to annoint the dugs of their kine with the fat and ${\bf A}$ oilous juyce of the herbe Butterwort, when they are bitten with any venomous worme, or chapped,

They fay it rots their sheepe, when for want of other food they cat thereof.

CHAP. 277. Of Fox-Gloves.

A The Description.

Cox-gloue with the purple floure is most common, the leanes whereof are long, nicked in the edges, of a light greene, in manner like those of Mullein, but lesser, and not so downy: the flalke is firaight, from the middle whereof to the top fland the floures, fet in a courfe one by another upon one fide of the flalke, hanging downwards with the bottome vpward, in forme long, like almost to finger stalkes, whereof it tooke his name Digitalia, of a red purple colour, with certaine white spots dasht within the sloure; after which come vpround heads, in which lies the feed somewhat browne, and as small as that of Time. The roots are many slender strings.

2 The Fox-Gloue with white floures differs not from the precedent but in the colour of the floures; for as the other were purple, these contrariwise are of a milke-white colour.

3 We haue in our Gardens another forthereof, which bringeth forth most pleasant yellow floures, and fomewhat leffer than the common kinde, wherein they differ. ‡ This alfo differs from the common kind in that the leaues are much imoother, narrower, and greener, having the nerues or veines running along fit, neither are the nerues fnipt, nor finuated on their edges. ‡





‡ 4 Digitalis ferruginea, Dusky Fox-gloues.



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4 We have also another fort, which we call Digitalis ferragines, whose floures are of the colour of rushy yron; whereof it tooke his name, and likewise maketh the difference. ‡ Of this fort there is a bigger and a leffer, the bigger hath the lower leaves form foot long, of a darke green cothere is a digger and a least sure digger that the former trades former out long, or a darke green co-kour, with veines running along them; the flalks are forme yard and halfe high, the floures large and ending in a sharpe tarned up end as you see in the figure, and they are of a rusty colour, mixed of a

5 The leffer duskie Fox gloue hath much leffe leaves and those narrow, smooth, and exceeding The truet table to A good hath more for high, having small shoures of the colour of the Last described. This I observed in the yeare 1632, in shoure with M. Jahn Tradescant in the middle of Iuly. It may filly be called Digitalis ferruginea minor, small duskie Fox gloues. \$

The Place.

For-gloue groweth in barren landy grounds, and under hedges almost enery where.

Those with white floures do grow naturally in Landesdale, and Crauen, in a field called Cragge clofe, in the North of England: likewife by Colchefter in Effex, neere Excefter in the West parts, and in some few other places. The other two are strangers in England, neuerthelesse they doe grow The Time.

They floure and flourish in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

Fox-gloues some call in Greeke, waste, and make it to be Verbalei speciem, or a kinde of Mullein: For gloues tome call in Greeke, wears, and make it to be verages species, or a kinde or ividilein: in Latine, Digitals: in High Durch, fingerbut, and fingher krant in Low Durch, Tinger hoet: in French, Games no fire dame: in English, For gloues, ‡ Fabius Columna thinkes it to be that Bphemerum of Dioscorides described in his fourth booke, and cap. 75. ‡

The Fox-gloues in that they are bitter, are hot and dry, with a certaine kinde of clenting qualitie joyned therewith; yet are they of novfe, neither haue they any place among ft medicines, accor-

Fox. glone boiled in water or wine, and drunken, doth out and confume the thicke toughnesse of A The Versues.

groffe and flimic flegme and naughty humours; it openeth allothe flopping of the liner, fpleene, and milt, and of other inward parts. The fame taken in like manner, or boiled with honied water or fugar, doth feoure and clenfe the B breft, ripeneth and bringeth forth tough and clammie flegme.

They serue for the same purposes whereunto Gentian doth tend, and hath been wied in stead C thereof, as Galen faith.

Where or by what name Galen either mentions, or affirmes this which our Authour cites D him for, I must confesse I am ignorant. But I probably conjecture that our Authour would have faid Fachfius: for I onely finde him to have these words set downe by our Author, in the end of his Chapter of Digitalis. ‡

CHAP. 278. Of Baccharisout of Dioscorides.

A Bout this plant Baccharis there hath beene great contention among it the new Writers;

Mathibisis and Dodoness have missen this plant, for Conizamajor, or Conisa Helenitis

Cordi, Virgil and Atheness have confounded Baccharis, and Azarum together: but following the antient Writers, it hath many black ifh rough leaves, formwhat bigger than the leaves following meanitem vy rices, it nath many place in rough leaues, formwhat origin that the leaues of Primrofe: among it which rices by a stalke two cubits high, bearing at the top little chasse of fealie floures in small bunches, of a darke yellowish or purple colour, which turne into downe, and are carried away with the winde, like vnto the kindes of Thisses: the root is thickegrosse, and far, are carried away with the winds, the vine the kinds of Intities; the foot is thicked, and lan, foreign about in the earth, full of strings: the fragrant smell that the root of this plant yeeldeth, may well be compared vnto the sauour of Cinnamon, Helenium, or Enula Campana, being a plant knowne vnto very many or most fort of people, I meane in most parts of England.

The Place.

Baccharu delighteth to grow in rough and craggy places, and in a leane foilewhere no moisture

Bucharis Monfp.lienfiem. Plowmans Spikenard.



it: it groweth very plentifully about Mont. pellier in France, and divers places in the West parts of England.

I The Time. It springeth vp in April, it floureth in Iune, and perfecteth his feed in August. The Names.

The learned Herbarists of Montpellier haue called this plant Baccharis : the Græcians, Bengion: or after others, with py reason of that sweet and aromaticall sauour which his root containeth and yeeldeth: in English it may be called the Cinamom root, or Plowmans Spiknard: Virgil in his feuenth Ecloge of his Bucolicks maketh mention of Baccharis, and doth not onely shew that it is a Garland plant, but also such a one as prevaileth against inchantments, saying,

Bacchare frontem Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.

With Plowmans Nard my forehead girt, Lest euill tongue thy Poet hurt,

Baccharis is likewise an ointment in Athenam, in his 15. booke, which may take his name of the fweet herbe Baccharis: for as Pling writeth, Aristophanes of old, being an antient comical Poet witnesseth, that ointments were wont to bee made of the root thereof: to bee

Dioscorides his Baccharis is, ‡ This plant here described is the Coniza major of Mathielus, Tragus,

The Temperature. Baccharis or Plowmans Spiknard is of temperature very aftringent or binding.

Baccharis or the decoction of the root, as Paulus Agineta briefely fetteth downe, doth open the pipes and passages that are stopped, prouoketh vrine, and bringeth downe the desired siekenesseithe price and panages that they are aftringent or binding, ftop the course of fluxes and rheumes. Baccharii is a fingular remedy to heale inflammations and Saint Anthonies fire, called Ignis facer, and the smell thereof prouoketh sleepe.

The decoction of the roots of Baccharis helpeth suprures and convulsions, those also that have faine from an high place, and those that are troubled with the shortnesse of breath.

It helpeth alfo the old cough, and difficulty to make water.

When it is boiled in wine, it is given with great profit against the biting of Scorpions, or any venomous beaft, being implaistered and applied thereto.

A bath made thereof and put into a close stoole, and received hot, mightily voideth the birth, and furthereth those that have extreame labour in their childing, causing them to have easie deli-

CHAP. 237. Of Elecampane.

¶ The Description.

 $\mathbf{E}^{Lecampane}$ bringeth forth presently from the root great white leaves, sharpe pointed, almost like those of great Comfrey, but soft, and covered with a hairy downe, of a whitish greene co-

Helenium. Elecampane.

LIB. 2.



lour, and are more white underneath, sleightly nicked in the edges : the stalke is a yard and a halfe long, about a finger thicke, not without downe, divided at the top into divers branches, vpon the top of enery fprig ftand great floures broad and round, of which not only the long fmal leaues that compaffe round about are yellow, but also the middle ball or circle, which is filled vp with an infinite number of threds, and at length is turned into fine downe; vnder which is slender and long feed: the root is vneuen, thicke, and as much as a man may gripe, not long, oftentimes blackish without, white within, and full of substance, sweet of smell, and bitter of taste. A The Place.

It groweth in medowes that are fat and fruitfull: it is also oftentimes found voon mountains,

fhadowie places, that be not altogether dry: it groweth plentifully in the fields on the left hand as you go from Dunstable to Puddlehill:alfo in an orchard as you go from Colbrooke to Ditton ferry, which is the way to Wind for, and in fundry other places, as at Lidde, and Folkestone, neere to Dover by the fea fide.

The Time. The floures are in their brauery in Iune and Iuly: the roots be gathered in Autumne, and oftentimes in Aprill and May.

The Names.

That which the Græcians name istue, the Latines call Inula and Enula: in Thops, Enula campana : in high Dutch, Manttourts: in low Dutch,

Blandt mottele : in Italian, Enoa, and Enola : in Spanish, Raix del alla : in French, Enula Campane in English, Elecampane and Scab-woort, and Horle-heale: some report that this plant tooke the name Helenium of Helena wife to Menalaus, who had her hands full of it when Paris stole her away ¶ The Temperature.

The root of this Elecampane is maruellous good for many things, being of nature hot and dry in the third degree, especially when it is dry : for being greene and as yet full of juyce, it is full of superfluous moisture, which somewhat abateth the hot and dry quality thereof.

¶ The Vertues.

It is good for shortnesse of breath, and an old cough, and for such as cannot breathe valesse they ${f A}$ hold their neckes vpright.

It is of great vertue both giuen in a looch, which is a medicine to be licked on, and likewise pre-B ferued, as alfo otherwife giuen to purge and void out thicke, tough, and clammy humours, which

The root preserved is good and wholesome for the stomacke: being taken after supper it doth C not onely helpe digestion, but also keepeth the belly soluble.

The juyce of the same boyled, driueth forth all kinde of wormes of the belly, as Pliny teacheth: D who allo writeth in his twentieth booke, and fifth chapter, the same being chewed fasting, doth fa-

The root of Elecampane is with good fuccesse mixed with counterpoisons it is a remedy against E the bitings of serpents, it resistent poison: it is good for them that are bursten and troubled with

Some affirme also, that the decoction thereof, and likewise the same beaten into pouder and F mixed with hony in manner of an ointment, doth clense and healevpold vicers.

Galen (aith, that herewith the parts are to be made red, which be vexed with long and cold griefs: G as are divers passions of the huckle bones, called the Sciatica, and little and continuall bunnies and loosenesse of certaine joynts, by reason of ouermuch moisture.

LIB. 2. The decoction of Enuls drunken prouoketh vrine, and is good for them that are grieued with in-Н ward burflings, or have any member out of joynt.

The root taken with hony or fugat, made in an electuary, clenfeth the breaft, ripeneth tough flegme, and maketh it easie to be spit forth, and prevaileth mightily against the cough and shortnefle o breath, comforteth the stomacke also, and helpeth digestion,

The roots condited after the manner of Eringos ferue for the purpofes aforefaid.

The root of Enula boiled very foft, and mixed in a morter with fresh butter and the pouder of Ginger, maketh an excellent ointment against the itch, scabs, manginesse, and such like.

M The roots are to be gathered in the end of September, and kept for fundry vies, but it is especially preferred by those that make Succade and such like.

CHAP. 264. Of Sauce alone, or lacke by the hedge.

Alliaria. Sauce alone.



Auce alone hath affinity with Garlicke in name, not because it is like it in forme, but in fmell : for if it be bruifed or stamped it fmelleth altogether like Garlicke : the leaves hereof are broad, of a light greene colour, nicked round about, and sharpe pointed : the stalke is slender, about a cubit high, about the branches whereof grow littlewhite floures; after which come vp flender fmal and long cods, & in these black seed: the root is long, flender, and fomething hard.

The Place.

It groweth of it felfe by garden hedges, by old wals, by highway fides, or oftentimes in the borders of fields.

It floureth chiefely in Iune and Iuly, the feed waxeth ripe in the meane feafon. The leaues are vsed for a fauce in March or Aprill. The Names

The later writers call it Alliaria, and Alliaria: of fome, Rima Maria : it is not Scordium, or water Germander, which the apothecaries in times past mistooke for this herbe : neither is it Scordi fecies, or a kinde of water Germander, whereof we haue written: it is named of some, Pes Asninus: it is called in High Dutch, knoblauch kraut Leuchel, and Selistraut; and in Low Dutch, Looch Conder Looch : you may name it in La-

tine, Allium non bulbosam: in French, Alliayre: in English, Sauce alone, and Iacke by the hedge. Iacke of the hedge is hot and dry, but much leffe than Garlicke, that is to fay, in the end of the fecond degree, or in the beginning of the third.

We know not what vie it hath in medicine: diuers eat the stamped leaves hereof with Salt-fish for a fauce, as they do those of Ramsons.

Some also boile the leaves in clifters which are vsed against the paine of the collicke and stone, in which not only winde is notably wasted, but the painalso of the stone mitigated and very much

CHAP. 281. Of Dittany.

The Description.

Ittanie of Crete now called Candie (as Diofeorides faith) is a hot and sharpe hearbe. much like vnto Penni-Royall, fauing that his leaues be greater and fomewhat hoary, couered ouer with a fost downe or white woollie cotton: at the top of the branches grow small spike eares or fealy aglets, hanging by little small stemmes, resembling the spiky tusts of Marjerome, of a white colour: among st which scales there do come forth small sloures like the flouring of Wheat, of a red purple colour, which being past, the knop is found full of small seed, contrary to the faying of Diofeorides, who faith, it neither beareth floure nor feed, but my felfe haue feene it beare both in my Garden : the whole plant perished in the next Winter following,

1 Dictamnum Creticum. Dittany of Candy.

2 Pfeudodictamnumi. Bastard Dittany.





The second kind called Pseudodittamnum, that is, Bastard Dittany, is much like vnto the first, fauing that it is not sweet of smell, neither doth it bite the tongue, having round fost woolly stalkes with knots and joynts, and at euery knot two leaves formewhat round, foft, woolly, and formewhat bitter: the floures be of a light purple colour, compaffing the stalks by certain spaces like garlands or whatles, and like floures of Penny-Roiall. The root is of a wooddy substance : the whole plant groweth to the height of a cubit and a halfe, and lafteth long.

The Place.

The first Dittany commeth from Crete, an Island which we call Candie, where it growes naturally: I have seene it in my garden, where it hath floured and borne seed; but it perished by reason of the injury of our extraordinary cold Winter that then happened : neuerthelesse Diescorides wri-

2 Borago flore albo. White Housed Borage.

writeth against all truth, that it neither beareth floures nor feed : after Theophrasius, Virgil winesserb

Dictamnum genetrix Cretaa carpit ab Ida, Puberibus caulem folis & flore comantem Purpureo.

In English thus:

His mother from the Cretzan Ida crops Dictamnus having foft and tender leaves, And purple floures vpon the bending tops, &c.

I The Time.

They floure and flourish in Summer Moneths, their seed is ripe in September.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke stamper: in Latine, Dittamnus and Dittamnum: of some, Pulegium filuefire, or wilde Pennie-roiall: the Apothecaries of Germany for Distannum with s, in the first syllable, doe reade D. ptamnum with p. but (laith Dodonam) this errour might have beene of fmall importance, if in flead of the leaues of Dittanie, they doe not vie the roots of Fraxinella for Dittany, which they fallely call Dictamnum: in English, Dittany, and Dittany of Candie.

The other is called Pseudodist amnum, or bastard Dittany, of the likenesse it hathwith Dittany, skilleth not, though the shops know it not: the reason why let the Reader guesse.

These plants are hot and dry of Nature. The Nature.

Dittany being taken in drinke, or put vp in a peffary, or vied in a fume, bringeth away dead children: it procureth the monethly termes and drineth forth the second me or a sterbirth.

The juyce taken with wine is a remedy against the stinging of serpents. The same is thought to be of so frong an operation, that with the very smell also it drives away venomous beafts, and doth aftonish them.

It is reported likewise that the wilde Goats or Deere in Candy when they be wounded with arrowes,do thake them out by eating of this plant, and heale their wounds.

It preuaileth much against all wounds, and especially those made with invenomed weapons, arrowes fhor our of guns, or fuch like, and is very profitable for Chirorgians that we the fee and land wars, to carry with them and haue in readineffe: it draweth forthalfo splinters of wood, bones, or

The bastard Dittany or Pseudodistamnum, is somewhat like in vertues to the first, but not of so great force, yet it ferueth exceeding well for the purposes aforesaid.

CHAP. 282. Of Borage.

¶ The Description.

Dorage hath broad leaves, rough lying flat upon the ground, of a blacke or fivart green colour: among which rifeth up a flalke two cubits high, divided into divers branches, wherupon do grow gallant blew floures, composed of flue leaves a piece; out of the middle of which grow forth blacke threds joined in the top, and pointed like a broch or pyramide: the root is threddy, and cannot away with the cold of Winter.

2 Borage with white floures is like vnto the precedent, but differeth in the floures, for those of this plant are white, and other of a perfect blew colour, wherein is the difference.

1 3 Neuer dying Borage hath many very broad leaves, rough and hairy, of a blacke darke greene colour: among which rife vp stiffe hairy stalkes, whereupon doe grow saire blew stoures, former hat rounder pointed than the former the root is blacke and lasting, having leaves both Winter and Summer, and hereupon is was called Semper wirens, and that very properly, to diffinguish it from the rest of this kinde, which are but annuall.

4 There

LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

I Borago hortenfis. Garden Borage.



3 Borago semper virens. Neuer-dying Borage.



4 There is a fourth fort of Borage that hath leaues like the precedent, but thinner and leffer, reates like the precedent, our thinner and lener, rough and hairy, diuiding it felie intobranches at the bottome of the plant, whereupon are placed faire red floures, wherein is the chiefest difference between this and the last deferibed. ‡ The figure which belonged to this description was put here-

The Place: These grow in my garden and in others also.

The Time.

after for Lycopfis Anglica. ±

Borage floures and flourishes most part of all Summer, and till Autumne be far spent.

The Names. Borage is called in shops Borago: of theold writers, Bodyhaum, which is called in Latine Lingua bubula : Pliny calleth it Euphrosinum, because it makes a man merry and ioyfull : which thing also the old verse concerning Borage doth testifie:

Ego Borago gaudia semper ago. I Borage bring alwaies courage.

It is called in high Dutch, Burtetten : in Italian, Boragine : in Spanish, Boraces : in low-Dutch, Beruagie : in English, Borage. The Temperature.

It is euidently moift, and not in like fort hot, but feems to be in a mean betwixt hot and cold. The Vertues.

Those of our time dovie the floures in fallads, to exhilerate and make the minde glad. There be A also many things made of them, yied for the comfort of the heart, to drive away forrow, & increase X_{XX} The

The leanes boiled among other pot herbs much preuaile in making the belly foluble; & being heiled in honied water they are also good against the roughnesse and hoarsenesse of the throat, as

C The leaves and floures of Borrage put into wine make men and women glad and merry, driving away all fadnesse, dulnesse, and melancholy, as Dioscorides and Pliny affirme.

Syrrup made of the floures of Borrage comforteth the heart, purgeth melancholy, and quieteth the phrenticke or lunaticke person.

The floures of Borrage made vp with fugar, do all the aforefaid with greater force and effect.

Syrup made of the juice of Borrage with fugar, adding thereto pouder of the bone of a Stags heart, is good against swouning, the cardiacke passion of the heart, against melancholy and the fal-

G The root is not yield in medicine: the leaues eaten raw ingender good bloud, especially in those

CHAP. 283. Of Bugloffe.

Ike as there be divers forts of Borage, to are there fundry of the Bugloffes; yet after Diofeori. The Kindes. Access there occurred to the state of opinion, & that rightly, that they may be both referred to one kinde, yet will we divide them according to the custome of our time, and their vfuall denominations,

I Bugloffavulgaris. Common Bugloffe, or garden Bugloffe.



2 Buglossum luteum. Lang de beefe.



Hat which the Apothecaries call Buglosse bringeth forth leaves longer than those of Borage, sharpe pointed, longer than the leaues of Beets, rough and hairy. The stalke groweth up to the height of two cubits, parted aboue into fundry branches, whereon are orderly placed blewith floures, tending to a purple colour before they be opened, and afterward more blew: the root is long, thicke, groffe, and of long continuance.

2 Lang

‡ 3 Bugloffa Syluesteis minor. Small wilde Bugloffe.



LIB. 2.

2 Lang de beef is a kinde hereof, altogether lesse, but the leaves herof are rougher like the rough tongue of an Oxe or Cowe, whereof it tooke his name. ‡ The leaves of Lang de beef are very rough, the stalke some cubit and halfe high, commonly red of co-lour: the tops of the branches carry floures in scaly rough heads: these floures are composed of many small yellow leaves in maner of those of Dandelion, and fly away in down like as they do: the floures are of avery bitter taft, whence Lobel calls it Buglossum echioi-des luteum Hieracio cognatum. Tabernamontanus hath fitly called it Hieracium echioides 3 There is another wild Buglosse which

Dodonaus hath by name of Bugloffa spluestris: it hath a small white root, from which arises a slender stalke some foot and halfe high, set with smal rough leaves sinuated or cut in on the edges: the stalkes at the top are divided into three or foure flender branches, bearing little blew floures in rough husks. ‡ The Place.

These grow in gardens every where .‡ The Lang de beefe growes wilde in many places, as betweene Redriffe and Deptford by the waterie ditch sides. The little wild Buglosse growes vpon the dry ditch banks about Pickadilla, and almost enery where. ‡

They floure from May or Iune, suen to the end of Summer. The leaves perish in Winter, and new come vp in the Spring.

The Names.

Garden Bugloffe is called of the later Herbarists, Bugloffa, and Bugloffa domestica, or garden Bu-

Lang de beef is called in Latine, Lingua bouis, and Buglossum luteum Hieracio cognatum, and also Buglossa sjunstens, or wilde Buglosse.

‡ Small wild Bugloffe is called Borago filuestris, by Tragus; Echium Germanicum spinosum by Fuchsus: and Bugloffa spluestris by Dodonaus. ‡

The root, faith Diofeorides, mixed with oile, cureth green wounds, and adding therto a little bar- A ley meale it is a remedie against S. Anthonies fire.

It causeth sweat in agues, as Pliny saith, if the Juice be mixed with a little aquavitæ, and the bo. B dy rubbed therewith.

The Physitions of later time vie the leaues, floures, and roots in slead of Borage, and put them in- C to all kindes of medicine indifferently, which are of force and vertue to drive away forrow & penfluenesse of the minde, and to comfort and strengthen the heart. The leaves are of like operation as those of Borage, and are vied as pot-herbes for the purposes aforesaid, as well Buglosse as Lang

CHAP. 284. Of Alkanet or wilde Bugloffe.

The Description.

THese herbes comprehended under the name of Anchasa, were so called of the Greeke word in it is the series of the ser

† 1 Anchusa Alcibiadion. Red Alkanet.



† 2 Anchusalutea. Yellow Alkanet.



\$ 3 Anchusaminor. Small Alkanet.



plants were called Anchula, of that flourishing and bright red colour which is in the root, even as red as pure and cleare bloud; for that is the onely marke or note whereby to diffinguish these herbs from those which be called Echium, Lycopfis, and Bugloff, wherto they have a great resemblance; I have therefore expressed by the colour differences of this plant Anchula or Alkanet, from the other kindes, by the leaves, flours, and bignesse.

The first kinde of Alkaner hath many leaues like Echium or small Buglosse, couered ouer with a pricky hoarinesse, shauing commonly but one stalke, which is round, rough, and a cubit high. The cups of the shoures are of a sky colour tending to purple, not valike the shoures of Echium: the seed is small, somewhat long, and of a pale colour: the root is a singer thicke, the pith or inner part thereof is of a wooddy substance, dying the hands or what source touchest the same, of a bloudy colour, or of the colour of Sanders.

2 The second kinde of Anchusa or Alkanet is of greater beauty and estimation than the first, the branches are less and more bushy in the top; it hath also greater plenty of leaues, and those more woolly or hairy: the stalk groweth to the height of two cubits: at the top grow floures of a yellow colour, far different from the other; the root is more shining, of an excellent delicat purple colour, and more sul of juice than the sirt.

LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

There is a fmall kinde of Alkanet, whose root is greater and more sul of juyce and substance than the roots of the other kindes: in all other respects it is less, for the leaues are narrower, smaller, tenderer, and in number more, very greene like vnto Borage, yeelding forth many little tender stalkes: the sources are less than of the small Buglosse, and red of colour: the seed is of an ass colour, somewhat long and stender, having the taste of Buglosse.

4. There is also another kinde of Alkanet, which is as the others before mentioned, a kinde of

A There is also another kinde of Alkanet, which is as the others before mentioned, a kinde of wilde Buglosse, now it had not good is the constant of the mentioned and severed them. This last Anthula hath narrow leaves, much like vnro our common Summer Sauory. The stakes are two handfuls high, bearing very small soures, and of a blewish or skie colour, the root is of a dark brownish red colour, dying the hands little or nothing at all, and of a wooddy substance.

The plants do grow in the fields of Nathone, and about Montpellier, and many other parts of France: I found these plants growing in the Isle of Thante neere vnto the sea, betwitt the house fornetime belonging to Sir Henry orispe, and Margate, where I found some in their naturall ripenes, yet searcely any that were come to that beautiful color of Alkanet. but such as is sold forvery good in our Apothecaries shops I found there in great plenty,

‡ I doubt whether our Author found any of these in the place here set down, for I have sought it but failed of finding; yet if he found any it was only the first described, for I thinke the other three are strangers, ‡

The Alkanets floure and flourish in the Summer moneths: the roots doe yeeld their bloudy juyce in haruest time, as Diosecrides writeth.

Alkanet is called in Greeke 45,24000 in Latine also Anchusa of divers, Fueu herba, and Onocleia; Buglossa Hispanica, or Spanish Buglosse: in Spanish, Songern in French, Orchants : and in English likewise, Orchanet and Alkanet.

The roots of Alkanet are cold and dry, as Galea writeth, and binding, and because it is bitter it clenseth away cholericke humours the leaues be not of orceable, yet doe they likewise binde and the leaves the name of the Fettuss.

Disferrides faith, that the root being made vp in a cerote, or feareeloth with oyle, is very good for old vicers, that with parched barley meale it is good for the leprey, and for tetters and ring worms.

That being vsed as a pessarie it bringeth forth the dead birth.

The decoction being inwardly taken with Mead or honied water, cureth the yellow jaundife, Q diseases of the kidnies, the spleene and agues.

It is vsed in ointments for womens paintings : and the leaves drunke in wine is good against the D laske.

Divers of the later Physitions do boile with the root of Alkanet and wine, sweet butter, such as B, hath in it no falt at all, untill such time as it becommeth red, which they call red butter, and give it not only to those that have falne from some high place, but also report it to be good to drive forth the measels and small pox, if it be drunke in the beginning with hot beere.

The roots of these arevied to color sirrups, waters, gellies, & such like insections as Turnsole is. F John of Ardern hath set down a composition called Sangnia Feneria, which is most singular in deep gunctures or wounds made with thrusts, as follows: take of oile oline a pint, the root of Alkanet two ounces, earth worms purged, in number twenty, boile them together & keep it to the vie a forestaid;

The Gentlewomen of France do paint their faces with their roots, as it is faid.

1 The two figures that were formerly here were both of the ordinary Bugloff, whereof the full might well enough free, but the 1 was much different from that it hould have been.

CHAP. 285. Of Wall and Vipers Buglosse.

The Description.

Teopsis Anglica, or wilde Buglosse, localled for that it doth not grow so commonly elsewhere, both rough and hairy leaues, somewhat lesser than the garden Buglosse; the
floures grow for the most part apon the side of the slender stalke, in fashion hollow
like a little bell, whereof some be blew, and others of a purple colour.

There is another kinde of Echium that hath rough and hairy leaues likewise, much like vnto

2 There is another kinde of Echium that hath rough and hairy leaues likewife, much like vnto the former; the flalke is rough, charged full of little branches, which are laden on every fide with divers fmall narrow leaues, that pointed, and of a brown colour: among which leaues grow floures, each floure being composed of one lease divided into five parts at the top; lesse, and nor so wide open as that of Lycapsis; yet of a sad blew or purple colour at the first, but when they are open them to be of an azure colour, long and hollow, having certaine small blew threds in the middle: the feed is small and black, sashioned like the head of a snake or viper: the root is long, and red without.

3 There

 $X \times X \times 3$

2 T

† I Anchusa Alcibiadien. Red Alkanet.



† 2 Anchusalutea. Yellow Alkanet.



‡ 3 Anchusaminor. Small Alkanet.



plants were called Anchusa, of that flourishing and bright red colour which is in the root, euen as red as pure and cleare bloud; for that is the onely marke or note whereby to diffinguish these herbs from those which be called Echium, Lycopfis, and Bugloffa, wherto they have a great resemblance; I have therefore expressed foure differences of this plant Anchusa or Alkanet, from the other kindes, by the leaves, flours, and bigneffe.

The first kinde of Alkanet hath many leaves like Echium or finall Bugloffe, couered ouer with a pricky hoarinesse, having commonly but one stalke, which is round, rough, and a cubit high. The cups of the floures are of a sky colour tending to purple, not vnlike the floures of Echium: the feed is small, somwhat long, and of a pale colour: the root is a finger thicke, the pith or inner part thereof is of a wooddy fubstance, dying the hands or what soeuer toucheth the same, of a bloudy colour, or of the colour of San-

2 The second kinde of Anchusa or Alkanet is of greater beauty and estimation than the sirst, the branches are lesse and more bushy in the top; it hath also greater plenty of leaves, and rhose more woolly or hairy: the stalk groweth to the height of two cubits: at the top grow floures of a yellow colour, far different from the other: the root is more shining, of an excellent delicat purple colour, and more ful of juice moio than the first. . mais bro a misconic. 3 There

LIB. 2. Of the Historie of Plants.

8ot There is a small kinde of Alkanet, whose root is greater and more ful of juyee and substance than the roots of the other kindes: in all other respects it is leffe, for the leaves are narrower, smaller, tenderer, and in number more, very greene like vnto Borage, yeelding forth many little tender falkes: the floures are leffe than of the small Buglosse, and red of colour: the seed is of an ash colour, somewhat long and slender, hauing the taste of Buglosse.

4. There is also another kinde of Alkanet, which is as the others before mentioned, a kinde of

wilde Bugloffe, notwith flanding for diffinctions fake I have feparated and feuered them. This last Anchufa hart narrow leaues, much like vnto our common Summer Sauory. The stalkes are two handfuls high, bearing very small floures, and of a blewish or skie colours the root is of a dark brownish red colour, dying the hands little or nothing at all, and of a wooddy substance.

The Place.

These plants do grow in the fields of Narbone, and about Montpellier, and many other parts of France: I found thefe plants growing in the Isle of Thanet neere wnto the sea, betwirt the house formetime belonging to Sir Henry Criffe, and Margate, where I found forme in their naturall ripenes, yet fearcely any that were come to that beautiful color of Alkanet: but fuch as is fold for very good in our Apothecaries shops I found there in great plenty,

‡ I doubt whether our Author found any of these in the place here set down, for I have sought it but failed of finding; yet if he found any it was only the first described, for I thinke the other The Time.

The Alkanets floure and flourish in the Summer moneths: the roots doe yeeld their bloudy juyce in haruest time, as Dioscorides writeth.

The Names.

Alkanet is called in Greeke + in Latine also Anchusa of divers, Fucus herba, and Onocleia; Buglossa Hispanica, or Spanish Buglosse: in Spanish, Songern in French, Orchant: and in English

¶ The Temperature. The roots of Alkanet are cold and dry, as Galen writeth, and binding, and because it is bitter it elenfeth away cholericke humours: the leaues be not fo forceable, yet doe they likewise binde and The Vertues.

Diescorides saith, that the root being made up in a cerote, or searce loth with oyle, is very good for A old vicers, that with parched barley meale it is good for the leprey, and for tetters and ring-worms.

That being vsed as a pessarie it bringeth forth the dead birth. The decoction being inwardly taken with Mead or honied water, cureth the yellow jaundife, C diseases of the kidnies, the spleene and agues.

It is vsed in ointments for womens paintings : and the leanes drunke in wine is good against the D

Divers of the later Physitions do boile with the root of Alkanet and wine, sweet butter, such as E hath in it no falt at all, untill fuch time as it becommeth red, which they call red butter, and give it not only to those that have falne from some high place, but also report it to be good to drive forth the measels and small pox, if it be drunke in the beginning with hot beere.

The roots of these are vied to color sirrups, waters, gellies, & such like insections as Turnsole is. F Iohn of Ardern hath let down a composition called Sangnin Veneris, which is most singular in deep G punctures or wounds made with thrufts, as follows: take of oile oline a pint, the root of Alkanet two ounces, earth worms purged, in number twenty, boile them together & keep ir to the vsc aforesaid.

The Gentlewomen of France do paint their faces with these roots, as it is faid, † The two figures that were formerly here were both of the ordinary Bugloffe, whereof the first might well enough ferue, but the 2-was much different from these thousand have been

CHAP. 285. Of Wall and Vipers Buglosse.

The Description.

Teophis Anglica, or wilde Buglosse, localled for that it doth not grow so commonly elsewhere, hath rough and hairy leaves, somewhat lesser than the garden Buglosse the floures grow for the most part vpon the side of the slender stalke, in fashion hollow like a little bell, whereof fome be blew, and others of a purple colour.

2 There is another kinde of Echium that hath rough and hairy leaves likewife, much like vnto the former; the stalke is rough, charged full of little branches, which are laden on enery side with divers small narrow leaves, sharp pointed, and of a brown colour: among which leaves grow floures, each floure being composed of one leafed inided into fine parts at the top, leffe, and not fo wide open as that of Lycopfis; yet of a fad blew or purple colour at the first, but when they are open they shew to be of an azure colour, long and hollow, having certaine small blew threds in the middle: the feed is small and black, fashioned like the head of a make or viper: the root is long, and red without.



\$ 3 Echium pullo Rore. Rough Vipers Bugloffe.



‡ 2 Echium vulgare. Vipers Bugloffe.



‡ 4 Echium rubro flore. Red floured Vipers Bugloffe.



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‡ 3 This hath a crefted very rough and hairy stalke some foot high; the leaves are like those of Vipers Buglosse, and covered over with a soft downinesse, and grow disorderly upon the stalke, which toward the top is parted into fundry branches, which are divided into divers foot-stalkes which toward the top is parted into jundry dranches, which are dunded into quiers foot-haikes carrying small hollow floures diaided by flue little gashes at their tops; and they are of a darke purple colour, and contained in rough cups lying hid under the leaues. The seed, as in other plants of this kinde, resembles a Vipers head: the root is long, as thicke as ones little singer, of a dusky color on the outfide, and it lines diness, yeares. This floures in May, and growes in the dry medowes and hilly grounds of Austria. Clusius calls it Echium pullo flore.

4 This other being also of Clustus his description hath long and narrow leaves like those of the common Vipers Buglosse, yet a little broader: the stalkes rise vp some cubit high, structered, and hairy; ypon which grow abundance of leaues, shorter and narrower than those below, and amongst these towards the top grow many floures upon short foot-stalkes, which twine themselues round like a Scorpions taile: these floures are of an elegant red colour, and in shape somewhat like those of the common kinde; and fuch also is the feed, but fomewhat leffe; the root is lafting, long also, hard, wooddy, and blacke on the outfide, and it fometimes fends up many, but most vsually but one stalke. It floures in May, and was found in Hungary by Cluster, who first set it forth by the name of Echium rubro flore, ±

The Place.

Lycopfis groweth vpon stone walls, and vpon dry barren stony grounds. Echium groweth where Alkanet doth grow, in great abundance.

They flourish when the other kindes of Bug!offes do floure.

I The Names. It is called in Greeke, Echium, and Assufinan, of Alcibiades the finder of the vertues thereof : of fome it is thought tobe Anchusa fecies, or a kinde of Alkanet; in high Durch, wilde Ochsengungen; in Spanish, Terua de la Binora, or Chupamel : in Italian, Buglossa faluatica : in French, Buglosse Januage : in English, Vipers Buglosse, Snakes Buglosse, and of some, Vipers herbe, and wilde Bu-

The Temperature. These herbes are cold and dry of complexion.

I The Vertues.

The root drunke with wine is good for those that be bitten with Serpents, and it keepeth such A from being flung as haue drunk of it before the leanes and feeds do the fame, as Differides writes. Micander in his booke of Treacles makes Vipers Bugloffe to be one of those plants which cure the biting of Serpents, and especially of the Viper, and that drive serpents away.

If it be drunke in wine or otherwise it causeth plenty of milke in womens brests.

The herbe chewed, and the juyce swallowed downe, is a most singular remedy against poyson C and the biting of any venomous beaft; and the root so chewed, and laid vpon the sore, workes the

That figure which formerly flood in the feecoal place under the title of Online, and where of there was no more mention made by our Ather, neither in destription, numerone otherwise, I taken be nothing elicitate the Londis which his with long leases freed you the ground before it comes to feed which he had been a superior of the place of the common the properties of the place of the common bornes which that the true disposed been discussed and means for the figure which he and collected in the found place of the common Bornes with narrower leaves, which is deficited in the found place of the common Bornes with narrower leaves, which is deficited in the found place of the company and the found place of the common Bornes with narrower leaves, which is deficited in the found place of the chapter of the longer at 1 have formerly need.

CHAP. 286. Of Hounds-tongue.

The Description.

THE common Hounds-tongue hath long leaues much like the Garden Bugloffe, but broader, and not rough at all, yet having fome fine hoarineffe or foftneffe like veluer. These leaues stinke very filthily, much like to the pisse of dogs; wherefore the Dutch men haue called it Hounds pisse, and not Hounds tongue. The stalkes are rough, hard, two cubits high, and of a browne colour, bearing at the top many floures of a darke purple colour : the feed is rough, cleaning to garments like Agrimony feed : the root is blacke and thicke. ‡ These plants for one yeere after they come up of feed bring forth onely leanes, and those pretty large, and the fecond yeare they fend up their stalkes, bearing both sources and seed, and then vsually the root perisheth. I have therefore presented you with the figures of it, both when it floures, and when it sendeth forth onely leaves.

1 Cy ogloffum maius vulgare fine flore. Hounds-tongue without the floure.



‡ 2 Cynoglossum Creticum 1. The first Candy Dogs tongue.



I Cynogloffum mains com flore & femine. Hounds-tongue with the floure and feed.



‡ 3 Cynoglossum Creticum alterum The other Candy Dogs-tongue.



 We have received another forthereof from the parts of Italy, having leaves like Woade, fomerchat rough, and withous any manifest smell, wherein it different from the common kinde, the feed hereof came under the title Cyngolofum Cretisma, Hounds tongue of Candy. ‡ The Boursare leffer, and of a lighter colour than thole of the former; the feed sallo are rot of any to the feether, with a point comming out of the middle of them as in the common time.

gether, with a point comming out of the middle of them as in the commonline control is long and whitish. Clustum hath this by the name of Cymeinte Creticum 1.

3 This fectod Cymeinte Cymeinte Creticum of Clustum hath leaues form handfull high, and the orbetter broad a among which the next yeare after the fowing, comes up a stalke form or more high, crested, stiffe, straight, and somewhat downy, as are also she leaues which gives to the fame, being, somewhat broad at their setting on, and of a yellowish green colours he sort state is duiled into fundry branches, which twine or turne on their tops like as the scorpion of the last standard straight of the state o with many small purplish veins, which after a few daies become blew. The feeds are like the former in their growing, (hape, and roughnesse. ‡

We have another fort of Hounds tongue like vnto the common kinde, faving it traces
ther leffe: the leaves are of a finning green colour.

‡ 4 Cynogloffum minus folio virente. Small greene leaved Hounds tongue.

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The Place.
The great Hounds tongue growes gimost euery where by highwayes and vntoiled ground: the small Hounds tongue groweth very plentifully by the wayes fide as you ride Colchester highway from Londonward, between Esterford and Wittam in Effex.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.
Houndstongue is called in Greek, Knishawan in Latine, Lingua canis : of Pliny, Cynogloffos : and he sheweth two kinds thereof:in English, Hounds tongue, or Dogges tongue, but rather Hounds piffe, for in the world there is not any thing that fmelleth to like Dogs piffe as the leaves of this plant doe.

The Nature. Hounds tongue, but especially his root, is cold and dry.

The roots of Hounds tongue rosted in the em. A bers and laid to the fundament, heaf the hemorrhoids, and the difease called Jewis facer, or wilde

The juice boiled with hony of roles and tur- B pentine to the forme of an vaguent, is most sin-

gular in wounds and deep vicers.

Dioforides (aith, That the leaves boiled in C
wine and drunk, doth mollifie the belly, and being stamped with old swines greafe, are good against the falling away of the haire, proceeding of hot humors.

Likewise they are a remedy against scaldings or burnings, and against the biting of dogs, as the D fame Authorgddeth.

CHAP. 287.

The Description.
The stalke of this Comfrey is cornered, thicke, and hollow like that of Sow thisse. It groweth two cubits or a yard high: the leaves that foring from the root, and those that I Confolida maior flore parpureo. Comfrey with purple floures.



‡ 4 Symphytum parvum Boraginis facie. Borage-floured Comfrey.



‡ 3 Symphytum tuberofum. Comfrey with the knobbed root.



grow vpon the stalkes are long, broad, rough, and pricking withall, fomething hairy, and beeing handled make the hands itch very like in colour and roughnesse to those of Borage, but longer, and sharp pointed as bee the leanes of Elecanpane from out the wings of the flakes appeare the floures orderly placed, long, hollow within, of a light red colousafter them growes the feed which is black: the root is long and thick black without, white within, having in it a clammy juice, in which root confident the vertue.

The great Comfrey hath rough hairy falks and long rough leaues much like the gar-den Bugloffe, but greater and blacker:the flour-be round and hollow like little bells, of a white colour: the root is black without, white within, and very flimy. ‡ This differs no way from the former but only in the colour of the flour, which is yellowish or white, when is the other is reddish or purple. ‡

There is another kind of Comfrey which hath leaves like the former, faving that they bee lesse: the stalks are rough and tender: the flours be like the former, but that they be of an ouerworn yellow colour: the roots are thicke, short, blacke without and ruberous, # which in the figure are not expected to have and theoby as they ought to have bin.

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4 This pretty plant hath fibrous and blackish roots, from which rise vo many leaves like those of Borage or Comfrey, but much smaller and greener, the stalks are some eight incheshigh. and on their tops carry prety floures like those of Borage, not so sharp pointed, but of a more pleafing blew colour. This flours in the Spring, and is kept in some choice gardens: Eabel calls it Same phytum pumilum repens Borraginis facie, sue Borrago minima Herbariorum.

The Place. Comfrey ioyeth in waterie ditches, in fat and fruitfull medowes: they grow all in my garden. I The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

¶ The Names.

It is called in Greeke xoupours: in Latine, Symphytum, and Solidago: in shops, Confolida major, and Symphytum majus : of Scribonius Largus, Inula ruftica, and Alus Gallica : of others to freecollon : in high Durch, Waltourt 3: in low-Ontch, Waelwogtele: in Italian, Confolida maggiore: in Spanish, Suelda majore, and Confuelda major : in French, Coufire, and Oreille d'afne: in English, Comfrey, Comfrey Confound : of tome, Knit-backe, and Blackwort.

¶ The Temperature.

The root of Comfrey hath a cold qualitie, but yet not much: it is also of a clammy and gluing. moissure, it causeth no itch at all, neither is it of a sharpe or biting taste, but vnsauorie or without tafte; fo farre is the tough and gluing moisture from the sharpe clamminesse of the sea Onion, as that there is no comparison betweene them. The leaves may cause itching not through heate or tharpenesse, but through their ruggednesse, as we have already written, yet lesse than those of the Nettle.

The Vertues.

The roots of Comfrey stamped, and the inycedrunke with wine, helpeth those that spit bloud, A

and healethall inward wounds and burstings.

The same bruised and layd to in manner of a plaister, doth heale all fresh and green wounds, and B are so glutinative, that it wil soder or glew together meat that is chopt in pieces, seething in a pot,

The roots boiled and drunke, do clenfe the breft from flegme, and cure the griefes of the lungs, C especially if they be confect with sugar and syrrup: it prevaileth much against ruptures or bur-

The flimy substance of the root made in a posset of ale, and given to drinke against the paine in D the backe gotten by any violent motion, as wreftling, or ouermuch vie of women, doth in foure or fine days presently cure the same, although the involuntarie flowing of the seed in man be gotten

The roots of Comfry in number foure, Knot-graffe and the leaves of Clary of each an handfull, E framped all together, strained, and a quart of Muscadel put thereto, the yelks of three eggs, and the pouder of three nutmegs drunke first and last, is a most excellent medicine against a Gonortha or running of the reins, and all paines and confumptions of the backe.

There is likewise a syrrup made hereof to be vsed in this case, which stayethvoiding of bloud, F tempereth the heate of agues, all ayeth the sharpnesse of slowing humors, healeth vp vicers of the lungs, and helpeth the cough. The receit whereof is this: Take two ounces of the roots of great Comfrey, one ounce of Liquorice, two handfulls of Folefoot roots and all, one ounce and halfe of Pine-apple kernels, twenty Iuiubes, two drams or a quarter of an ounce of Mallow feed, one dram of the heads of Poppy; boile all in a sufficient quantitie of water till one pint remain, strain it, and adde to the liquor fix ounces of very white fugar, and as much of the belt hony, and make thereof a fyrrup that must be throughly boiled.

The same syrrup cureth the vicers of the kidnies, though they have bin of long continuance, and G

stoppeth the bloud that commeth from thence.

Moreouer, it stayeth the ouermuch flowing of the monethly sicknesse, taken constantly for cer- H tain daies together.

It is highly commended for wounds or hurts of all the intrales and inward parts, and for bur- I flings or ruptures.

The root stamped and applied, taketh away the inflammation of the fundament, and ouermuch K flowing of the hemorrhoids.



3 Pulmonaria ang ustifolia 2 Clusij. Narrow leafed Cowflips of Ierufalem.



CHAP. 288. Of Coroslips of lerusalem.

2 Pulmonaria folijs Echij. Bugloffe Cowflips



The Description.

right Lung-woort hath rough hairie and large leaues of a brown green color, confusedly spotted with diuers spots or drops of white: among which spring yo certain stalks a spanne long, bearing at the top many sine shours growing together in bunches like the shours of Cowlips, sauing that they be at the first red or purple, sometimes blew, and oftentimes all these colours at once. The shoures being sallen, there come small burrous stul of being fallen, there come small buttons ful of feed. The root is black and threddy. ‡ This

is fomtimes found with white floures. ‡

The fecond kinde of Lungwort is like a ne tecono kinde of Lungwort is like vinto the former, but greater in each respect; the leaues bigger than the former, resem-bling wilde Buglosse, yet spotted with white spots like the former, the stormer are like the other, but of an exceeding thining red color.

3 Clusius setteth forth a third kinde of

Lungwort, which hath rough & haity leaves like vnrowild Bugloffe, but narrower; among which rifes vp a stalke a foot high, bearing at the top a bundle of blew floures, in fashion like vnto those of Buglosse or the last descri-

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These plants do grow in moist shadowie woods, and are planted almost enery where in Gardens.

† M. Goodyer found the Pulmonaria folys Echiy, being the second, May 25. Anno 1620 shouring in a The Place. wood by Holbury house in the New Forrest in Hampshire. ‡

They floure for the most part in March and Aprill.

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Cowflips of Ierusalem, or Sage of Ierusalem, is called of the Herbarists of our time, Pulmonaria, and Pulmonalia; of Cordus, Symphysium fyluestre, or wilde Comfrey: but seeing the other is also of nature wilde, it may aprly be called Symphytum maculofum, or Maculatum in high Dutch, Lungethraut: in low Dutch, Onler byouther melectrift: in English, footed Comfrey, Sage of Le-rusalem, Cowslip of lerusalem, Sage of Bethlem, and of some Lungwort; notwithstanding there is another Lungwort, of which we will intreat among the kindes of Mosses.

Pulmonaria thould be of like temperature with the great Comfrey, if the root of this were clammie : but feeing that it is hard and wooddy, it is of a more drying quality and more binding.

The Vertues.

The leanes are yied among pot herbes. The roots are also thought to be good against the infirmities and vicers of the lungs, and to be of like force with the great Comfrey.

† The figure which for nexts we in the founts place of this chapter, was onely of the first deferibled with white flower. But the Title Palements California, and the deletions it extra such supplied to the purpose, and interfere completely were intended for the Palements Galerin flow ones, where of I have in the due place the control of the Palements Galerin flow ones, where of I have in the due place

CHAP. 289. Of Clote Burre, or Burre Docke.

t Bardana major. The great Burre-Docke.

2 Bardana minor. The leffer Burre Docke.





The Defeription.

Lot Burre bringeth forth broad leaves and hairy, far bigger than the leaves of Gourds. and of greater compasse, thicker also, and blacker, which on the upper side are of a darke greene colour, and on the neither fide fomewhat white : the stalke is cornered, thicke. beset with like leaves, but sarre lesse, divided into very many wings and branches, bringing forth great Burres round like bullets or balls, which are rough all ouer, and full of sharpe crooked prickles, taking hold on mens garments as they passe by; out of the tops whereof groweth a floure thrummed, or all of threds, of colour purple : the feed is perfected within the round ball or bullet, and this feed when the burres open, and the wind bloweth, is carried away with the winde : the root is long, white within, and blacke without.

There is another kinde hereof which hath leffer and fofter heads, with weaker prickles. these heads are also hairy or downy, and the leaves and whole plant somewhat lesse, yet otherwise like the fore described ; Lobel calls this Arction montanum, and Lappa minor Galeni: it is also the Lappa miner altera of Matthiolus. Lobel found this growing in Somerfetthire three miles from Bath,

neere the house of one Mr. John Colt. +

2 The lesser Burre hath leaves farre small than the former, of a grayish ouerworne colour like to those of Orach, nicked round about the edges: the stalke is a foot and halfe high, full of little blacke foots, dauiding it felle into many branches: the flours before the Burres come forth do compaffe the small stalkes round about; they are but little, and quickely vade away: then sollow the Burres or the fruit out of the bosome of the leaues, in forme long, on the tops of the branches, as big as an Oliue or a Cornell berry, rough like the balls of the Plane tree, and being touched cleave fast vnto mens garments: they do not open at all, but being kept close shut bring forth long seeds. The root is fastned with very many strings, and groweth not deepe.

The first groweth enery where : the second I found in the high way leading from Draiton to Iuer, two miles from Colbrooke, fince which time I have found it in the high way between Stanes and Egham. ‡ It also groweth plentifully in Southwicke sheet in Hampshire, as I have beene enformed by M'. Goodyer. ‡

I The Time. Their feafon is in July and August.

The Names.

The great Burre is called in Grecke, 4280: in Latine, Personata, personatia, and Arcium : in shops, Bardana, and Lappa maier : in high Dutch, Gzolstletten : in low Dutch, Gzoot cliffen : in French, Clouteron in English, Great Burre, Burre Docke, or Clot Burre : Apuleine besides these doth'also fet downe certaine other names belonging to Clot Burre, as Dardana, Bacchion, Elephantofis, Nephelion, Manifolium.

The leffer Burre Docke is called of the Gracians, zame in Latine, Xanthium : in shops, Lapas minor, Lappainute fa, and of divers, Strumaria: Galen faith it is also called, Phaseanion, and Phaseanion, or herbevictory, being but bastard names, and therefore not properly so called : in English, Louse Burre, Ditch Burre, and leffer Burre Docke: it seemeth to be called Xanthiam of the effect, for the Burre or fruit before it be fully withered, being stamped and put into an earthen veffell, and afterward when need requireth the weight of two ounces thereof and somewhat more, being steeped in warme water and rubbed on, maketh the haires of the head red : yet the head is first to be dreffed or rubbed with niter, as Diefcorides writeth.

The Temperature.

The leaves of Clor Burre are of temperature moderately dry and wasting; the root is something hot.

The feed of the leffer Burre, as Galen faith, hath power to digeft, therefore it is hot and dry. The Vertues.

The roots being taken with the kernels of Pine Apples, as Dioscorides witnesseth, are good for them that fpit bloud and corrupt matter.

Apuleius faith that the same being stamped with a little falt, and applied to the biting of a mad dog, cureth the same, and so speedily fetteth free the sicke man.

He also teacheth that the juyce of the leaves given to drinke with hony, procureth vrine, and takethaway the paines of the bladder; and that the fame drunke with old wine doth wonderfully helpe against the birings of serpents.

Califmella declareth, that the herbe beaten with falt and laid vpon the fearifying, which is made with the launcet or rafer, draweth out the poyfon of the viper and thar all the root being stamped is more augileable against serpents, and that the root in like manner is good against the Kings

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The stalke of Clot-Burre before the burres come forth, the rinde pilled off, being eaten raw with E falt and pepper, or boyled in the broth of fat meate, is pleasant to be eaten: being taken in that manner it increaseth seed and stirreth vp lust.

Also it is a good nourishment, especially boyled: if the kernell of the Pine Apple be likewise F added it is the better, and is no leffe available against the vicers of the lungs, and spitting of bloud. than the root is.

The root stamped and strained with a good draught of Ale is a most approved medicine for a G windie or cold fromacke.

Treacle of Andromachus, and the whites of egges, of each a like quantitie, laboured in a leaden H mortar, and fored voon the Burre leafe, and so applied to the gout, haue beene proued many times most miraculously to appease the paine thereof.

Disserides commendeth the decocion of the root of Arcien, together with the feed, against the I tooth-ach, if it be holden a while in the mouth: also that it is good to foment therewith both burnings and kibed heeles; and affirmeth that it may be drunke in wine against the strangury, and paine in the hip.

Disserides reporteth that the fruit is very good to be laid unto hard swellings.

The root cleane picked, washed, stamped, and strained with Malmeley, helpeth the tunning of L the reines, the whites in women, and strengtheneth the backe, if there be added thereto the yelks of egges, the pouder of acornes and nutmegs brued or mixed together, and drunke first and last.

CHAP. 290. Of Colts-foot, or Horfe-foot.

I Tußilago florens. Colts-foot in floure. 1 Tufilaginu folia. The leaves of Colts foot.





9 The Description.

filege or Fole-foot hath many white and long creeping roots, somewhat fat; from which rife vp naked stalkes (in the beginning of March and Aprill) about a spanne long, bearing at the top yellow floures, which change into downe and are caried away with the windowh on the stalke and feed is perished, there appeare springing of our the earth many

L1B. 2.

eroad leaues, greene aboue, and next the ground of a white hoarie or grayish colour, fashioned like an viorie foot; for which cause it was called Fole-foot, and Horse-hoose: seldome or never shall and floures at once, but the flours are past before the leaves come out of the ground. may appeare by the first picture, which setteth forth the naked stalkes and sloures; and by the record, which pourtraiteth the leaves only.

‡ 2 Besides the commonly growing and described Colts-soot, there are other two small mountaine Colts feet described by Clusius; the first whereof I will here present you with, but the second you shall finde hereafter in the chapter of Afarum, by the name of Afarina Matthioli. This here delineated hath fine or fix leanes not much valike those of Aleboofe, of a darke shining greene colour aboue, and very white and downy below: the stalke is naked, some handfull high, hollow and downy, bearing one floure at the top composed of purplish threds, and flying away in downe : after which the stalke falls away, and so the leanes onely remaine during the rest of the yeare : the root is small and creeping. It growes on the tops of the Austrian and Stirian mountaines, where it foures in lune or August. Brought into Gardens it floures in Aprill. Clusius calls it Tusilago Al. pros., 1. and he hath given two figures thereof, both which I here give you by the same titles as he hath them. ±

‡ 2 Tufilago Alpina flore aperto. Mountaine Colts-foot full infloure.

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‡ 2 Tußilago Alpina flore evanido. Mountaine Colts-foot with the floure fading.





The Place.

This groweth of it selfe neere ento Springs, and on the brinkes of brookes and rivers, in wet furlowes, by ditches fides, and in other moift and watery places neere vnto the fea, almost every where. I The Time.

The floures which quickly fade, are to be feene in the end of March, and about the Calends of Aprill, which speedily wither together with the stems : after them grow forth the leaves, which remaine greene all Summer long : and hercupon it came that Colts foot was thought to be without floures; which thing also Pliny hath mentioned in his fix and twentieth booke 409.6.

The Names. Fole-foot is called in Greeke, 26,000: of the Latines likewife Bechion, and Tuffilage : in shops Ex fara, and Vngula Caballana : of divers, Pata equina : in Italian, Vnghia di Canallo : in Spanish, Vnhad' afno: in French, Pas d'afne: in English, Folesoot, Colts-soot, Horse-hoose, and Bull-soot. The fame is also Chameleuce, which Pling in his twenty eighth booke, and fifteenth chapter reporteth to be likewife called Farfugium, and Farranum, if there be not an errour in the copy a which thingallo Action in his first booke affirmeth, pretermitting the name of Bechium, and attribusing wato it all the vertues and faculties of Bechium or Colts foot. Whose opinion orshaften seemeth to be of, in his fifteenth booke of his medicinable Collections, making mention of Chamaleher, onely Blog

al o agreeth with them; thewing that fome thinke, that Bechium is called by another name Chamaknee, in his twenty fixth booke, esp. 6. and it may bee that Dioscorides hath written of one and the felfe same herbe in fundry places, and by divers names. Bechium and Tustilago, which may also be Englished Coughwort, so called of the effect, and Farfara, of the white Poplar tree, to whose leaves it is like; which was named of the Antients Farfarus, as Plantus writeth in his Comedie called

> -viscum legioni dedi. fundasque cos prosternebam ve folia Farfari.

To the company I gaue both lime buth and fling. That to the ground as Poplar leaves I might them fling.

Dodonaus (from whom our Author tooke this) fets downe this place in Plantus as you finde it here, but not well; for the last verie should be Fundasque, eo prasternebam folia Farfari. Thus it is in most editions of Plantus, and that rightly, as the ensuing words in that place declare. ‡

The white Poplar tree is called in Greeke, Alex, and hereupon Bechien or Colts-foot was also called Chamalence.

The Temperature and Vertues.

The leaves of Colts-foot being fresh and greene are somthing cold, and have withall a drying A quality; they are good for vicers and inflammations; but the dried leaves are hot and dry, and

A decoction made of the greene leaues and roots, or else a syrrup thereof, is good for the cough B that proceedeth of a thin rheume.

The green leaues of Fole-foot pound with hony, do cure and heale the hot inflammation called C Saint Anthonies fire, and all other inflammations.

The fume of the dried leaves taken through a funnell or tunnell, burned vpon coles, effectually helpeth those they are troubled with the shortnesse of breath, and setch their winde thicke and often, and breakets without perill the impostumes of the brest.

Being taken in manner as they take Tobaco, it mightily preuaileth against the diseases afore- E

CHAP. 291. Of Butter-Burre.

M The Description.

DVtter Burre doth in like manner bring forth floures before the leaves, as doth Coltsfoot, but they are small, mossie, tending to a purple colour; which being made up into a big care as it were, do quickely (together with the stem, which is thicke, full of substance, and brittle) wither and fall away: the leaves are very great like to a round cap or hat, called in Latine Petalus, of such a widenesse, as that of it selfe it is big and large enough to keepe a mans head from raine, and from the heate of the Sunne: and therefore they be greater than the leaues of the Clot-Burre, of colour somewhat white, yet whiter vnderneath : euery stem beareth his leafe the stem is oftentimes a cubit long, thicke, full of substance; vpon which standeth the leafe in the centre or middlemost part of the circumference, or very neere, like to one of the greatest Mushromes, but that it hath a cleft that standeth about the stem, especially when they are in perishing and withering away : at the first the upper superficiall or outside of the Mushromes standeth out, and when they are in withering standeth more in , and even so the lease of Butter-Bur hath on the outfide a certaine (hallow hollownesse: the root is thicke, long, blacke without, white within, of tafte somewhat bitter, and is oftentimes worme-eaten.

I The Place.

This groweth in moist places neere vnto rivers sides, and vpon the brinks and banks of lakes and ponds, almost enery where.

The Time.

The eare with the floures flourish in Aprill or sooner: then come up the leaves, which continue till Winter, with new ones fill growing vp.

Yуу 3

1 Petafites florens. Butter-Burre in floure.

2 Petafitis folia. The leaves of Butter Burre.





The Names.

Butter. Bur is called in Greeke, manion: of the hugeneffe of the leafe that is like to man, or a hat: the Latines call it, Petafites: in high-Durch, Bettlettstungts in low-Durch. Bockeblauters: in English it is named, Butter. Burre: it is very manical that this is like to Colts-loot, and of the fame kinde.

The Temperature.

Butter Butte is hot and dry in the fecond degree, and of thinne parts.

The roots of Butter-Burre stamped with ale, and given to drinke in pestilent and burning Feuers, mightily coole and abate the heare thereof.

The roots dried and beaten to pouder, and drunke in wine, are a fourraigne medicine againft the the plague and peftilent severs, because they prouoke sweat, and drive from the heart all venome and ill heate: it killeth wormes, and is of great force against the suffocation of the mother.

The fame cureth all naughty fifthy vicers, if the pouder be firewed therein.

The fame kills wormes in the belly: it prouokes vrine, and brings downe the monethly termes.

‡ CHAP. 267. Of Mountaine Horse-foot.

The Description.

This plant (which the moderne Writers haue referred to the Casalia of the antients, and to the kindes of Colts-foot) I haue thought good to name in English, Horse-foot, for that the leaues exceed Colts-foot in bignesse, yet are like them in shape: and of this plant Clussus (whom I here chiesely follow) hat hederibed two forts: the first of these haue many leaues almost like vnto those of Colts-foot, but larger, very round, and snipt about the edges, of a light greene colour aboue, and hoarie vnderneath, hauing also many veines or nerues running up and downe them; and these leaues are of an vngratefull taste, and grow vpon long purplish crested stalkes: The stemme is some two cubits high, crested likewise, and of a purplish colour, set also at certaine spaces with leaues very like vnto the other, but lesser than those next the ground, and more

‡ 1 Cacaliaincano folio. Hoarie leaued Horsesoot.

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‡ 2 Cacalia felio glabro. Smooth leaved Horse-foot.





cornered and sharper pointed, the tops of the stalkes and branches carry bunches of purple slowers, as in an vmbell : and commonly in each bunch there are three little flours consisting of source leaues a peece, and a forked pessel, and these are of a purple colour, and a weake, but not unpleasant smell, and they at length turne into downe, amongst which lies hid a longish seed: the root, if old, sends forth divers heads, as also store of long whitish sibres.

The leaves of this are more thin, tough and hard, and of a deeper greene on the vpper fides, neither are they whitish below, nor come so round or close whereas they are fastened to their stalks (which are not crested as those of the other, but round and smooth) they are also sull of veines and nickt about the edges, and of somewhat an vngratefull hot and bitter taste. The stalkes are also smoother, and the source of a lighter colour.

The Place.

Both these grow in the Austrian and Stirian Alpes under the sides of woods, among bushes and such shadowie places: but not in England, that I have yet heard of.

The Time.

I find it not fet downe when these floure and feed, but judge it about the same time that Colts-foot doth.

The Names.

This by Cluffus, Lobel and others, hath beene called Cacalia, and referred to that described by Disolorides, lib. 4.cap. 123, which is thought to be that set forth by Galen by the name of Cancanus. In the Historia Luced, pag. 1032. The later of these two here described is figured by the name of Tustilage Alpina sive montana, and the former is there, pag. 1398. by the name of Catalia, but the floures are not rightly expects: and if my independent faile me not, the figure which is in the secure name of the page of the Appendix of the same Author, by the title of Aconitum Pardalianches primum, is of no other than this very plant. But because I have not as yet seene the plant, I will not positively affirme it but referre this my opinion to those that are indictions and curious, to know the plant that raised sinch controuerfice between Mathiolus and Gester, and whereof neither Camerarius not Baubius, who hath set forth Mathiolus his Commentaries, have given vs any certain or probable knowledge.

The Temperature and Vertues, out of the Antients.

The root of Cacalia is void of any biting qualitie, and moderately dries, and it is of a groffe and emplaificke substance; wherefore steeped in wine and so taken it helpes the cough the roughnesses of the Arterie or hoarfnes, like as Tragacanth : neither if you chew it and swallow downe the juyce doth it leffe availe against those effects than the juyce of Liquorice. ‡

CHAP. 219. Of Small Celandine or Pilewore.

The Kindes.

There be two kindes of Celandine, according to the old writers, much differing in forme and figure : the one greater, the other leffer, which I intend to divide into two diffined chapters, marshalling them as neere as may be with their like, in forme and figure, and first of the small Celandine.

Chelidonium minus. Pilewort.



The Description.

"He leffer Celandine hath greene round leaues, fmooth, flipperie, and shining, lesse than the leaves of the Iuie : the stalks are slender, short, and for the most part creeping vpon the ground: they bring forth little yellow floures like those of Crowfoot; and after the floures there springeth vp a little fine knop or head full of feed : the root confisteth of slender strings, on which doe hang as it were certain graines, of the bignes of Wheat cornes, or bigger. The Place.

It groweth in medows, by common waies, by ditches and trenches, and it is common enery where, in moift and dankish places.

The Time. It commeth forth about the Calends of March, and floureth a little after: it beginneth to fade away in Aprill, it is quite gone in May, afterwards it is hard to be found, yes fearcely the root.

The Names.

Is is called in Greeke, where of the Latines Chelidonium minus, and Hirandinaria minor: of divers, Scrophularia minor, Fisaria minor:

of Serapio, Memiren : in Italian, Fauestello : in High Dutch, Feigtoutt senbrant ; in French, Estere, and Petit Basinet : in English, little Celandine, Figwort and Pile-wort.

The Temperature.

It is hot and dry, also more biting and hotter than the greater: it commeth neerest in faculty to the Crowfoot.

- ‡ This which is here, and by most Authors set forth for Chelidonium minus, bath no such great heat and Acrimony as Dioscorides and Galen affirme to be in theirs; making it hot in the fourth degree, when as this of ours scarce exceeds the first, as far as we may conjecture by the taste. ‡
- The Vertues. It presently, as Galen and Diefeorides affirme, exulcerateth or bliftereth the skin : it maketh rough and corrupt nailes to fall away.

The juyce of the roots mixed with hony, and drawne up into the nofthrils, purgeth the head of foule and filthy hymors.

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The laterage vsethe roots and graines for the piles, which being often bathed with the jayce C mixed with wine, or with the fickmans vrine, are drawne together and dried vp, and the paine quite taken away.

There be also who thinke, that if the herbe be but carried about one that hath the piles, the paine D forthwith ceafeth.

CHAP. 294. Of Marsh Marigold.

The Description.

At th Marigold hath great broad leaues fomewhat round, fmooth, of a gallant greene colour, fleightly indented or purld about the edges : among which rife vp thicke fat stalkes, likewise greene; whereupon doe grow goodly yellow floures, glittering like gold, and like to those of Crow-soot, but greater: the root is small, composed of very many Arings.

E Caltha palustris maior. The great Marsh Marigold.



2 Calthapalustris miner. The fmall Marth Marigold.



- 2 The smaller Marsh Marigold hath many round leaves spred spontile ground, of a darke greene colour : amongst which rise vp divers branches, charged with the like leaves : the floures grow at the toppes of the branches, of a most shining yellow colour : the root is also like the for-
- 3 The great Marin Marigold with double floures is a firanger in England, his native Country should feeme to beg in the furthest part of Germany, by the relation of a man of those Countries that I have had conference withall the which he thus described : It hath (saith he) leaves, toots, and stalkes like those of our common fort, and hath double floures like those of the garden Marigold, wherein confifteth the difference.
- I Camerarine writes in & contrary to that which our Author here affirmes: for hee faith, In Angliasua fonte non solumplent, fed oderatu etiam floribus paßim sestoffert. But I feare that both our

3 Calthapalustris multiplex. Double floured Marsh Marigold.



Author and Camerarius were deceived by trufting the report of some lying, or else ignorant persons, for I could neuer find it growing wilde with double floures here, nor Camerarius there: yet I do not deny but by chance some one with double floures may be found both here and there, but this is not every where, #

They joy in moist and marish grounds, and in watery medowes. ‡ I have not found the double one wilde, but seene it preserved in divers Gardens for the beauty of the floure. ‡

The Time. They floure in the Spring when the Crowfoots doe, and oftentimes in Summer: the leaues keepe their greenenesse all the Winter

The Names. Marth Marigold is called of Valerius Cordus. Caltha paluftris : Of Tabernamentanus, Populare : but not properly : in English ; March Marigolds: in Cheshire and those parts it is called

The Temperature and Vertues.

Touching the faculties of these plants, wee have nothing to fay, either out of other mens writings, or our owne experience,

CHAP. 295. Of Frogge-bit.

The Description.

"Here floteth or fwimmeth ypon the vpper parts of the water a small plant, which we viually call Frog. bit, having little round leaues, thicke and full of juyce, very like to the leaues of wall Peniwort: the floures grow vpon long frems among the leaves, of a white colour, with a certain yellow thrum in the middle confifting of three leaves : in flead of roots it hath flender ftrings, which grow out of a fhort and fmall head, as it were, from whence the leaves foring, in the bottom of the water: from which head also come forth flopewise certain strings, by which growing forth it multiplieth it felfe. The Place.

It is found fwimming or floting almost in euery ditch, pond, poole, or flanding water, in all the ditches about Saint George his fields, and in the ditches by the Thames fide neere to Lambeth Marth, where any that is disposed may fee it.

¶ The Time. It flourisheth and floureth most part of all the yeare

The Rames.
It is called of fome Rana merfus, and Merfus Rang and Nymphas paras.



Of the Historicof Plants.

The Temperature and Vertues. It is thought to be a kinde of Pond-weed (or rather of Water Lillie) and to have the same sa- A

CHAP. 296. Of Water Lillie.

¶ The Description.

He white water Lillie of Nenuphar hath great round leaves, in shape of a buckler, thick, fat, and full of juyce, standing vpon long round and smooth foot-stalkes, ful of a soungi. ous substance; which leaves do swim or flote vpon the top of the water: vpon the end of each stalk groweth one floure only, of colour white, consisting of many little long sharpe pointed leaues in the middest whereof be many yellow threds: after the floure it bringesh forth a round head, in which lieth blackish glittering seed. The roots be thicke, full of knots, blacke without, white and spungy within, out of which groweth a multitude of strings, by which it is fastned in the

I Nymphea alba. White Water Lillie.

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culties that belong vnto it.

2 Nymphaa lutea. Yellow Water Lillie.





The leaves of the yellow water Lilly be like to the other, yet are they a little longer. The stalkes of the floures and leaves be like : the floures be yellow, confifting onely of five little flore leaues something round; in the middest of which groweth a small round head, or button, thatpe towards the point, compassed about with many yellow threds, in which, when it is ripe, lie also glittering feeds greater than those of the other, and lesser than wheat cornes. The roots be thicke, long, fet with certaine dents, as it were white both within and without, of a spungeous substance.

3 The small whitewater Lillie floteth likewise vpon the water, having a single root, with some few fibres fastened thereto: from which rifeth vp many long round, smooth, and fost foot, stalkes, forme of which doe bring forth at the end faire broad round buckler leaves like vnro the precedent, 神道言

But

but leffer: on the other foot flalks fland pretty white floures, confifting of flue fmall leaues apeece, having a little yellow in the middle thereof.

4 The small yellow water Lillie hath a little threddy 1001, creeping in the bottome of the water and dispersing it selfe far abroad: from which rise small tender stakes, smooth and soft, where on doe grow little buckler leaves like the last described: likewise on the other small stake standeth a tust of many sloures likewise stoting you the water as the others do. ‡ This hath the sloures larger than those of the next described, wherefore it may be still named Nymphaalutaminor store ample. ‡

3 Nymphaa alba minor. The fmall white Water Lillie.

5 Nymphaaluteaminima. Dwarfe Water Lillie,





This dwarfe water Lillie differeth not from the other small yellow water Lillie, saving that, that this kinde hath sharper pointed leaves, and the whole plant is altogether lesser, wherein lieth the difference. ‡ This hath the floures much lesse than those of the last described, wherefore it is fitly for distinction sake named Nymphea last a minor floor paras. ‡

The ferbes do grow in fennes, standing waters, broad ditches, and in brookes that run slowly, and sometimes in great rivers.

They floure and flourish most of the Summer moneths.

the Summer moneths.

¶ The Names.

Water Lillie is called in Greeke, Napona: and in Latine also Nymphas, so named because it loues to grow in watery places, as Dioscorides saith: the Apothecaries call it Azemphas: of Apaleim, Mater Herculonia, Alga phussir, Papaner palustre, Clavus Veneris, and Digitus Veneris: Marcellus a very old sutterreporter, that it is called in Latine, Claus Herculis: in stench, Baditin: in high Dutch, 1994; and 1994; in low Dutch, 1994; in English, Water Lillie, Water Rose.

4 The Temperature.

Both the root and feed of water Lillie haues drying force without biting.

A Water Lillie with yellow floures froppeth laskes, the ouerflowing of feed which commeth away by dreames or otherwife, and is good for them that have the bloudy flix.

But water Lilly which hath the white flours is of greater force, infomuch as it staies the whites: B but both this and the other that hath the blacke root must be drunke in red wine: they have also a securing qualitie, and clenic away the morphew, being good also against the pilling away of the haire of the head; against the morphew they are steeped in water, and for the pilling away of the haire in Tarre; but for these things that is sitter which hash the blacke root, and for the other, that which hash the whige root.

which hash the white root.

The phrass aith, That being stamped and laid upon the wound it is reported to stay the blee. Cling.

The Phylitions of our age do commend the floures of white Nymphas against the infirmities of D the head comming of an hor cause, and do certainly affirme, that the root of the yellow cures hot diseases of the kidnies and bladder, and is singular good against the running of the reines.

The root and feed of great water Lilly is very good against venerie or sleftly defire, if one drink E the decoction of it, or vice the feed or root in pouder in his meats; for it drieth vp the feed of generation, and so causeth a man to be chaste, especially vsed in broth with sleft.

The conferue of the floures is good for the difeafes aforefaid, as also against hot burning seuers. F The floures made into oile as yee make oile of roses, coole and refrigerate, causing sweat and G quiet sleepe, and put away all venerous dreames: the temples of the head, the palms of the hands and feet, and the brest being anoinfed for the one, the genitoris vpon and about them for the other.

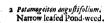
The green leaves of the great water Lilly either the white or the yellow, laid vpon the region of H the backe in the small, mightily cease the involuntary flowing of the seed called Gonor has or runaing of the reins, being two or three times a day removed, and fresh applied thereto.

CHAP. 297.

Of Pond-weed, or water Spike.

Potamogeiten latifolium. Broad leafed Pond-weed.

L. I.B. 2.







Zzz

g The

than that of Knot-graffe.

The Description.

I Dond-weed hath little stalkes, slender, spreading like those of the Vine, and jointed: the leaues be long smaller than the leaues of Plantain, and harder, with manifest veins running along ft them as in Plantains, which flanding vpon flender and long ftems or footstalks, thew themselves about the water, and lie flat along vpon the superficial or vpper part thereof, as do the leaves of water Lilly: the floures grow in short cares, and are of a light red purple colour like those of Red-thanks or Bistort : the feed is hard.

‡ 2 This (whose figure was formerly vnfitly put by our Author to the following description) hath longer, narrower, and sharper pointed leaues than those of the last described, having the veins running from the middle rib to the fides of the leaues, as in a willow leafe, which they fomwhat refemble: at the tops of the stalkes grow reddish spikes or eares like those of the last descri-

bed: the root is long, jointed, and fibrous. ±

‡ 3 Potamogeiton 2. Dodonai. Small Pond-weed.



‡ 4. Potamoreiton longis acutis folüs. Long tharp leaued Pond-weed.



There is another Pond weed described thus; it shooteth forth into many slender & round ftems, which are distributed into fundry branches; his leaves are broad, long, and sharp pointed, yet much leffe than the first kinde:out of the bosomes of the branches and leaves there spring certain little stalks which beare fundry small white mosse floures, which turn into plaine and round seeds like the common Tare or Vetch: the root is fibrous, throughly fastned in the ground.

‡ 4' There is also another Pondweed, which hath whitish and jointed roots creeping in the bottom of thewater, with fome fibres, but fending up flender jointed and long stalkes, small below, and bigger aboue, having long narrow and very stiffe sharpe pointed leaves. The sloures grow in a reddish spike like those of the first described. This is the Potamogeitonalsera of Dodonaus. \$

The Place. These herbs grow in standing waters, pooles, ponds, and ditches almost enery where. I The Time.

They floure in Iune and Iuly.

The Names.

It is called of the Greeks, no mundows: in Latine, Fontalis, and Spicata: in high Dutch, Zambraut: in low-Dutch, fontepnetupt : in French, Efpi d'eaue: in English, Pondweed, and water Spike.

The Temperature. Pondweed, faith Galen, doth binde and coole, like as doth Knot-graffe, but his effence is thicker

The Vertues.

It is good against the itch and confuming and eating vicers, as Dioscorides writeth, Also it is good being applied to the inflammation of the leggs, wherein Ignit facer hath got the fuperioritie.

CHAP. 298. Of Water Saligot, water Caltrops, or water Nuts.

J Ater Caltrops haue long flender stalks growing up and rising from the bottom of the water, and mounting about the same: the root is long, having here & there va-der the water certaine tassels full of small strings or thready baires: the stem towards the top of the water is very great in respect of that which is lower; the leaves are large and fomewhat round, not volike those of the Poplar or Elme tree leaues, a little creuited or notched about the edges : amongft or vnder the leaues grow the fruit, which is triangled, hard, that o pointed and priekly, in shape like those hurtfull engins in the wars, cast in the passage of the enemy to annoy the feet of their horses, called Caltrops, whereof this tooke it's name: within these heads of Nuts is contained a white kernell in taste almost like the Chesnut, which is reported to be eaten green, and being dried and ground to serue in stead of bread.

‡ There are two other plants which are found growing in many ponds & ditches of this kingdome both about London and elsewhere, and I will here give you their figures out of Lobel and Clusius, and their descriptions as they were sent me by M. Goodger, who hath saued me the labor of

deferibing them.

Tribulus aquaticus minor quercus floribus, Cluf. p.252. Pufillum fontila pathum, Lobelij.

This water herb bringerh forth from the root, thin flat knotty stalks of a reddish colour, two or three cubits long, or longer, according to the depth of the water (which when they are dry are pliant or bowing) divided towards the top into many parts or branches, bearing but one leafe at enery joint, fomtimes two inches long, and halfe an inch broad, thin, and as it were (hining, fo wrinkled and crumpled by the fides that it feemeth to be torn, of a reddiff green colour: the footfalks are formwhat long and thicke, and rife vp from amongst those leaves, which alwayes grow two one opposit against another, in a contrary manner to those that grow below on the stalk : neere the top of which foot-stalke groweth small grape-like husks, out of which spring very smal reddish flours like those of the Oke, euery floure having four very small round topped leaves: after every floure comments commonly foure sharp pointed graines growing together, containing within them a littlewhite kernell. The lower part of the stalke hath at every joint small white thready roots, som-what long, whereby it taketh hold in the mud, and draweth nourishment unto it. The whole plant is commonly couered ouer with water: it floures in Iune and the beginning of Iuly. I found it in the standing pooles or fish-ponds adiovning to a dissoluted Abby called Durford, which ponds diuide Hampshire and Sussex, and in other standing waters elsewhere. This description was made vpon fight of the plant, lune 2, 1622.

Tribulus aquaticus minor, mufcatella floribus.

3 This hath not flat stalks like the other, but round, kneed, and alwaies bearing two leaves at euery joint, one opposite against another, greener, shorter, and lesser than the other, sharp pointed, not much wrinkled and crumpled by the edges: Clusius faith that they are not at all crustopled. I neuer observed any without crumples and wrinkles: the floures grow on short small footstalks of a whitish green colour like those of Muscatella Cordi, called by Gerard, Radix canaminima viridi store: will two flours at the top of euery foot-stalke, one opposit against another, euery floure containing foure small leaves: which two floures being past, there come vp eight small huskes, making six seI Tribulus aquaticus. Water Caltrops.



‡ 3 Tribulus aquaticus minor, Muscatella floribus. Small Frogs Lettuce.



1 2 Tribulus aquaticus minor quercus floribus. Small water Caltrops, or Frogs Lettuce.



uerall wayes a fquare of floures. The roots are like the former. This groweth aboundantly in the river by Drox ford in Hampthire. It floures in Iune and Iuly when the other doth, and continueth coursed over with water green both winter & fommer. 10hn Goodyer. ‡

The Place.

Cordus faith that it groweth in Germanie in myrie lakes, and in city ditches that haue mud in them: in Brabant and other places of the Lowcountries it is found oftentimes in flanding waters and iprings. Mathielus writeth, that it growes not only in lakes of sweet water, but also in certain ditches by the feareere vnto Venice.

The Time. It flourisheth in Iune, Iuly, & August.

The Names.

The Grecians cal it Fallouse destors the Latines, Tribulus aquatilis and aquaticus, and Tribulus lacustris: the Apothecaries, Tribulus marinus in high Dutch, maffer nuls: the Brabanders, mater noten ; and of the likeneffe of yron nailes . Dinchiffers:

Of the Historicof Plants LI B. 2.

the French men, Macres: in English it is named water Caltrops, Saligot, and water Nuts: most do call the fruit of this Caltrops, Caftanea aquatiles, orwater Chefnuts. The Temperature.

Water Caltrop is of a cold nature, it confifteth of a moist essence; which in this is more waterie than in the land Galtrops, wherein an earthy cold is predominant as Galen faith.

The Vertues. The herb vied in manner of a pultis, as Diofeorides teacheth, is good against all inflammations or A hot swellings: boiled with hony and water it perfectly cureth cankers of the month fore gums, and the almonds of the throat.

The Thracians, faith Pliny, that dwel in Strymona, fatten their horfes with the leaues of Saligot, B and they themselues feed of the kernels, making very sweet bread thereof, which bindes the belly,

The green nuts or fruit of Treibilms aquaticis, or Saligot, drunke in wine are good for them that C are troubled with the stone and granell.

The fame drunke in like manner, or laid outwardly to the place, helpeth those that are bitten D with any venomous beast, and resisteth all venome and poison.

I be leaves of Saligot be given against all inflammations and vicers of the mouth, the putrifa. ction and corruption of the jawes, and against the Kings euill.

A pouder made of the nuts is gluen to fuch as piffe bloud and are troubled with grauellit bindeth the belly very much.

‡ The two lefter water Caltrops here described are in my opinion much agreeable in temper G to the great one, and are much fitter Succidanca for it than Aron, which fome in the composition of Vnguentum Agrippa haue appointed for it. ‡

CHAP. 299.

Of Water Sengreen, or Fresh-water Souldier.

Militarle Aizoides. Fresh-water Souldier.





The Place. ‡ I found this growing plentifully in the ditches about Rotley a small village in Holdernesse: and my friend Mª William Broad obserued it in the fennes in Lincolothire. + The leaues and flours grow you the top of the water, and the roots are fent downe through the water to the mud.

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The Time.

It floures in Iune, and sometimes in August.

Zzz 3

The Names.

It may be called Sedam aquatile, or water Sengreen, that is to fay, of the likeneffe of Herb Aloë, which is also called in Latine Sedam: of some, Cantri shela, or Cantri for fisuals: in English, Water Housleske, Kuights Pondwort, and of some, Knights water Sengreen, Fresh-water Soldier, or wading Pondweed: it feems to be Straintes aquatile, or Straintes patamies, or Knights water Woundwort, which may also be named in Latine, Militaris aquaties, and Militaris discides, or soldiers Yarrow, 3 for it groweth in the water, and storeth vpon it, and if those strings which it sendeth to the bottom of the water, be no roots, it also lineth without roots.

The Temperature.

This herb is of a cooling nature and temperament.

This Housleeke staiethashebloud which comments from the kidnies, it keepeth greene wounds from being instanced, and is good against S. Ambonies fire and hot swellings, beeing applied vnto them; and is equal in vertues with the former aforefaid.

CHAP. 300. Of water Yarrow or water Gillofloure.

Viela palustris.
Water Violet.

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† 2 Piela palastris tennisolia. The smaller leaved water Violet.





2 Water

¶ The Description.

Ater Violet hath long and great jagged leaues very finely cut or rent like Yarrow, but finaller: among which come vp finall fishes a cubit and a halfe high, bearing at the top finall white floures like vnto flock fillofloures, with fome yellowneffer the roots are long and finall like black threds, and at the end whereby they are faftered to the ground they are white.

There is another variety of this plant, which differs from it only in that the leaves are much smaller, as you may see them express in the figure.

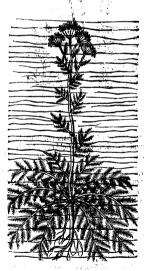
2 Water Milfoile or water Yarrow hathlong and large leauss deepely cut with many dinifions like Froncell, but fine lier jagged, for imming woon the water. The room is fingle, long, and round, which brings wip a right finight and flender, finalke, fet in fundry places with the like leaues, but finaller. The leaues grow at the top of the fielk truft-fathion, and like water the land Yarrow.

3 This water Milfoile differeth from all the kindes aforefaid, hauing a root in the bottom of the water, made of many hairy dirings, which yeeldeth vp a naked flender stalke within the water, and the rest of the stalk which stored hove he water diuideth it selfe into sundry other branches or wings, which are bedastic with sine small jagged leaues like vnto Cammomill, or rather resembling hairy tassels or fringe, than leaues. From the bosonies whereof come forth small and tender branches every branch bearing one floure like vnto water Crow-stoot, white of colour, with a little yellow in the midst: the whole plant resembleth water Crow-stoot in all things saue in the broad leaues.

1.4 There is another kinde of water Violet very like the former, fauing that his leaues are much longer, former has refembling the leaues of fennell fathioned like vntowings, and the flours are formewhat smaller, yet white, with some yellownesse in their middles, and shaped like those of the last described the feed also growes like vnto that of the water Ramseulus last described.

5 There is alloanother kinde of water Milfoile which hath leaves very like vnto water Violet, finaller, and not formany in number: the stalk is small and tender, bearing yellow gaping shours fashioned like a hood or the small Snapdragon; which caused Pena to put vnto his name this additament, Captriculatum, that is, hooded. The roots are small and threddy, with some sew knobs hanging thereat like the sounds of sigh.

2 Millefolium aquaticum. Water Yarrow.



3 Millefolium, sine Maratriphyllon, store of femine Ranunculi aquatice, stepatica facie.

Crow-foot, on water Milsoile.



** : 4 To the fe may we adde a small water Milfolle set forth by Clusson : it hath round greene stalks set with many joints, whereout come at their lower ends many hairy sibres whereby it takes hold of the mud: the tops of the set sens stand some handfull aboue the water, and at each joint send fine long sinely winged leaues, very greene, and some inch long, which was lesse and lesses.